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*The*  
**LATHER**  
UNITED STATES & CANADA

“The Injury To One Is The Concern Of All”

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE  
**WOOD, WIRE & METAL LATHERS’  
INTERNATIONAL UNION**

VOL. XXXVII.

SEPTEMBER. 1936

No. 1

# LOCAL UNIONS LISTED BY STATES

## Alabama

7 Birmingham  
240 Montgomery

## Arizona

374 Phoenix  
394 Tucson

## California

42 Los Angeles  
65 San Francisco  
81 Pasadena  
83 Fresno  
88 Oakland  
98 Stockton  
109 Sacramento  
122 Salinas  
144 San Jose  
172 Long Beach  
243 Santa Rosa  
260 San Diego  
268 San Rafael  
278 San Mateo  
300 Bakersfield  
302 Vallejo  
353 Santa Monica  
379 Santa Barbara  
434 Merced  
440 Santa Ana  
454 Palm Springs

## Colorado

48 Colorado Springs  
49 Pueblo  
68 Denver

## Connecticut

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110 Kankakee  
114 Rockford  
121 Aurora

197 Rock Island  
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222 Danville  
259 Granite City  
336 Quincy  
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446 Elgin

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39 Indianapolis  
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70 Terre Haute  
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107 Hammond  
165 LaPorte  
344 Lafayette

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115 Cedar Rapids  
158 Dubuque  
276 Waterloo

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185 Wichita

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18 Louisville  
340 Lexington

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123 Brockton  
139 Fall River  
142 Waltham  
246 Lowell  
254 New Bedford

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105 Grand Rapids  
319 Muskegon

## Minnesota

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190 Minneapolis  
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483 St. Paul

## Mississippi

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485 Jackson

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279 Joplin

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120 Schenectady  
151 Syracuse  
152 White Plains  
166 Albany  
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244 Brooklyn  
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309 Jamestown  
386 Newburgh  
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## North Dakota

195 Fargo

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28 Youngstown  
30 Dayton  
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171 Lorain  
213 Newark  
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443 Steubenville

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169 Enid  
228 Tulsa  
428 Ponca City

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401 Allentown  
429 Harrisburg

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265 Chattanooga

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311 Amarillo  
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299 Sheboygan  
388 Green Bay

## Wyoming

328 Cheyenne

## Canada

97 Toronto, Ontario  
147 Winnipeg, Alberta  
332 Victoria, British Columbia  
360 London, Ontario



# The LATHER

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SEPTEMBER, 1936

No. 1

## Decision Made by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor Regarding the Committee for Industrial Organization

THE Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor decided that the Committee for Industrial Organization is a dual organization and that its originator and leader is John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America.

This decision was reached after the Executive Council had made a careful study of the charges filed by President Frey, of the Metal Trades Department, against the Committee for Industrial Organization and of the evidence offered in support thereof.

This is the first attempt ever made, during the existence of the American Federation of Labor covering a period of more than fifty years, to set up a dual movement within it. It was the opinion of the Executive Council that it could not condone the setting up of a rival organization within the officially recognized family of Organized Labor or tolerate and countenance it without sacrificing its self-respect or making an unconditional surrender to a minority group composed of members who are in open rebellion to democratic procedure and majority rule, as exemplified at the latest Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The decision of the Executive Council to suspend those organizations from affiliation with the American Federation of Labor which hold membership in the dual organization (the Committee for Industrial Organization) within 30 days unless they withdraw therefrom means that said organizations are required to do nothing more than to discontinue holding membership in and to cease fostering, financing

and maintaining a dual, rival organization within the American Federation of Labor. The decision means just that and nothing else.

Because there seems to be a public misunderstanding of the real issue which arose out of the formation of the Committee for Industrial Organization the Executive Council declares in most positive terms that the Industrial versus Craft Union dispute is in no way involved in its official decision. No organization will ever be suspended from affiliation with the American Federation of Labor because its members believe in or advocate the acceptance of either the industrial or craft form of organization nor are any of the organizations which hold membership in the Committee for Industrial Organization asked to withdraw their endorsement or espousal of Industrial Unionism. They are not asked to give up industrial unionism. Instead, they are asked to give up a dual union. They may choose whether they will remain with the American Federation of Labor or cast their lot with the dual, rival organization. The decision of the Executive Council means they cannot belong to both organizations at the same time.

The membership of the American Federation of Labor stoutly defends the validity of both forms of organization and convincingly extols their economic virtues and benefits. Both the industrial and craft forms of organization are widely applied in all the organizing work of the American Federation of Labor. As evidence of this fact some organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor

are organized upon an industrial and some upon a craft union basis. There is a wide opportunity to apply both forms of organization in the execution of the organizing work of the American Federation of Labor as defined and directed by a majority vote of the delegates in attendance at Conventions.

How can industrial unionism versus craft unionism be the issue when the Federation has never taken a position in favor of one as against the other? If it favors both plans how can it be charged with supporting one plan and being against the other? Because industrial unionism versus craft unionism is not the issue those interested must look to some other source for the real reason why a dual organization has been set up within the American Federation of Labor.

The Executive Council is fully conscious of the grave situation existing within the family of Organized Labor because of the breach which has been created through the formation of the Committee for Industrial Organization. Those who split and divide Labor through the creation of a dual movement must accept responsibility for their action.

Inspired by a sincere desire to heal the breach which has been created and to maintain unity and solidarity within the ranks of Labor the Executive Council pleaded with the representatives of the organizations holding membership in the Committee for Industrial Organization to dissolve their dual organization and to abandon the Labor-splitting policy upon which they had embarked. Every request the

Executive Council made was rejected and every invitation extended to meet and confer was refused.

Through all the months intervening since November 10th, 1935, when the Committee for Industrial Organization was formed, the Council has shown great patience and forbearance under most trying and difficult circumstances. When it extended a cordial invitation to the representatives of the Organizations holding membership in the Committee for Industrial Organization to meet with it on July 8, 1936, for the purpose of acquainting the members of the Executive Council with their reasons for refusing the request of the Executive Council to dissolve their organization set-up, the Council hoped that through such a conference a settlement could be reached which would be fair and just to all. But the invitation of the Executive Council was refused, its request for a conference was spurned and its authority to administer the affairs of the American Federation of Labor between Conventions was treated with contempt. Thus the issue has been clearly drawn. The Executive Council has met it in a definite and decisive way. A mere loss of membership could not be considered when a vital principle was at stake.

When ambitious men form a duel, rival organization for the purpose of forcing the acceptance of minority rule within the American Federation of Labor the Executive Council decides they cannot do so within and as a part of the American Federation of Labor.

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## DON'T SHOOT THE EDITOR

By Budd L. McKillips

A FEW months ago I dropped in to see the editor of a monthly labor magazine (not this one, incidentally) and found him about ready to start walking for the river. His desk was loaded down with indignant protests from members of the organization, particularly those in one of the largest local unions.

The previous issue of the magazine had carried the following item:

"President \_\_\_\_\_ of Local Union No. \_\_\_\_ suffered a skull fracture and two broken legs when he was hit by a truck while on his way to work.

"The editor congratulates the members of the local union on this accomplishment. If the same procedure is followed in other cities the entire organization will benefit.

It sounded ruthless and brutal and the editor was busy writing letters explaining that he was not advocating the maiming of all or any local union officials.

What had happened was that a paragraph from an article on how one lodge had increased its attendance at meetings became jumbled with the item about the unfortunate man's accident.

In placing the type for that particular item, one of the printers had accidentally picked up a few lines from the wrong "galley." It is the kind of a mistake that is easily made, but one that is hard to explain to persons not familiar with print shop practices.

All editors are constantly on the alert to "catch" typographical and other errors before their publications go to the readers. But mistakes, some funny, some tragic, and some downright libelous, do creep in now and then despite all the efforts of copy readers, proof readers and editors. Many startling instances can be cited.

A Mid-Western daily paper for which I did some writing more than 20 years ago, when I was still railroading, seemed to have the jinx on it when it

came to publishing obituaries of prominent citizens. One of these "obits" described the funeral and wound up with the statement that "The crowd was happy and thoroughly enjoyed itself. It was truly a gala day." The sentence should have been with a story of a corn festival at the county seat.

The mixup of lines, however, that almost drove the editor to drink water all the rest of his life, was a double-barrelled mistake in the obituary of a locally powerful bank president whose institution wielded the powers of economic life or death over merchants and farmers in that area.

Everyone knew that the old skinflint had died in a blaze of delirium tremens, and that, in his chase of the dollar, he had broken almost every law of God and man. But the local press and clergy had been afraid of his power and no one had dared to say a word against him. Therefore the population was delighted when, in reading the story of his funeral it ran across these lines:

"He is survived by:

"The largest and most fearsome collection of awe-inspiring reptiles ever seen in this part of the country. There are rattlesnakes, copperheads, cobras, boa constrictors and every form of creeping, crawling thing that strikes terror to the heart of man. They will be on exhibition Tuesday and Wednesday next to the Joyland Theatre."

The editor, in the next issued of the paper, tried to explain that the paragraph was a part of an advertisement and did not belong with the funeral story. If he had stopped there it would have been O. K., but he took the occasion to apologize for omitting the names of the pall bearers.

"Mr. ———— was carried to his last resting place by men chosen from among his life-long friends and business associates," the correction read. "They were a murderer, an embezzler, two train robbers, a forger and several lesser criminals who escaped from the state penitentiary last week."

The entire city roared when it read this. And the laughter was dulled by the fact that the same issue of the paper contained an account of a prison break in which the names of the cashier and five officials of the dead banker's institution were reported as being "at large, much to the alarm of the countryside."

Sometimes the wrong spacing between letters creates a startling effect. A recent political article in a Washington paper carried the headline:

**FARLEY DEPENDS  
ON THEM ASSES**

Omission of a punctuation mark may have equally disastrous results. Here is a want ad from a Macon (Ga.) paper that, while it may unconsciously voice a truth, certainly reads differently than the job seeker intended:

"Situation Wanted—Refined Christian woman unencumbered with college training desires job as companion to lady."

Headline writers, who have to count their letters and spaces and make their phrases conform to a limited number of units, are frequently responsible for amusing statements. For instance, a paper in Austin, Texas, recently headlined a trial story in this manner:

**JURY GETS DRUNK  
DRIVING CASE HERE**

My collection also contains this howler from a St. Louis paper:

**BUDDY BAER TO MARRY,  
FIGHT TWO YEARS FOR  
A BANKROLL, THEN QUIT**

A wrong letter in a word can make a world of difference. On the linotype machine the "o" is directly over the "i" and consequently the operators hit the wrong key now and then. That explains why a union official was quoted a few weeks ago as declaring that wages should be raised because "the cost of loving has increased."

Early in the World War, when the pro-German hysteria was at its peak, the paper on which I was working ran a two-column editorial headed, "THIS GOVERNMENT OF CURS." The "C" should have been an "O". It was in type half an inch high but the mistake was undetected by two proof-readers and the editor.

As a matter of fact, typographical errors will slip by in large as well as small type. For more than a year, the Minneapolis "Star" had a sign on the side of its building proclaiming in letters 12 feet high that it was "A Newspaper Publishing for the Public Good." Printers, editors, proofreaders, reporters and the general public saw that sign every day and never recognized the mistake. A taxi driver was the first one to call it to the management's attention.

Sometimes a matrix, or mold, on the linotype machine will not drop into place when the operator presses the key. A country editor in Illinois once got a terrific beating because the "G" key failed to function when the type was being set for a story about a newly married couple being injured when the floor on a bridge caved in while they were driving across it on their way from the church.

"The bride was condemned months ago by the county commissioners," the story declared. "Mr. ———— (the new husband) said he had no idea that the bride was defective," was another line in the story. Still another line asserted that the bride was examined after the accident and pronounced not worth repairing."

It is not always the fault of the printer or the machine, however. Careless writing or an unfortunate arrangement of words or phrases may create complications for the editor.

"Mr. \_\_\_\_\_'s first venture into the antique field was in Asheville, N. C. There he met his wife," read a sentence in a Denver paper.

A well-meaning editor in Santa Maria, Calif., informed his readers that "The ladies of the local Red Cross chapter has discarded clothes of all kinds. Call at their headquarters and inspect them."

A local item in an Iowa paper said, "Frank \_\_\_\_\_ returned Monday from the Northern part of the

state where he spent a week shooting and visiting his relatives."

Words that sound and look somewhat the same frequently bring grief to hurried proof-readers and editors. "He worked his way toward financial independence by industry and theft," was the tribute paid by an Albany, N. Y., paper to one of the city's leading merchants.

"Every person who presents a letter for mailing is confident that the postoffice will carry it safely to its destruction," declared a Montana editor who wanted to say something nice about Uncle Sam's postal service.

## Ohio Contractors Organize Accident Prevention Program

IT may be bad practice to look gift horses in the mouth, or lift stones to see what particular kind of bugs are under them, but welcome it as we do, we know there is no charity for or consideration of building workers behind the formation of the construction industry of Ohio or a Statewide construction council on safety and compensation insurance, having as its object the promotion of a thorough-going accident prevention program within the construction industry and a study of compensation rates and classifications applying thereto.

A general program of activity was outlined as follows:

1. Accident prevention: A state-wide concerted effort to reduce construction accidents through adherence to safety rules and regulations.

2. Rehabilitation: To see that the injured man receives proper medical care and attention, that he is returned to his old job or to another job as the nature of his injuries may warrant.

3. To aid in securing the premium due the fund to prevent "chiseling" which presents unfair competition. To aid in seeing that every employer amenable to the law has his certificate of coverage and to aid in the promotion of sound legislation where desirable. Further, to study the field of construction rates and classifications, attempting, if practical and possible, with the cooperation of the State Actuarial Division, a readjustment of these matters.

4. Municipal legislation making it necessary for the local building departments of each city to have the workmen's compensation insurance premium certificate filed jointly with plans and specifications.

5. Requesting State, County, City and Federal authorities to include a similar requirement in their contracts and specifications.

6. An agreement with the Architects' Association and the Architects' Institute for similar provisions upon private as well as public contracts.

7. An attempt to educate the general public,

pointing out the severe penalties they assume when they fail to take the precaution of making sure that the contractors and sub-contractors are covered under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The newly organized council, in which any individual or construction company is eligible for membership, hopes to persuade every construction employer to give his active support to the safety movement and expects that through its concerted program, on a state-wide basis, a material reduction in construction accidents will be effected.

The explanation of this is that contractors thanks to laws forced through legislatures by the trades unions, are learning more and more that it costs money to kill and maim building workers.

The old days when it was "just too bad" when a workman was killed and one death to each story of a skyscraper to be expected, are thanks to workmen's compensation laws, gone forever.

The pocket nerve is ever a sensitive nerve.

It has been quite a practice among European gentlemen when landing on American shores in the last 15 years to give voice to caustic comment or sarcastic remark about things American; frequently they offered open insult to the people they had come to visit. With grandiose air and monocle, they looked condescendingly on the sights there were to see, and usually returned home with pockets filled with American dollars picked up from gullible Americans who clung to the "gay Nineties" idea that anything European was better than the "home grown" variety.

This is not to say that these European snobs have outgrown their snobbery and taken on new ways. If they come to American shores these days with purring voice and a few compliments, it is just as significant as if they were handing out rude slams and offering insults to their hosts—and, incidentally, their creditors.

# New Geneva Labor Temple Scene of Colorful Ceremony

By James A. Wilson

The committee room in the new north wing of the International Labor Office in Geneva, which will be dedicated to the memory of the late Samuel Gompers, was the scene recently of a colorful ceremony, known as the "placing of the bouquet", which is held throughout Switzerland whenever the shell of a new building has been completed and which is said to have been handed down from Roman times.

As soon as the walls and roof of the wing had been finished, all work was suspended for two hours. The eighty workers employed on the job decked the structure with flags and flowers and planted a pine tree—symbol of rugged endurance—at one corner of the roof. Then all of them assembled in the "Gompers' Room" where they were served wine and each was presented with a gift of money, ranging from \$1.50 for unskilled laborers to \$25 for the foremen. In keeping with the tradition, the "treat" was at the owners' expense.

The new wing, which is three stories high and will cost about \$200,000, is expected to be ready for occupancy by February. Besides the "Gompers' Room", furnishings for which were donated by the American Federation of Labor and are now in the old "Gompers' Room" in the main building, there will

be two other committee rooms on the ground floor of the wing. There will also be an office for the chairman of the governing body, a writing room for delegates, and a new lobby for the governing body room. This room is being extended, and the additional space thus provided will permit re-arrangement of the press gallery and allocation of a special workroom for the press.

On the second floor of the wing will be the offices of Director Harold B. Butler and members of his cabinet. The third floor will have 17 new offices for members of the International Labor Office staff.

## Samuel Gompers' Words Live On!

"What does labor want? It wants the earth and the fullness thereof. There is nothing too precious, there is nothing too beautiful, too lofty, too ennobling, unless it is within the scope and comprehension of labor's aspirations and wants. We want more schoolhouses and fewer jails, more books and fewer arsenals, more constant work and less crime, more leisure and less greed, more justice and less revenge—in fact, more of the opportunities to cultivate our better natures, to make manhood more noble, womanhood more beautiful, and childhood more happy and bright."

# Building Trades Move to End Jurisdictional Controversies

Dr. John A. Lapp Named to Referee Disputes When Arbitration Fails

An end to jurisdictional strikes among building trades unions was forecast with the announcement that all of the labor organizations in that industry had formally inaugurated machinery to settle these controversies and had selected a referee to decide all such disputes which cannot be adjusted by arbitration.

Dr. John A. Lapp, director of labor relations of the PWA, was chosen for the referee's post, after a special committee appointed by the A. F. of L. Building Trades Department had made a nation-wide canvass of available men.

President Dan W. Tracy of the Electrical Workers acted as chairman of this committee. He said the principal features of the jurisdictional peace plan are that there is to be no suspension of work by either party to a dispute, that efforts will be made to adjust controversies by negotiations between unions before submitting cases to the referee, and

that all crafts have agreed to abide by his decisions.

"It is with gratification," Tracy said, "that I am able to make this announcement. Building craftsmen have been aware that their organizations have suffered from lack of machinery to take care of the vexing problem of jurisdictional disputes.

"We believe now that we have laid the foundation for the ultimate solution of this problem, both from the viewpoints of the man at work, the employer and the general public."

Dr. Lapp has had wide experience with labor mediation and arbitration for a number of years. During the last three years he has served as director of the Chicago Regional Labor Board, chairman of the Bituminous Coal Labor Board, a member of the Petroleum Labor Policy Board, and, finally as assistant on labor relations to the Federal Administrator of Public Works.

Prior to his services with the Federal government,

Dr. Lapp, for 10 years, was director of the Legislative Reference Bureau of Indiana.

President William Green of the A. F. of L. hailed Dr. Lapp's selection as an excellent choice.

"Because of Dr. Lapp's temperament, experience and training I consider him well fitted to serve in this post," Green said. "His appointment means that the building industry can go forward without interruption while jurisdictional disputes are settled in accordance with the facts rather than by force."

—o—

### SKILLED BUILDING TRADESMEN COMING INTO THEIR OWN SAYS EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATION

"My boy," said Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, nearing the end of a life spent at the bar and on the bench, to a youngster just entering practice, "always try to make the other fellow prove your case."

In much the same spirit we greet this from the Central Contractor of Chicago, as emphasizing what we have for months been saying—that the building industry is getting to the point where only the skilled mechanic counts.

"For many months," says the employers' publication, "construction employers have had to depend largely upon federally financed improvements and in performing them have been circumscribed in the selection of labor by extremely narrow Federal regulations. They could not select as pleased them or as was their practice in the pre-depression years of private and public construction.

"Now there is a relaxation of such regulations and contractors are to be permitted to choose their own skilled labor. If the experience of the past years has not completely destroyed the judgment of contractors in this important phase of their business, they will select these employes with the extreme care which they would exercise in making a permanent acquisition. They should have in mind the selection of men who will be at least the skeleton of a new and permanent organization.

"And, in order to meet the responsibilities of an employer who looks for loyal service from employes, the contractor must take work at prices which will permit him to carry the more important men on his pay rolls throughout the year, instead of laying them off at the conclusion of each job. This latter practice was a logical one under the regulations which forced men upon employers with little or no regard for their qualifications or skill. It should not prevail under the newer regulations."

### WRONG AGAIN

In the closing days of Congress, the Walsh-Healey Bill, requiring all the people who contracted to sell goods to the United States Government, which means all of its departments and branches, and where the contract was \$10,000 or more, must agree to certain working conditions, the government to stipulate what those conditions would be. The conditions were 40 hours per week, no child labor, a fair rate of pay and various other benefits that were contained in the legislation. We hailed it with delight as another advance step but we were sorely disappointed when we found that the great captains of industry, particularly the large corporations who are strictly anti-union, had been in Washington and secured, from what we are reliably informed, from the Department of Labor an interpretation on this: That it only applies to the direct contractor. When a company sells to the sales agency and they, in turn, sell to the government, the law does not reach that company. Sub-contractors are not affected. As we read the interpretation—well, why try to explain it? It does not mean very much. The intentions may have been all right but we are frank to say that, with the kind of administration that the law is to be given, it might as well have been left off the books.

—o—

### EASTERN RAILROADS LEARN AN ANCIENT LESSON

Frequently we wonder how Big Business got big. Just now it's the railroads.

A few months ago, with one outstanding exception—Daniel Williard, of the Baltimore and Ohio—Eastern rail line heads yelled murder, police and life-guards when the Interstate Commerce Commission ordered a reduction in rates in Eastern territory.

The Commission, basing its conclusions on the experience of Western and Southern railroads, went on the theory lower rates meant more business, better earnings and the recapture of business due to bus and private automobile competition.

The facts were as available to the executives as to the Commission. They could not, they would not, see them.

Now, after two months' trial, they find what we assume every other person in the world knew, to-wit, that there is profit in volume.

They are not so sure they will fight the cuts as they were. They are indeed, beginning to like them. In time they will like them, and thank the I. C. C. for kicking them upstairs.

They have learned something older than Antique Annie—there is profit in volume.

# A SONNETT TO OLD AGE

By John J. Buckley

(Written after visiting an aged lather and his wife in the horizon of life and witnessing their love and devotion to each other.)

"Fear not that life shall have no ending; but rather that it shall have no beginning."—

John (Cardinal) Henry Newman.

Hand in hand the years we've walked together  
The way of life in sorrow and in peace,  
With love our guide in sun or stormy weather  
Our interest in each other never ceased.  
Our backs are bending over, heads are graying,  
Our footsteps growing feeble day by day.  
We near the goal and time is just delaying  
The homeward journey to our Lord, we pray.

A vision of that June day in years that passeth,  
As in the church we stood side by side,  
Your answer to the question, when asketh,  
And your sweet yes, when you became my bride.  
And now, the top of the hill we have sighted.  
New life for us is barely just ahead.  
The bonds of love you and I have plighted  
Shall not sever when we are counted amongst the  
dead.

New earth awaits for us beyond the gloaming

And flowery hillsides to greet the new dawn,  
The struggling over and of all our roaming  
Our hearts full of praise, on lips a new song.  
Eternal days are ours—unending joyness  
And old times' friends, their greetings renew.  
My dearest one, our life shall have no voidness  
Nor death can hold us—I and you.

A mansion in the kingdom of God's glory  
To live in when we cross the crystal stream,  
Great love and content to complete the story,  
Our hearts can not conceive the things unseen.  
No more forlornness, no more grief nor weeping  
Within the gates of Zion shall get by.  
With God forever and in His keeping,  
Our reward eternally, You and I.

God grant us, when our days are ending  
Our hands in each other firmly clasped,  
That when the summons come, our love extending  
Beyond the door of death, our love shall last;  
That we be together, though old and weary,  
And face the future without guilt or shame  
And walk the last mile, oh my dearest,  
And no fear retain.

## TIME-TRIED MATERIALS STILL BEST

**R**ADICAL and novel changes in home design and construction are in most cases full of troubles yet to be found.

We do not scrap our houses every two or three years for a new model. We have many models, hundreds of years old, at which we look with more pride than we do at some of the latest designs. Building and buying a house is not the same thing as getting a new car or a new suit of clothes. For most people, the building of a house is the biggest thing they do in a lifetime, and it is only natural that they should be cautious about untried new materials and methods of construction.

In the thousands of years man has been building on this earth, he has discovered certain practical facts about construction that time can never change, because they are part of the universe in which we live. The fact that we still use wood, bricks and plaster in building houses today is not evidence of backwardness, but that these materials gave result that no new substitutes have been able to show.

This fact ought to take some of the wind out of

the sails of those who, without adequate knowledge, predict the passing of old materials and the substitution of fabricated houses, made of various kinds of materials which admittedly are substitutes for the original and time-tried materials.

A group of city and state housing authorities created to aid in the slum clearance program asked the Supreme Court to rule in favor of the Government in the slum clearance test case. Filing a brief as "friends of the court," the authorities said:

"We feel that from the experience we have had in the field of housing we might be able to present additional data and considerations.

"The experience of the boards of authorities has convinced them of the necessity for Federal participation in any adequate attack upon present housing conditions. That bad housing, urban and rural, is productive of disease, delinquency, vice, crime and other social and economic ills is almost too obvious to require proof."

The brief argued that for this reason the acquiring of property for slum clearance was a "public use" within the meaning of the Federal Constitution.

# Workers' Most Valuable Manuscript, "The Book of Kells", Not Insured!

**I**N these days when about everything from a cat to a skyscraper is insured—Lloyds of London will insure you against twins or on snow on any given date in winter—it is interesting to note that the Book of Kells, which rests in the library of Trinity College in Dublin, and is perhaps the most valuable manuscript in the world, it being appraised at \$2,500,000, is not insured.

The Book of Kells is precious, not only for its antiquity, but because of the beauty, art, workmanship and knowledge to be found within its pages. Every night it is placed within a safe and locked in the vaults, but each morning finds it restored to its glass case in the museum, where one leaf of the book, and only one, is turned each day.

This treasure probably is the only valuable thing of its kind which has the distinction of not being insured, because a fraction of the money which might be spent on premiums is devoted to paying extra watchmen and in providing a more-than-usual supply of fire hose.

The origin of the Book of Kells dates back to Ireland's golden age — about 650 A. D. While war, strife and ruin were devastating Europe, Ireland was preserving Greek and Latin culture for the world. Christian learning was kept aglow in the abbeys of the then peaceful Green Isle of Erin. Numerous missionaries were sent to neighboring islands to spread the gospel of Christian learning and to assuage the strife of less enlightened races.

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Workers should recognize the following facts in the present business situation:

Cost of living is rising; wage rates must rise proportionately if present living standards are to be maintained.

Wage earners took far greater losses than either business men or property owners in the depression; wage income is still further below 1929 than the income of these two groups. Wage increases and reemployment are essential, for wage earners buy more of industry's product than these two groups combined.

It was about this time that the Book of Kells was written by an unidentified monk, who labored untiringly to preserve the truth of early Christianity. The book received its name from the abbe at Kells, where it was written.

The artist, in doing his work, embellished his manuscripts with most wonderful examples of intricate Celtic designs. It cannot be estimated how long a single page must have taken him to complete nor does it seem possible on close examination that human hands could execute such delicate work without one hitch in the hundreds of minute interlockings, sometimes occupying no more space than an ordinary postage stamp.

The ink is said to have been made from a decoction of galls, and probably is the finest example of indelible ink in the world. This unknown genius has undoubtedly contributed something unique to the art treasures of all ages.

Some short time after its completion it was placed in a gold shrine in the abbey at Kells. Years later, as its fame and value increased, it was stolen, but after a few months, it was recovered. The thief, finding it more of a burden than an asset, buried it in the ground, minus its golden case, where it was discovered.

Also in Trinity College Library rests another article of interest to celts the world over—the harp of Brian Boru.

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Workers' buying power in 1936 has not risen enough to provide for steady industrial progress after present shortages of capital goods are made up.

Reemployment is falling behind business recovery, partly because work hours have been lengthened.

Substantial profits have been made this half year; industry is well able to share its proceeds with labor by increasing wages and maintaining standards in work hours.

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**All out for our Convention  
October 19-24  
Toronto, Ont.**



## WORKERS POISONED IN AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

Hospitals of Detroit, Flint and other automobile centers are receiving, every week, hundreds of victims of lead poisoning, reports George Morris in an article in the April issue of "Health and Hygiene." While there are no statistics available on the extent of lead poisoning in the automobile industry, Dr. Carey McCord, head of the industrial health committee, stated in an address before the 66th convention of the American Public Health Association that about 4,000 workmen have been injured by lead-poisoning during the 1934-35 production season. Thirteen thousand blood tests taken in the Briggs Corporation, manufacturers of automobile bodies, showed considerable amounts of lead absorption in workmen who were given blood analysis. Many lead poison victims become serious medical problems, resulting in mental disorders, including insanity. Some get convulsions, become nervous wrecks or paralyzed.

Neither the U. S. Labor Department in Michigan nor the Michigan legislature has taken cognizance of the situation. In 1935 the legislature turned down a proposal to include occupational diseases in the present Workmen's Compensation Law. The Supreme Court ruled that lead is absorbed "gradually, so it isn't an industrial accident."

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### LABOR MUST BE ON GUARD

How little can be done by laws alone is shown by the recent report of Ralph M. Bashore, secretary of the Pennsylvania State Department of Labor and Industry. He found, on a careful special inspection that:

One-fourth of the employing firms are violating the laws against child labor, or the laws designed for the protection of women in industry.

Thirty per cent of the firms inspected carry no workmen's compensation insurance.

Nearly 37 per cent permit the existence of hazards forbidden by the fire and panic act.

Fifty-seven per cent of the elevators used by workers did not have proper certificates of safety. And,

Seventy-one per cent of the power boilers were likewise uncertificated—which generally means uninspected.

Laws on all these subjects are necessary and right. But back of the law is needed an alert public opinion; and above all, organization among workers to enforce their lawful rights and protections. The need for unions was never better shown than by this special inspection in Pennsylvania.

## HOW "THE PREVAILING WAGE" IS DETERMINED

Congress having provided for the prevailing rates of wages on all jobs done with funds provided by the Relief Act, it is in order to remind all and sundry that the size and economic strength of organized labor fixes the prevailing rates in every community.

Where labor is well organized, and militant, the prevailing rate is good.

Where it is thinly organized, and pacifistic, the prevailing rate is bound to be low as the employer may wish to make it.

In such places the action of Congress will mean little or nothing except, possibly, a talking point.

Only economic strength can or will make the term "prevailing rate" anything more than a term. The unions must fix it. Then it will be up to State administrators to pay it.

And even then, economic strength counts most of all. Where the unions are strong, where they can apply plenty of heat, State administrators will respect the law and them.

Where there is no organization, or weak organization, the administrators will do as employing interests ask.

The silliest workman in the world is he who refuses to support the union of his craft, on the ground that the Government, not the union, gets decent pay for him. The Government gives him decent pay simply because the union compels it.

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### FIVE TAMPA FLOGGERS GET FOUR-YEAR TERMS

Barstow, Fla.—Four years each at hard labor was the penalty meted out here to five former Tampa policemen who were convicted of kidnaping Eugene F. Poulnot, labor organizer, on the same night that Joseph Shoemaker was flogged so severely that he died as a result. The maximum penalty for the offense charged is 10 years.

Following denial of a new trial by Judge Robert Dewell, defense attorneys announced they would appeal to the Florida Supreme Court. The five defendants were allowed 120 days to prepare the appeal and the Judge reduced the bail bond of each from \$7,500 to only \$2,500.

The five men sentenced to four years each are: John Bridges, C. A. Brown, Sam Crosby, F. W. Switzer and C. W. Carlisle. They had been convicted by a jury, May 23, after a trial lasting six weeks that attracted national interest. Two others charged with the same offense were cleared by the jury.

## PATENT OFFICE DENIES FINCH CO. RIGHT TO USE A. F. OF L. INSIGNIA

Washington, D. C.—A signal victory for the exclusive right of the American Federation of Labor to use the insignia "A. F. L." was recorded in the decision handed down by Leslie Frazer, Assistant Commissioner of the U. S. Patent Office, denying the application of Joseph S. Finch & Company for the registration of a trade-mark containing these initials. The company claimed the notation stood for the phrase "America's Finest Liquors" used to advertise the concern's whisky, brandy, gin, rum and alcoholic beverages.

The application of the company to use the initials on its trade mark was refused as violating the legal rights of the American Federation of Labor in an opinion rendered some months ago by a Patent Office examiner of interferences. The company appealed from the decision, presenting elaborate arguments for its legal right to appropriate the insignia of the American Federation of Labor. This claim was firmly contested by H. H. Byrne, counsel for the A. F. of L., with the result that the right of the Federation to the exclusive use of the insignia "A. F. of L." was definitely established in Patent Office practice.

Supporting his position with an opinion of the U. S. Supreme Court in a similar case that the question was whether the appropriation of insignia long used by another concern "is of such a character and extent" as to be "calculated to deceive or confuse the public" and thereby injure the party which opposes the appropriation. Assistant Commissioner Frazer said:

"I am convinced that such confusion and injury would be likely to result from applicant's use of the contested mark on its goods, and that the examiner of trade-mark interferences was right in sustaining the opposition and adjudging applicant not entitled to the registration applied for. His decision is accordingly affirmed."

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### ATTENTION!

Credit Brother John J. Buckley, No. 14583, long-time member of Local Union 72 and a regular contributor to these columns, with the poem "Labor Day" published on the inside cover of the August issue. Thru oversight, the author's name was omitted.

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Secretaries will greatly assist this office by sending in their local's questionnaire immediately, if this has not already been forwarded.

## SOLDIERS' OPINION OF WAR

"The politicians are the guilty ones," said one cavalry officer. "I am for revolution after all this bloody massacre. I would hang all politicians, diplomats and so-called statesmen with strict impartiality."

"I'm for the people," said another, "the poor—people who are kept in ignorance and then driven into the shambles when their rulers desire to grab some new part of the earth's surface, or to get their armies going because they are bored with peace."

"What price Christianity?" asked another, inevitably. "What have the churches done to stop war, or preach the Gospel of Christ? The Bishop of London, the Archbishop of Canterbury, all these conventional, patriotic, cannon-blessing, banner-baptizing humbugs. Mon Dieu! They make me tired."

"I don't want to kill Germans," said a fellow with a superior accent. "I've no personal quarrel with them, and, anyhow, I don't like butcher's work."

"Christian service, that's what the padre calls it. I wonder if Christ would have stuck a bayonet into a German's stomach—a German with his hands up! That's what we were asked to do."—Sir Phillip Gibbs.

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## PRODUCTION FOR USE AND—

When birds build nests, that's production for use.

When foxes dig burrows, that's production for use.

When bees build combs in hollow trees, that's production for use.

When squaws weave blankets, that's production for use.

When Hottentots make doughnuts, that's production for use.

When great-grandma carded wool, wove it into cloth and sewed into garments, that was production for use.

When civilized men make shoes and go barefooted, that's production—for profit.

When cotton raisers raise cotton and go ragged, that's production—for profit.

When tailors make pants and wear pants with their seats out, that's production—for profit.

When machinists build automobiles and thumb their way over hard roads, that's production—for profit.

The essential difference between production for use and production for profit is that in the first instance the more the producer produces, the more his wants are relieved, while in the second instance, the more he produces the sooner he goes on reilef.—Montana Labor News.

## TWELVE RULES FOR FAILURE

John Wanamaker was fond of saying that if a man was absolutely sincere in his efforts to succeed it would be well for him to study and practice the accepted rules for success, but to know, likewise, the twelve rules for failure.

An unsuccessful man, he said, does not have to look for the cause of his trouble. It is generally in himself. It may be any one of this dozen of little things:

He forgets that his worth is manifest by what he produces in management or sales.

He finds excuses for not doing instead of finding ways to what should be done.

The world goes ahead in almost every direction, and he keeps on the humdrum pike, where somebody will have to pay the tolls.

He is not observant, accurate or thoughtful.

He is sailing by the broken compass of chance.

He flatters himself by comparing himself in his own mirror, instead of with others that have passed him in the race.

He thinks nobody notices that he has fallen behind.

He does not love his work as he used to and therefore his enthusiasms have been lost.

He puts off too many things until tomorrow.

He is unconscious of being much of his time, and lets the days go by lacking results he could have obtained.

His lack of thoroughness blocks his leadership.

However honorable, he fails to realize that his example affects others.

## IF GREENLAND'S ICE MELTS

If all the ice in Greenland and Antarctica should melt, says Dr. W. J. Humphreys of the Weather Bureau, enough water would be added to the oceans to raise their level 150 feet. This would not only drown out the great seaports, which include the world's largest and richest cities, but the only ones surviving the great flood would be mountain climbers and perhaps a few Noahs. How fast the mile-thick ice packed down at the frozen poles will melt cannot be foretold. But once melting starts, Dr. Humphreys thinks, it is likely to proceed rapidly. Geologists know that there have been times when Greenland did not have so much ice. The prospect of all this ice melting and flooding the land, however, shouldn't cause any gray hairs, in the heads of present population or of those for several generations to come.

## TO THE POINT

In a rage, a big corporation attorney asked the witness, "What is sabotage?"

A shoe worker was on the stand. He replied, "That's when the employer orders us to put one-half pasteboard in the sole of a shoe and——"

The attorney, still raging, cut off the witness by explaining his question. "I do not mean from an employer's standpoint—I mean from the employe's standpoint. Proceed!"

"Oh," said the employe, "sabotage is when the worker puts all leather in shoes when the boss orders him to use half pasteboard and——"

"Witness dismissed!" cried the redfaced lawyer.

You do not have to worry about pasteboard in your shoes when you buy shoes which are stamped with a union label. You obtain the best material and the highest class of workmanship.

The announcement made by Deputy Works Progress Administrator Aubrey Williams that part of \$71,250,000 allotted the National Youth Administration will be used to establish fifty camps for needy unemployed girls similar to the Civilian Conservation Corps for unemployed young men will undoubtedly receive generous public approval.

The campers will all be drawn from relief rolls. Mr. Williams said they "will engage in educational vocations and recreational projects, as well as doing light landscaping and similar work."

The projects will be administered directly by the Works Progress Administration, without the Army supervision and discipline which characterizes CCC camps.

According to present plans the camps will be located in almost all of the 48 states. Girls must be "in need of relief." The age limits are 18 to 25 years. Campers will be paid a small salary in addition to Government expenses for living costs.

In a general way the new camps are a continuation of projects started by the adult education program of the old Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

During the last two years the Government has financed ninety camps for unemployed girls for terms ranging from two to three months.

Under the plan outlined by Mr. Williams the girls will be given a combination course of home economics, recreation supervision and health training. After they leave the camps, Federal employment agencies will aid them in securing jobs.

Teachers in the camps will be taken where possible from unemployed instructors, although relief roll listing is not a necessary qualification.

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## OCCUPATION

The man who has nothing to do is the most miserable of beings. No matter how much wealth a man possesses, he can neither be contented or happy without occupation. We were born to labor, and the world is our vineyard. We can find a field for usefulness most anywhere. In occupation we forget our cares, our worldly trials and our sorrows, it keeps us from constantly worrying and brooding over what is inevitable. Our brain must function and it is necessary to keep thinking as the man or woman who fails to think allows the brain to deteriorate and in many cases become mentally incompetent, so keep thinking. If we have enough for ourselves, we can labor for the good of others, and such a task is one of the most delightful duties a worthy and good man can possibly engage in.

## ORIGIN OF SHORT WORK DAY

The Journal Des Debats, denies that the 8-hour day originated with modern labor agitators. It was first put into effect by Philip of Spain, a monarch whom nobody will describe as a social democrat. In his instructions to the viceroy of the Indies the king said: "The workmen employed in the erection of fortresses and in the royal factories shall work eight hours per day only, four hours in the morning and four hours in the afternoon. The engineers must see that the time for work is such that the men are exposed as little as possible to the heat of the sun, and that their health is preserved as much as possible." The order is dated December 20, 1593.

—c—

## WHITE SLAVERY

When the shackles fell from the limbs of those four millions of blacks, it did not make them free men; it simply transferred them from one condition of slavery to another; it placed them upon the platform of the white working men, and made them all slaves together. I do not mean that freeing the negro enslaved the white; I mean that we were slaves before, always have been, and that the abolition of the right of property in man added four millions of black slaves to the white slaves of the country. We are now all one family of slaves together, and the labor reform movement is a second emancipation proclamation.

Our people are being divided into two classes—the rich and the poor, the producers and the non-producers; the busy bees in the industrial hive, and the idle drones who fatten upon what they steal. The working people of our nation, white and black, are sinking to a condition of serfdom. Even now a slavery exists in our land worse than ever existed under the old slave system.—William H. Sylvis.

—o—

## DUES BOOKS LOST

- 5—F. V. Powell 35901.
- 5—R. E. McCann 29407.
- 44—A. L. Clark 19728.
- 74—O. F. Kurth 24467.
- 88—Jas. Murchinson 7657.
- 104—M. G. Meade 450.
- 104—E. F. McLaughlin 13066.
- 125—M. A. Matikinns 31920.
- 169—E. W. Baldwin 18143.
- 171—T. R. Maurath 36170.
- 233—H. A. Smith 3383.
- 386—W. H. Hignight 27664.

## A JACK OF ALL TRADES

A quaint notice appeared in a local paper of a New England town, wherein the name of the versatile advertiser is the only thing here changed.

"Notice—I have opened a shop on Front Street and am prepared to file and set saws. I carry a line of cigars, tobacco and confectionery and can furnish hot oyster stews, boiled eggs, etc., at short notice. Repairing umbrellas and sewing machines, also bot-toming chairs. Shooting gallery in connection.—Henry Moss."

—o—

"No one should be judge in his own cause." This maxim of law was handed down to us by the Romans two thousand years ago and has become one of the fundamental principles of law of most every nation on earth. Yet every day we meet persons who probably are unaware of the existence of this rule of law and who will attempt to settle all cases in a way that is entirely satisfactory to themselves.

One never knows how much of his decision is due to reason and how much is due to passion, prejudice or to selfish interest, when we exclude from the jury every person, no matter how reasonable or upright they may be, who has a pecuniary interest in the result of the trial.

Nearly all our controversies and combats arise from the fact that we are trying to get something from each other. Our enmities and animosities arise from efforts to get as much as possible out of the world. There will be peace when our endeavor is to put as much as possible into the world.

Society will take an immeasurable step when it measures a citizen by his output rather than by his income and gives the crown of its approval to the one who makes the largest contribution to the welfare of all.

A man has an idea which he thinks is good and he tells his neighbors about it and they do not like it. This makes him angry and seizing a club, he attempts to make them like it. One trouble about this rule, it works both ways: When a man starts out to make his neighbor think as he does, he generally finds them willing to accept his challenge and they spend so much time trying to coerce each other that they have no time left to co-operate or be of service to each other.

The ten commandments condensed into one which relates of man's duty towards his fellows and enjoined upon us the rule, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," is presented a plan for the solution of all the problems that vex society or may hereafter arise. Other remedies may palliate or postpone the day of settlement, but this is all sufficient, and the reconciliation, which it effects, is a permanent one.

## AMONG OURSELVES

When the question is asked, "Who are the real enemies of our Union?" it is generally answered by saying, the "organized employers." But is this a correct answer when we apply logical reasoning to the subject?"

The simplest analysis should convince us that it is not the employer whom the organized workers have to fear when endeavoring to better their economic conditions. Fear and apprehension is always justified, however, when there are any number of workers who remain unorganized and refuse to join in the organization of their trade.

Who permits himself to be used as a weapon to defeat every movement of the organized workers to increase wages and improve working conditions? Is it not the non-union worker, who is knowingly or unknowingly assisting the employers, and therefore, is directly responsible for the organized workers' inability to obtain better wages and working conditions?

No, the employers are not enemies of labor. The real enemies of labor are the men who have failed to join hands with their fellow organized workers and through united action assist them to better their economic conditions.

The workers, who do not belong to their trade union are largely to blame for the low wages paid and the long workday; in fact, they are responsible for all wrongs and injustices perpetrated upon the workers by the organized employers, because of their indifference they help the organized employers to impose their will upon all the workers.

—o—

IMPROVING WITH AGE

If you are fifty-one and one-half years old, you have lived the span of life allotted you by the insurance company statisticians.

It may be some consolation to know that 47 per cent of the people, however, live beyond 60. Thirty per cent live beyond 70. Only one in 5,000 lives beyond 100, and two-thirds of the centenarians are women.

The one big job of medical science today is to lengthen the lifetime, prolong "the age of expectation." Some doctors work directly for this end, and all are working indirectly.

It might be pertinent to ask if the economic and social world is keeping pace with the medical world.

For what shall it profit a man to live his three-score years and ten if he must struggle miserably just that many years more?

Fortunately, the answer is that things are improving, we think, in other realms as well as in the medical one.



# WIT AND

Claude: I have always felt that no young man has the right to fritter away the time of a young lady.

Maude: Of course not. My friend, instead of being a night-blooming "serious" is merely a hot-house "lemon".

—o—  
"If a goat swallowed a rabbit, what would be the result?"

"A hare in the butter."

—o—  
"What kind of a husband would you advise me to get?"

"You get a single man and let the husbands alone."

—o—  
A Fox had fallen into a well, and had been casting about for a long time how he should get out again; when at length a Goat came to the place, and wanting to drink, asked Reynard whether the water was good, and if there was plenty of it. The Fox, dissembling the real danger of his case, replied, "Come down, my friend; the water is so good that I cannot drink enough of it, and so abundant that it cannot be exhausted." Upon this the goat without any more ado leaped in; when the Fox, taking advantage of his friend's horns, as nimbly leaped out; and coolly remarked to the poor deluded Goat—"If you had half as much brains as you have beard, you would have looked before you leaped."

—o—  
A tough looking thug stopped a gentleman and tried to make a touch. "Can't you get into any business that is more profitable than this?" the gentleman asked.

"I'd like to open a bank if I could only get the tools," was the answer.

—o—  
Foreman: "Do you think you're fit for really hard labor?"

Applicant: "Well, some of the best judges in the country have thought so."

—o—  
A Chink by the name of Ching Ling  
Fell off a street car—bing bing!  
The con turning his head,  
To the passengers said:  
"The car's lost a washer"—Ding ding!

Aberdonian (sitting down to tea)—"What's this, Maggie? Ma guidness, is it dog biscuits?"

His Wife—"Ay, it's dog biscuits. The dog was rin ower this forenoon.

—o—  
Two small boys were gazing at the shop windows, decorated for Christmas. Presently they arrived at a butcher's shop, and one pointed to a number of hams hanging from a large holly branch. "Look, Tom," he said. "Look at them 'ams a-growing up there."

"Get away," said the other. "'Ams don't grow."

"Well, that's all you know about it," said the first, scornfully. "Ain't you ever 'eard of a 'ambush?"

—o—  
"You want me to go on the roof of that tower?" said the workman.

"Yes."

"Do you know there's a clock in the tower?"

"I know it. What difference does that make?"

"I'll have to charge you extra for working over time."

—o—  
The eleven ages of man expressed in menu style run about like this:

Milk.

Milk and bread.

Milk, eggs, bread and spinach.

Oatmeal, bread and butter, green apples and all-day suckers.

Ice cream soda and hot dogs.

Minute steak, fried potatoes, coffee and apple pie.

Bouillon, roast duck, scalloped potatoes, creamed broccoli, fruit salad, divinity fudge, demi-tasse.

Pate de foie gras, Wiener Schnitzel, potatoes Parisienne, egg plant a l'opera, demi-tasse and Roquefort cheese.

Two soft-boiled eggs, toast and milk.

Crackers and milk.

Milk.

—o—  
Edna: "Do you know father has never spoken a hasty word to mother?"

Ed: "How is that?"

Edna: "He stutters."

## HUMOR



The skipper of a tramp steamer, in writing up the log recording an eventful day, rounded off his task with the entry "Mate intoxicated."

To the mate, who indignantly protested on reading it, the skipper retorted, "Well, it's true, ain't it?"

On the following day it was the mate's duty to write up the log, and he completed his account with, "Skipper sober."

The captain stared at it for a moment, then exploded.

"Well, it's true, ain't it?" was the mate's rejoinder.

—o—

"They tell me Shorty had quite a scrap with his wife last night."

"What was wrong with him?"

"I didn't hear."

"Liquor, do you suppose?"

"No, she licked him."

—o—

Hitler visited a fortune-teller. She read his palm and shook her head.

"Bad news. You are going to die on a Jewish holiday."

"Me? On a Jewish holiday? How's that?"

"Any day you die will be a Jewish holiday."

—o—

After telling his fair patient to put out her tongue, the doctor continued writing out the prescription. When he had finished, he turned to his patient and said, "There, that will do."

"But, Doctor," protested the lady, you never even looked at my tongue."

"No," replied the M.D., "it wasn't necessary. I just wanted you to keep quiet while I wrote the prescription."—Outspan.

—o—

Slow Waitress: "This is a very fine salad, sir. The apples come from Washington, the nuts from Brazil, the celery from California, and the cream from Iowa."

Customer: "Oh, so that's where you've been."

Farmer (to hired hand): "Where's the horse I just told you to have shod?"

Hired Hand: "Oh, I thought you said shot. I just finished burying her."

—o—

Traffic Officer (to speeder): "Have you a permit for driving an auto?"

Speeder: "Sure. I've got it here in my pocket-book."

Officer: "That's all right then, if you've got it, I don't need to look at it. If you didn't have one, I'd have to see it."

—o—

"After all," bitterly remarked the cynic, "love is only an abscess on a poor man's pocketbook."

—o—

"Darling," he cried in tender tones,

"I never loved but thee."

"Then we must part," the maiden said,

"No amateurs for me."

—o—

The young clerk who thought he was the whole works—but who was really hanging onto his job by his eyebrows—came out of the boss's office with a puzzled look on his face.

"Well," one of the boys queried, "did you tell the old man if he didn't give you a raise, he could take his old dump and jump in the river with it?"

"I told him I wanted a raise, all right, or I'd quit," replied the young clerk.

"What did he say?"

"He sez: 'I haven't time to sing it to you, but you'll find the firm's answer in the second line of Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here.'"

—o—

A negro funeral was attended by a ventriloquist whose peculiar powers were not known to the others present. Another negro told what happened at the cemetery.

Well, suh," he started, "when they begins to lowah Jackson into the hole, he says, 'Lemme down easy, boys.'"

"Did they go ahead and bury him?" asked the listener.

"Man, how do I know?"

**BEFORE**

View of St. Patrick's Church before its modernization with Portland Cement Stucco over metal lath. Picture of the remodeled Church, before new doors were hung, is shown in other photo. Men in line are waiting to be served at the Free Lunchroom.

**AFTER**

Old St. Patrick's Church after modernization with Portland Cement Stucco over metal lath



## THE CHURCH MODERNIZATION

The exterior of St. Patricks Church, 6th and Biddle Streets, St. Louis, underwent a modernization recently, which changed the exterior from an old fashioned brick finish (it is 93 years old) with many breaks or set backs from an old stone base, to an up to date, modernized Portland Cement Stucco finish, giving a modified old Spanish Mission effect. It was a complete transformation, accomplished in about two weeks time.

Several weeks before St. Patricks Day, Monsignor Dempsey, in charge of the church and many other buildings, decided he would like a new exterior on the church, pleasing to the eye, dignified, of modern design and construction, but still retaining certain of the characteristics of the old style Spanish Missions. He called in several of his advisers and it was decided to give the church an overcoat of stucco, with a base of metal lath on channel iron. The design and supervision of the entire construction from the pouring of the concrete footings to the stuccoing of the new cross were placed in the hands of Harry J. Hagen, Business Agent of Local 73.

After the footings were poured, an entirely new wall was built from the ground to the roof. This new wall stands out from the old brick wall distances varying from 3 to 12 inches, particularly where the large windows occur. These varying distances are due to the fact that the old brick walls had many breaks or set backs between windows and the various breaks set back from the face of the 30 inch high stone base. The new wall was built straight up from the ground, as shown, without a single verticle break. The air space thus formed between the old and new walls has a very definite effect on the temperature in the church.

The transformation was completed for St. Patricks Day and so pleased was Father Tim, that he immediately started planning to modernize a number of other buildings under his supervision and was working on the plans when he had a sudden heart attack April 6th and passed away that very same day that Business Agent Hagen and George Stroup, Vice-President of Local 73 had gone over the plans for an adjoining building with Father Tim.

Above the stone base, the old brick walls ran in pier or pilaster formation to near the top of building and were capped with brick, as seen. Many of these bricks were rotten, many had broken and others fell out. Above them the brick dentils and stone cornice was broken loose and in a generally dangerous condition. An old tin trough was used to carry water from the roof. All of this was modernized as illustrated, with the new straight wall broken only by

cornice, splays at doors and windows, and other modern effects. Even the gutters to carry off the water from the roof were constructed of channels, metal lath and cement, and when dry, mopped with hot asphaltum. The under side of the gutters were given a cornice effect.

The main entrance in front was an old fashioned, wood trimmed, boxed in affair, which extended about half way up the building. Two old fashioned doors about 8 feet high were framed in wood. Above them, art glass windows, and above the windows were old fashioned weather-beaten wood panels, black from age. On each side of the main entrances were other entrances, also boxed in affairs. These side entrances had massive old doors about 10 feet high, with wood panels above them, all framed in wood, as shown, and belonging to another day and age. All of these openings were modernized by arching and splaying, covering all wood with Portland Cement Stucco on metal lath and substituting new, standardized doors. (The new doors were not in place when photos were taken.)

The windows on each side of main entrance had been one long opening, as shown, with two sash of art glass, one at top and one at bottom, with wood panels between. The wood panels were covered with metal lath and windows splayed as shown, thus conforming with the new and smaller door openings. Above the new side door openings, a new art glass window was inserted against the dead brick wall, to kill the plain surface or wall effect at these points. Only one side entrance is shown in the photos.

In front, near the top of church, was a stone ledge and a gable also trimmed in stone. On the roof, a fire wall of brick about 8 feet high was leaning dangerously. All of the above were in a loose and very dangerous condition. The worst was removed and over all were built new walls of channels and cement stucco. The entire top was finished off with Old Spanish Mission Tile. The old wooden bell tower was cut down from about 25 feet high to 10 feet, lathed with double arches on each side, stuccoed and topped with tile as shown. The old wooden cross was replaced with a modern one of channels, metal lath and Portland Cement Stucco. The enormity of this transformation can best be appreciated when one realizes that over one hundred tons of material were used on the two sides shown in photos and that at times as many as one hundred men worked on the job at one time.

—○—  
All out for our Convention

October 19-24

Toronto, Ont.



Rt. Rev. Msgr. Timothy Dempsey  
1867—1936

### FATHER DEMPSEY AND HIS CHARITIES AND THE MODERNIZATION OF HIS CHURCH, OLD ST. PATRICKS IN ST. LOUIS, MO.

Although this article deals primarily with the modernization of the exterior of St. Patricks Church in St. Louis, Mo., it would be incomplete without the addition of a few words in memory of its remarkable pastor, whose charitable activities were known the

world over, the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Timothy Dempsey, who, during the depression fed millions of hungry persons of all colors and creeds, who never kept a file of hungry persons, but fed and clothed them and asked no questions. During the depths of the depression as many as ten thousand in one week. All a hungry person had to do at Father Dempsey's was to get in line and when their turn came, eat until they had their fill. No restrictions against a second or third helping. This God fearing, lovable old character, friend of the down and outer, will be remembered by delegates to the Lathers Convention in St. Louis in 1929 where he rendered the invocation and left a hospital bed in order to do so.

Father Dempsey was nationally known in labor circles as the arbiter in many strikes and lockouts (about 50). He was a friend of the working man and labor never suffered by his decisions which were at all times rigidly adhered to by employer and employee.

Father Dempsey is internationally known as one of the greatest organizers and leaders of charitable work in modern times. Besides the free meals he distributed by the thousands, his other enterprises included a hotel for working men, a hotel for working women, a day nursery to care for children of working people, the White Cross Crusade, etc., etc., all of which were supported by donations and the small payments of those able to pay.

Since Father Dempsey's untimely death, all of his work has been carried on by the Rev. Jas. P. Johnston, one who is worthy of the distinction bestowed upon him, and who is well blessed with the ability to carry on. Father Dempsey's charities will grow under his guiding hand.

### LOAN SHARKS

Not so many days ago there was a story from Little Rock, Ark., about the carnival of loan sharks.

In one day 300 persons complained that they were the victims of loan sharks.

The stories were the same old stories that have been told of loan shark practices through the ages.

A Negro said he would be told when he had paid up. A woman showed a record of paying 200 per cent.

One laborer was shown to have paid 250 per cent. The victims invariably are workers.

Some of the sharks required borrowers to give signed checks. This trick was intended to lay ground

for criminal prosecutions in cases of failure to pay.

It was a hideous picture of a hideous business.

There is no good reason for telling this story, except that it depicts an abuse from modern maladjustment.

A getting at the root of the evil is required.

The SEC cures one kind of outlawry; proper small loan legislation cures another.

NRA was intended to cure another—and the der-vishes howled in glee when it was scuttled.

Well, we shall either live in a realm of progress under law, or the Fascists'll get us. The brokers and the sharks and the great corporations can look at the alternatives—but by golly the people had better do the choosing. It's their future that matters, after all.



The beveled joint all around each lath gives extra diagonal reinforcing to prevent plaster cracks.

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ing contracts—get them easier when they specify Celotex Insulating Lath. Because they can offer their clients positive assurance of enduringly beautiful walls and ceilings plus permanent insulation at ONE material cost!

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# Judge Musmano Sent Himself To Prison

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Judge M. A. Musmano, a staunch friend of labor and the common people, quietly sent himself to prison for three days in order that he might make a first-hand study of the conditions under which prisoners live and serve time for their offenses against the law. Through a self-imposed sentence, Judge Musmano sent himself behind the prison walls of the Western Penitentiary at Woods Run to live the life of a convict from dawn until night.

From a cell he peered through the heavy bars, sat on the narrow cots and went through the routine of typical penitentiary days. He was shaved by a regular prison barber—"the prisoner serving the longest sentence"—as he put it.

Prisoners looked upon their "guest" with mingled curiosity and interest. Some seemed to think he was a "regular guy."

The judge's original plan of spending three days and three nights in a prison cell met with objections from the prison board and a compromise was reached whereby he would be permitted to make an extensive inspection tour, leaving the penitentiary only at night.

Since then Judge Musmano became Presiding Judge in Criminal Court and it was with this in mind that he went to the prison to observe "how it feels" to live the life of those sentenced to the penitentiary.

"A judge should know something of the environment and the daily routine in a prison," he explained when newspapermen discovered him at the prison.

"Without knowing something of what the prisoners do and what they think about behind these walls it is extremely difficult for a judge to pass sentence and send a man here," he said. "The complete picture is necessary for an ample understanding of the whole situation."

The judge's prison surroundings however, presented a strange contrast to his environment of a few weeks before when he was treading the shaded campus of Harvard University and listening to lengthy lectures on abnormal psychology and behaviorisms of society.

In place of the Cambridge accent, he was listening to the old terminology of the prison and, instead of cultural professors, mingled with men "doing twenty years."

Originally, Judge Musmano said, he planned to enter the prison on Monday morning, don prison garb and live in a cell for three days—just as any ordinary prisoner would do.

"Officials here, however, pointed out that it would

be impossible for me to live as a prisoner incognito," he explained. "Some prisoner would be certain to recognize me and within a few minutes the entire yard would know of it. So we decided to have the whole thing open and above board, with the prisoners realizing what is going on."

Judge Musmano's days as a prisoner begin at dawn. He enters the prison and is shown immediately to the yard where the prisoners gather.

There he walks about, questioning individuals at random and talking with them much the same as a fellow-prisoner would do.

It was during one of these chats, he told, that several cases have been disclosed which he said he plans to investigate in the near future.

"One young man told me at the age of 17 he had been sentenced here for ten to twenty years for burglary.

"The sentencing judge, he said, branded him as a 'habitual criminal.' The case was reported the young man's first offense," Judge Musmano recounted as he sat in an outer office.

"It is such cases that judges should know something about. It seems strange that a youth of 17 would be a 'habitual criminal.' Perhaps if our Behavior Clinic idea had been in operation he would have been sent elsewhere. But in all events I will look into the case after I leave here," he said.

On the whole, Judge Musmano said that he has found conditions at the penitentiary "pleasing and well managed."

When he entered the prison for the beginning of his studies and inspection, Judge Musmano intended that his stay there be kept a secret. Rumors of his presence spread, however, and he was discovered by reporters while making an early morning tour of the penitentiary.

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## ACTIVE IN OLD AGE

A certain author, when he feels his age of fifty-eight is pressing down, turns to a card tucked under the glass of his desk. It reads: Commodore Vanderbilt added \$100,000,000 to his fortune between seventy and eighty-three; Tintoretto, at seventy-four, painted "Paradise;" Verdi, at eighty-five, composed his "Ave Maria;" Oliver Wendell Holmes, at seventy-nine, wrote "Over the Teacups;" Goethe, at eighty, completed "Faust;" Tennyson, at eighty-three, wrote "Crossing the Bar;" Titian, at ninety-eight, painted his "Battle of Lepanto."

# PROJECTS OF \$50,000 OR MORE IN CITIES WHERE WE HAVE NO LOCALS

## ALABAMA

FORT PAYNE, ALA.—Post office: \$50,000. Murphy Pond, Columbus, Ga., contr.

## ARIZONA

FLAGSTAFF, ARIZ.—Post office: \$116,000. R. E. McKee, 1918 Texas St., El Paso, Tex., contr.

## CONNECTICUT

WINSTED, CONN.—Post office: \$70,750. New England General Contracting Co., 341 State St., New Haven, contr.

## GEORGIA

COLLEGE PARK, GA.—Post office: \$50,000. Beers Constr. Co., 70 Ellis St., N. E., Atlanta, contr.

JESSUP, GA.—Post office: \$50,000. J. M. Raymond Constr. Co., 710 Atlantic Natl. Bank Bldg., Jacksonville, Fla., contr.

LAFAYETTE, GA.—Post office: \$50,000. R. M. Lee, 250 Ivy St., N. E., Atlanta, contr.

## INDIANA

DELPHI, IND.—Post office: \$50,000. Biggs Clinton Co., 1707 West 83d St., Chicago, Ill., contr.

## IOWA

PELLA, IA.—Post office: \$50,000. J. Thompson & Sons, Ames, contr.

## MAINE

MILLINOCKET, ME.—Post office: \$60,100. Mutual Constr. Co., 7 East 42d St., New York, contr.

TOGUS, ME.—Barracks, U. S. Veterans Facility: \$354,655. Doyle & Russell, Central Natl. Bank Bldg., Richmond, Va., contr.

## MARYLAND

BEL AIR, MD.—Post office: \$52,075. Engineering Constr. Co., 504½ St. Paul St., Baltimore, contr.

## MICHIGAN

CHELSEA, MICH.—Post office: \$50,000. Spence Bros., 201 Brewer Arcade, Saginaw, contr.

CRYSTAL FALLS, MICH.—Post office: \$55,700. A. H. Propsch, Iron River, contr.

FERNDALE, MICH.—Post office: \$61,268. C. E. Daniels Constr. Co., 1460 St. Clair Ave., Detroit, contr.

## MINNESOTA

WASECA, MINN.—Post office: \$53,360. G. E. Carlstrom Constr. Co., 732 Park Ave., Mankato, contr.

## MISSOURI

FULTON, MO.—Psychiatric clinic building and hospital: \$435,745. Simon Constr. Co., 111 South 8th St., Columbia, contr.

MONETT, MO.—Post office: \$58,325. O. L. Allen, 1840 North Douglas Ave., Springfield, contr.

## NEBRASKA

FREMONT, NEB.—Post office: \$71,950. V. R. Goul Co., 925 City Natl. Bank Bldg., Omaha, contr.

VALENTINE, NEB.—Post office: \$53,350. G. Goldhart, 4244 West 110th St., Chicago, Ill., contr.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD, N. H.—First Congregational Church: \$150,000. Hutchinson Bldg. Co., 165 South Main St., contr.

## NEW JERSEY

LYONS, N. J.—Infirmary at U. S. Veterans Administration: \$333,997. Delmar Constr. Co., 112 South 16th St., Phila., Pa., contr.

## NEW MEXICO

PORTALES, N. M.—Post office: \$80,000. R. E. McKee, El Paso, contr.

## NEW YORK

CANTON, N. Y.—Post office: \$77,000. L. Wexler, 1134 Baker Ave., Schenectady, contr.

CONESUS, N. Y.—Mission House, McQuaid Farm: \$140,000. C. Hauck, Girard, Pa., contr.

MILTON, N. Y.—School: \$100,000. T. G. Bocchino, 698 Main St., Poughkeepsie, contr.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y.—Elementary and junior high school: \$307,707. W. J. Burns Co., 601 Jefferson St., Syracuse, contr.

PROVIDENCE, N. Y.—Homestead Sanitarium: \$183,399. Saloy Bruno, Church Ave., Ballston Spa, contr.

## NORTH CAROLINA

RALEIGH, N. C.—Edenton Street Methodist Church: \$150,000. J. A. Jones Constr. Co., Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, contr.

ROXBORO, N. C.—Post office: \$54,711. Upchurch Constr. Co., 112 North Monmouth St., Montgomery, Ala., contr.

SANFORD, N. C.—Post office: \$55,250. L. B. Gallimore, 910 Silver Ave., Greensboro, contr.

## OHIO

EATON, O.—Post office: \$50,000. S. Plato, 2409 West Walnut St., Goshen, N. Y., contr.

WADSWORTH, O.—Post office: \$50,000. Gibbons-Grable Co., 311 Mellett Bldg., Canton, contr.

## PENNSYLVANIA

SOMERSET, PA.—Post office: \$58,000. C. Reitz Rohrerston, contr.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Housing project H-8901-B: \$972,500. J. A. Jones Constr. Co., Inc., Charlotte, N. C., contr.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

GREGORY, S. D.—Post office: \$53,300. S. W. Jonason & Co., 609 Citizen Bank Bldg., Aberdeen, contr.

HURON, S. D.—Remodeling and extending post office: \$120,513. Huron Constr. Co., 425 Wisconsin St., contr.

## TENNESSEE

DICKSON, TENN.—Post office: \$54,890. N. E. Yearwood, 320 Vendome Bldg., Nashville, contr.

## TEXAS

BRADY, TEX.—Post office: \$60,340. J. J. Fritsch, 212 Thomas Bldg., Dallas, contr.

CALDWELL, TEX.—Post office: \$56,000. Templeton-Cannon, P. O. Box 548, San Antonio, contr.

COLLEGE STATION, TEX.—Post office: \$57,900. Dolph-Batson Constr. Co., 509 Construction Bldg., Dallas, contr.

GALVESTON, TEX.—Psychopathic Hospital: \$77,640. H. C. Dwyer, Dallas and Galveston, contr.

JASPER, TEX.—Post office: \$51,800. Dolph Bateson Constr. Co., 509 Construction Bldg., Dallas, contr.

KENEDY, TEX.—Post office: \$52,724. H. J. Von Rosenburg, 223 East Lullwood St., San Antonio, contr.

QUANAHA, TEX.—Post office: \$54,463. J. J. Fritch, Thomas Bldg., Dallas, contr.

YOAKUM, TEX.—School: \$88,870. Walsh & Burney, 928 North Flores St., San Antonio, Tex., contr.

## WEST VIRGINIA

LOGAN, W. VA.—Post office: \$67,890. J. I. Barnes, Orange, Va., contr.

OAK HILL, W. VA.—Post office: \$68,800. Hill Co., contr.  
WEIRTON, W. VA.—Five and six room residences: \$1,800,000. Keystone Development Home Bldg. Co., 422 Third Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa., contr.

## STRIKE FOR UNION SHOP LEGAL

The National Labor Relations Board has ruled that a strike for a closed union shop is legal. It is gratifying to have this confirmation of the contention of our labor movement. The miners employed by Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Company found they not only had to contest their employers but also the company union which served their purposes. When the miners struck in pursuance of union shop, the company told the National Labor Relations Board the strike was not ethical and not legal. The Board held that the strike was legal and that groups striking for a union shop were as much entitled to its protection as those striking for any other end to be secured by collective bargaining.

When a union enters into a collective agreement with management it assumes responsibility that Labor as a party to the contract will carry out its obligations. Unless there is general agreement among the workers, it may become difficult if not impossible for the union to exercise discipline and maintain co-operation. The union becomes a disciplinary agency as soon as its contract goes into effect. If part of the work-force are not members of the union, management cannot get the same efficient service from the union that it could if the work-force were a united group conforming to its own regulations.

Furthermore, when the union undertakes to see that its members conform to contract, the practical method of procedure is to let the union decide what workers should be eligible to employment under its contracts. This control is duly necessary when the union undertakes to co-operate with management for more efficient production.

The decision of the National Labor Relations Board on the legality of the strike for the closed shop was farsighted and constructive.

## WON COURT DECISION. LOST BUSINESS

The moral is obvious in the following editorial recently published in the Cleveland Plain Dealer and shows what can be accomplished by a labor conscious public:

Without being vindictive, many liberally-minded folk will view with a satisfying equanimity the decline in the business fortunes of Joseph Tipaldo, laundryman of Brooklyn, N. Y. A few months ago he was a sort of Chamber of Commerce hero. His defiance of the New York State minimum wage law, carried to the United States Supreme Court with the help of other employers, resulted in the rejection of that statute, which said a New York laundry employe must be paid at least \$12.40 a week.

The judges held that a guarantee of \$2.07 a day was an infringement of the worker's "freedom." Tipaldo explains what happened then:

"After the court decision business looked good. I was able to cut in on my competitors a little on what I saved in labor costs.

"But not for long, it appears: Business dropped and dropped. My drivers said customers told them I shouldn't have brought the case . . . They wouldn't give my drivers their wash."

So Tipaldo is out of the laundry business. But so also is the legal protection of ill-paid girls who find the judges' concept of "freedom of bargaining" avails them little.

But, at least, the experience of Tipaldo does indicate a public recognition of the social necessity of decent pay.

It has taken a long time to develop this consciousness. For many years the Consumers' League, as a part of its effort to improve working conditions, has urged the public to support those employers who are trying to raise and maintain standards instead of trying to pull them down. Sometimes the results have been disappointing.

The Tipaldo incident suggests that all this work has not been in vain. Once the public is stirred, a selfish obstruction and a narrow legalism cannot long withstand the demand for a decent wage and fair working conditions.

## REACTIONARIES DISAGREE. BOTH ARE WRONG

John Hamilton, chairman of the Republican National Committee, made a statement recently in the New York "Sun" that the nation was experiencing a mirage, which some people imagined was "prosperity."

In the same paper, on the same day, the New York "Sun," a strong anti-Roosevelt paper, insisted that the number of persons unemployed in industry and trade had been reduced to 3,539,000 and that there was "no unemployment problem in some major industries."

Here we have two reactionaries, both anxious to place Governor Landon in the White House, quarrelling about the economic state of the nation, **and both are wrong.** The "Sun's" estimate of the number of unemployed is far too low. Mr. Hamilton's statement that the country is gazing at a "mirage" is absurd.

The truth is we have made wonderful gains during the last four years, and the pace of recovery has been tremendously accelerated during the last few months. But we still have a most formidable unemployment problem on our hands. **That problem will not be solved until hours of labor are drastically reduced, without any cut in pay.** President Roosevelt appears to appreciate that important fact. If we may judge by his speeches, Mr. Hamilton never heard of it.

## REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER ON FINANCES

### AUGUST RECEIPTS

Aug.	Local		Amount	Aug.	Local		Amount	Aug.	Local		Amount
3	1	July report	\$ 11.70	14	123	July report	6.60	24	215	Aug. report	10.90
3	14	July report	16.60	14	158	Aug. report	2.70	24	226	Aug. report	22.30
3	26	B. T. & reinst.	11.10	14	172	July report	20.95	24	234	Aug. report	34.90
3	55	July report	10.00	14	246	Aug. report	16.20	24	254	Aug. report	6.30
3	59	July report	12.60	14	260	Aug. report	23.35	24	265	Reinst.; supp.	49.80
3	62	Aug. report	16.55	14	359	July report	15.60	24	300	Aug. report	2.10
3	65	July report	235.00	17	26	On account—B. T.	6.70	24	388	July report	5.40
3	125	July report	8.70	17	18	B. T. & reinst.; supp.	47.20	24	419	July-Aug. reports	8.10
3	132	July report	12.20	17	29	B. T. & reinst.	10.50	24	454	Aug. report	7.80
3	282	June report (cr.)		17	39	B. T. & reinst.	11.70	24	46	Aug. report	900.00
3	397	July report	5.00	17	12	Aug. report (cr.)		25	40	July tax (add'l.)	1.00
3	455	July report	10.80	17	19	Aug. report	15.30	25	14	Aug. report	14.90
3	456	June report	18.30	17	28	Aug. report	16.20	25	93	Aug. report	32.80
3	469	Aug. report	5.40	17	39	July report	29.70	25	340	Aug. report	5.40
3	483	July report	39.50	17	72	July-Aug. reports	376.70	26	42	Aug. report	198.75
4	55	B. T. & reinst.	5.00	17	85	July report	18.50	26	43	Aug. report	19.20
4	66	Aug. report	13.80	17	102	July report	53.10	26	48	Aug. report	1.80
4	76	July report	6.30	17	121	Aug. report	12.20	26	49	Aug. report	2.00
4	98	July report	18.00	17	136	July report	14.40	26	75	July report	65.75
4	250	Aug. report	26.70	17	141	Aug. report	14.40	26	79	Aug. report	10.90
4	301	July report	42.50	17	142	July report	12.60	26	104	Aug. report	56.30
4	326	July report	9.70	17	144	July-Aug. reports	14.70	26	108	Aug. report	2.20
4	454	July report	7.60	17	151	July-Aug. reports (cr.)		26	262	Aug. report	14.35
5	40	Aug. report	10.20	17	162	July report	19.80	26	281	Aug. report	8.20
5	57	Aug. report	10.80	17	165	Aug. report	3.60	26	301	Supp.	4.00
5	83	July report	26.20	17	184	July report	11.50	26	337	July report	5.70
5	99	July report	17.10	17	202	Aug. report	9.90	26	346	July-Aug. reports	11.50
5	279	July report	7.20	17	243	Aug. report	8.35	27	69	Aug. report	5.40
5	346	Supp.	1.30	17	299	July report	7.45	27	78	Aug. report	12.20
5	379	July-Aug. reports	33.30	17	309	Aug. report	16.70	27	103	Aug. report	7.20
6	20	July report	13.55	17	319	Aug. report	5.40	27	197	Aug. report	12.30
6	143	June report	27.30	17	353	Aug. report	14.30	27	203	Aug. report	4.50
6	258	Aug. report	5.00	17	378	Aug. report	5.40	27	230	Aug. report	29.40
6	259	Aug. report	3.60	17	380	July-Aug. reports	37.80	27	263	July-Aug. reports	12.60
6	336	July-Aug. reports	7.20	17	397	Aug. report	9.90	27	279	Aug. report	.11
7	87	Aug. report	13.50	17	407	Aug. report (cr.)		27	292	Aug. report	12.00
7	110	Aug. report	5.55	17	429	Aug. report	9.95	27	406	Aug. report	6.75
7	392	July-Aug. reports	15.10	17	435	July report	4.60	28	115	Aug. report	8.10
7	394	On account	5.00	17	443	Aug report; B. T.	28.95	28	126	July - Aug. reports;	
7	395	July-Aug. reports	7.20	17	455	Aug. report	10.80		B. T.	14.74	
10	4	Aug. report	15.30	17	244	Aug. report	649.70	28	240	Aug. tax	.90
10	26	July report	18.00	18	63	July-Aug. reports (cr.)		28	401	Aug. report	8.10
10	32	Aug. report	54.30	18	67	Aug. report	29.70	28	440	Aug. report (cr.)	
10	48	July report	.90	18	84	July report	4.50	28	446	Aug. report	5.75
10	71	Aug. report	18.92	18	152	Aug. report	32.95	31	1	Aug. report	13.50
10	147	Aug. report	2.70	18	232	Aug. report	10.80	31	10	Aug. report	38.95
10	166	July report	13.50	18	233	Aug. report (cr.)		31	23	Aug. report	6.00
10	171	Aug. report	7.20	18	332	Aug. report	3.60	31	29	On account	17.70
10	224	Aug. report	25.50	19	2	Aug. report	156.16	31	39	Aug. report	40.00
10	238	Aug. report	12.60	19	5	Aug. report	53.90	31	44	Aug. report	14.40
10	308	Aug. report	300.00	19	97	July report	30.40	31	47	Aug. report	70.53
10	328	July report	11.70	19	122	Aug. report	27.00	31	52	Aug. report (cr.)	
10	344	July report	8.66	19	143	July-Aug. reports	72.00	31	59	Aug. report	8.10
10	413	Aug. report	13.55	19	169	B. T. & reinst.	20.00	31	66	B. T. & reinst.	28.50
11	30	July report	21.67	19	185	Aug. report (cr.)		31	98	Aug. report	19.00
11	34	Aug. report	20.20	19	222	Aug. report	4.65	31	111	Aug. report	4.55
11	36	Aug. report	119.30	19	301	Aug. report	35.80	31	125	Aug. report	9.10
11	105	July report	13.50	20	359	B. T. & reinst.	12.90	31	190	Aug. report	146.75
11	209	July-Aug. reports	25.80	20	68	Aug. report	41.70	31	213	Aug. report	3.36
11	73	Aug. report	50.65	20	240	Aug. report	7.35	31	302	Aug. report	5.40
11	74	July report	490.30	20	345	Aug. report	62.80	31	344	Aug. report (cr.)	
11	233	B. T. & reinst.	10.00	20	9	Aug. report	60.65	31	350	Aug. report	20.00
12	64	Aug. report	9.10	21	55	Aug. report	9.00	31	394	On account	13.00
12	213	July report	2.71	21	81	Aug. report	10.80	31	469	Sept. report	5.40
12	311	June-July reports	24.90	21	140	Aug. report (cr.)		31	74	August report	411.95
13	25	July report	9.90	21	212	Aug. report	7.00	31		Advertisements —	
13	27	Aug. report	50.30	24		Westchester Dis-			The Lather	128.80	
13	53	Aug. report	66.45			trict Council-supp.	4.50	31		Transfer indebted-	
13	106	Aug. report	22.95	24	7	Aug. report	7.30		ness	448.35	
13	197	June report	28.30	24	18	Aug. report	20.70	31		Central National	
13	278	Aug. report	46.45	24	31	Aug. report	6.30		Bank—interest on		
14	24	Aug. report	22.41	24	70	Aug. report	9.35		Savings Acct. No.		
14	33	July-Aug. reports	185.40	24	82	Aug. report	11.15		35169	1.67	
14	77	July-Aug. reports	13.90	24	137	July-Aug. reports	15.30				
14	109	Aug. report	100.00	24	208	Aug. report	13.50				
								Total receipts		\$8,071.74	

## AUGUST DISBURSEMENTS

Aug.		Aug.		
21	Riehl Printing Co., Aug. Journal; local and office supp. ....	\$ 598.68		Local 65, Geo. F. Rolder 97..... 200.00
27	Frank Morrison, Sec.-Treas. A. F. of L., Aug. tax	81.00		Local 224, Louis E. Tyllick 33861..... 100.00
27	M. J. McDonough, Sec'y. Bldg. Trades Dept., Aug. tax .....	60.75		Local 106, Legrand B. Young 2268..... 500.00
27	Ohio Bell Telephone Co., local and L. D. service	35.70	31	Local 233, Wm. J. Hurley 2244..... 500.00
27	Union Paper & Twine Co., local supp. ....	1.52	31	Local 308, G. Montaperto 23502..... 200.00
27	Underwood Elliot Fisher Co., office supp. ....	1.70	31	Terry Ford, General Secretary-Treasurer..... 565.00
27	Metal Marker Mfg. Co., local supp. ....	3.74	31	Wm. J. McSorley, General President..... 950.00
27	Burrows Bros. Co., office supp. ....	4.83		Wm. J. McSorley, appropriation by Executive Council for expenses as delegate to the British Trades and Labor Congress (See April '36 Journal, P. 14, Case No. 9)..... 2,000.00
28	Independent Towel Supply Co., service 7/31-8/28	2.30	31	Central National Bank, service charge..... 2.17
31	Metal Marker Mfg. Co., local supp. ....	7.48	31	Loaned to Building Fund for taxes..... 1,100.00
31	National Advertising Co., mailing August Journal	55.64	31	Central National Bank, interest on loan 4/8/32 to 10/26/36 (original loan \$10,000.00, reduced to \$2,000.00 still due)..... 1,709.91
31	Office salaries .....	660.00	31	Postage and express charges..... 75.55
31	Funeral benefits paid:			Total expenses .....
	Local 234, Frank F. Hill 24834 .....	50.00		\$10,265.97
	Local 33, Michael V. Doyle 4903 .....	500.00		
	Local 136, Geo. G. Keplinger 16532 .....	300.00		

## RECAPITULATION

Cash on hand, July 31, 1936 .....	\$75,089.33
August receipts .....	8,071.74
	<hr/>
August disbursements .....	\$83,161.07
	10,265.97
	<hr/>
Aug—loan from Central National Bank made 4/8/32 .....	\$10,000.00
less paid to date .....	8,000.00—
	2,000.00
	<hr/>
Balance on hand, August 31, 1936 .....	\$74,895.10

## ON MEMBERS

## NEW MEMBERS

Local		Local		Local	
65	Herbert Grant Bennion 36572 (July)	65	Jacob Henry Waldorf 36578 (July)	34	Robert Reynolds Quaintance 36582
65	Charles W. Conway 36573 (July)	65	Wilfrid George Vient 36579 (July)	27	Jack Riley Callaghan 36583 (July)
65	Stanley Dalesky 36574 (July)	32	John Brehm 36580	278	Mancil Farris Welter 36584
65	John Arthur Moor 36575 (July)	34	Clyde Sherman Quaintance 36581	380	William Charles Osterman, Jr. 36585
65	Merle William Naus 36576 (July)			68	Bernard Taylor Gerton 36586
65	Edmond August Schickler 36577 (July)				

## REINSTATEMENTS

169	O. J. Darnall 32287	197	T. C. Daily 23411 (June)	65	W. A. West 32743 (June)
359	L. P. Lafond 29181	197	E. G. Daley 31594 (June)	65	A. Vient 17412 (June)
65	A. M. Weitz 28932 (June)	109	O. J. Haub 24833	278	J. Gasaway 23581 (June)
93	C. D. Grier 7903	109	N. O. Spyker 19829	278	I. E. Witsoe 30748 (June)
301	W. R. Slawson 36159	260	E. C. Ellis 12816	66	S. L. McGhie 25593
7	J. G. Lucas 36417	18	L. G. Boston 36135	83	C. E. Whitney 995
75	H. L. Renner 25241	72	C. Davolio 18837	328	P. N. Stafford 23462 (June)
75	A. W. DeBaufre 20939	72	F. Zalinski 33986	268	J. E. Newlin 11494 (June)
70	L. D. Miles 16781 (June)	72	C. H. Sweeney 25603	55	A. E. Saunders 27862 (June)
68	Wm. Malone 34825	265	W. Parker 21341	55	A. E. Enga 26834 (June)
68	J. T. Coffey, Jr. 2033 (June)	265	E. Evans 29382	55	W. Waite 8915 (June)
68	D. A. Richter 32652 (June)	265	P. Morgan 29945	55	M. Person 15559 (June)
68	M. N. Gardner 17914 (June)	265	J. Morris 21337	55	J. L. Glenn 26886
68	E. L. Hill 29596 (June)	265	T. Parker 30098	36	W. F. Slechti 21521
68	L. G. Hopkins 25826 (June)	265	S. Turner 21338	36	C. Esman 34972
68	M. J. Salum 34791 (June)	39	C. M. Smith 13504 (June)	132	F. L. McMillan 19414 (June)
68	J. H. Lyden 15384 (June)	39	E. L. Tarkington 22441 (June)	132	V. M. McAfee 19830 (June)
39	R. L. Prenatt 24702 (June)	184	H. R. Coats 4992 (June)	65	J. J. Coutts 12163 (June)
66	H. P. MacDonough 28713	244	W. Bloom 26655	65	O. F. Gregory 17110 (June)
66	S. Ford 18911	244	C. A. Clark 27894	42	H. G. Thompson 31034
66	H. T. Ford 32280	244	L. Giacalone 7729	407	J. L. Wier 33573 (May)
190	H. O. Beckman 35133	244	A. Colelli 12912	65	S. L. Greenwalt 23476 (June)
190	L. A. Warden 16550	244	J. Kusnetz 32514	65	G. Scripilliti 32020 (June)
190	E. Radant 8904 (June)	244	G. Brocco 23763	65	G. Belcher 25555 (June)
456	R. Mills 22014 (June)	2	A. Cangemi 33513	65	C. A. Frenz 28241 (June)
23	F. Zapperoli 32097	65	N. A. Adrigo 33017 (June)	88	B. W. Howell 33237 (June)
197	W. Daily, Sr. 25142 (June)	65	A. G. Anderson 35584 (June)	88	J. C. Madden 13436 (June)
197	O. F. Ferris 9284 (June)	65	A. C. H. Cole 23455 (June)	308	V. Rossito 31286
197	L. W. Dailey 3768 (June)	65	A. T. Holthusen 17290 (June)	308	C. Triolo 27781
197	J. R. Daily 3824 (June)	65	F. A. McKinney 35522 (June)	34	F. K. Ransbottom 28387
		65	T. F. O'Toole 31266 (June)	144	R. D. Watrous 20263

## SUSPENSIONS FOR NONPAYMENT OF DUES

382	H. Smith 19891 (July)	42	E. D. Peterson 36500 (July)	104	M. H. Carroll 33113 (July)
53	W. A. Lotsey 8410 (July)	53	L. P. Wadlinger 19024 (July)	97	J. A. Jacobs 35694 (May)
42	E. J. Drew 36504 (July)	144	D. L. Dymond 35960 (May)		



**WITHDRAWAL CARDS ISSUED**

308 F. DiPalermo 28870 (ren.)	102 M. Ginsburg 20906 (June)	32 A. P. Westlund 29682 (ren. June)
74 J. Airolde 32425 (July)	102 D. Miller 32442 (June)	46 T. Copeland 34292 (ren.)
102 G. I. Codomo 19917 (June)	244 V. Sciacca 33352 (ren. July)	46 J. J. Galm 22204
102 G. S. Vohden 30597 (June)	122 J. L. Beckham 34405 (July)	74 G. A. Schulz 31467 (ren. July)

**WITHDRAWAL CARDS DEPOSITED**

105 F. D. Vanderhoff, Jr. 14198 (July)	74 F. E. Peterson 23572	226 E. G. Bibeau 21966
132 C. N. Howig 25894 (July)	74 W. E. Miller 32278	440 C. N. Killingbeck 22496
151 J. U. English 5699	74 J. F. Cappel 26436	39 H. Davis 25125
244 V. Barraco 25919 (July)	74 A. L. Gerke 23074	39 J. Huston 23651
	345 W. Turick 19404	

**RESIGNATION CERTIFICATES ISSUED**

152 L. N. Mancuso 26371	308 V. Rizzo 29210
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**RESIGNATION CERTIFICATES DEPOSITED**

244 A. Levin 13705 (July)	190 R. Peters 2573
190 E. A. Farnsworth 5063 (July)	65 F. Snell 6952 (May)

**REINSTATED LOCAL UNION**

265 Chattanooga, Tennessee

**APPRENTICES INDENTURED**

42 George Setter, age 20	105 John Cichon, age 17	226 Joseph Lawrence Lennox, age 20
32 William Richard Burley, age 18	65 Raymond George Eiden, age 18	(July)
73 Thomas Jefferson Frederickson, age 16	(Apr.)	234 James Hill, Jr., age 18
73 John Derouin Ahearn, age 21	72 S. A. Genovese, age 18	62 Raymond Earl Putfark, age 17
105 Franklin Don Vanderhoff, Jr., age 18	152 George Smith, age 20	108 John Francis Breslin, age 16
	9 Wilbert B. Buechling, age 17	74 Jerry George Hartl, age 17
	122 Leroy French, age 19	47 Joseph Thomas Donovan, age 20
	246 Herve George Chaput, age 19	350 Everett Ray Kline, age 19

**FINES AND ASSESSMENTS**

74 Walter Lindgren, 31846, \$100.00

**TRANSFERS**

From	To	From	To	From	To
2 W. Dunn 23017	395	53 R. Beckman 28983	9	66 M. J. McGhie 23861	9
4 J. Tranguch 36171	392	53 D. J. O'Connor 33983	9	67 A. Tarler 12509	244
5 W. H. Nirmaier 6688	2	53 H. Haack 30398	9	70 J. C. Gardiner 29620	36
8 E. C. Cosner 34475	115	53 E. Laing, Jr. 35331	9	68 R. A. Githens 31051	49
8 V. F. Martin 12634	115	53 E. Laing, Sr. 15875	9	68 W. Malone 34825	49
8 R. E. Mullen 14897	115	53 W. McSorley 34893	9	68 A. Matthews 23137	49
9 W. J. Burke 4241	53	53 J. Morgan 34004	9	68 J. E. Ready 19083	49
9 G. H. Muir 17428	53	53 C. Pratz 12397	29	68 P. Stafford 23462	49
10 E. Brasch 17793	82	53 W. Raynor 14922	9	69 W. F. Mullen 17875	397
12 C. T. Peterson 17203	12	53 G. W. Watson 11864	9	70 J. C. Gardiner 29620	36
18 J. Shultz 250	39	53 G. W. Watson 11964	9	70 F. Hill 22901	36
18 N. F. Tucker 29615	73	54 L. G. Arnold 22810	380	70 J. Sheppard 19653	36
18 G. Wolkins 14911	39	54 A. C. Bauer 28752	380	71 F. J. Billings 4982	171
20 H. E. Stevens 3191	74	54 H. M. Byrnes 26908	380	71 A. W. Butts 16260	28
24 O. Hosking 33143	5	54 F. J. Camphous 28748	380	71 A. R. Steele 31187	65
24 C. Stough 28991	34	54 J. T. Casey 33081	380	72 J. E. Coyne, Jr. 23369	246
25 A. Dubuc 24935	78	54 J. Myers 16458	380	72 A. Crooks 16918	137
26 W. C. Botsford 33989	279	54 R. C. Rich 26734	380	72 G. L. Schroeffel 758	79
26 H. Little 32118	169	54 C. M. Vincent 15619	380	72 W. F. Sheridan 36167	246
26 E. J. Peshek 34692	279	54 E. A. Weiser 14536	380	72 J. Zaiser 13829	246
27 R. A. Caskey 24625	300	54 L. J. Weston 27522	380	73 L. R. Snodgrass 20373	279
27 W. P. Henderson 16009	185	55 A. Enga 26834	7	74 H. B. Fanning 17913	115
28 E. J. Maloney 9383	71	55 C. J. Page 27818	59	74 F. Harris 24280	39
30 R. Pottinger 17910	1	55 J. L. Reinhardt 17999	62	74 S. F. Jones 16821	36
30 H. Stradling 11815	34	55 A. E. Saunders 27862	7	74 G. Martin 27118	39
30 A. White 29782	34	55 F. L. Stocklin 621	62	74 G. Stuart 25800	82
34 C. Stough 28991	24	57 J. Barnoff 30016	151	74 B. VanHenklon 7335	262
36 G. B. Simpson 29491	115	57 J. A. Hasler 19896	392	74 G. L. VanHuklon 28546	262
40 G. Beatley 19743	39	57 J. Lang 30634	309	74 C. H. Waters 18206	10
40 F. L. Brown 19744	39	57 G. W. Yahraus 28694	151	75 R. J. Duggan 33807	401
40 H. A. East 33608	39	59 D. B. Allen 7132	240	75 F. Zellers 20306	401
42 A. G. Beattie 13975	144	59 G. E. Allen 36477	240	79 J. Zaiser 13782	72
42 G. W. Flanders 23919	379	59 R. B. Allen 35590	240	83 J. Caton 31979	109
42 J. A. Martin 33935	230	59 G. Brower 17521	234	88 C. H. Cook 8545	109
42 J. A. Martin 18313	208	59 P. Hamilton 32954	240	104 A. C. Gauthier 15906	141
42 R. A. Roberts 16741	208	59 J. L. Henrey 25245	224	104 J. A. McPeake 12604	141
43 W. H. Gauthier 13884	69	59 L. Honea 26162	240	104 R. Moore 7587	93
48 S. O. Hartzell 28144	68	59 J. B. Wallace 16425	234	104 J. P. Powers 17128	141
48 H. R. Herzig 32653	68	65 H. R. Ford 36347	278	104 S. A. Smith 16131	93
52 G. H. Dandeneau 36245	162	66 J. J. MacDonough 29695	9	105 C. H. Churcher 30296	5

## TRANSFERS (Continued)

From	Name	To	From	Name	To	From	Name	To
105	S. Giuffre 33180	5	172	H. L. Powers 25413	42	301	R. E. Towers 35375	435
105	F. Patterson 7126	5	173	D. C. King 22863	46	305	E. Raess 14233	258
105	J. B. York 32302	5	173	O. J. Pierson 26614	46	305	R. F. Vanek 36389	397
106	A. Jones 23270	52	185	O. H. Blase 5001	27	309	W. R. Booker 24564	32
107	G. O. Potter 9591	82	185	W. P. Henderson 16009	27	309	J. Bridges 26379	166
108	H. R. Henderson 20243	26	203	H. L. King 30074	279	309	P. Coughlin 32144	32
108	W. Jeanes 32982	9	203	R. E. King 36257	279	309	R. B. Hall 30731	166
108	L. F. Scullion 35051	9	212	J. P. Nelson 7456	397	311	W. H. Chericó 12115	230
109	F. L. Hyberger 18384	208	214	D. B. Allen 7132	59	311	J. A. Garrett 30110	230
109	C. Mitchell 27219	65	214	G. E. Allen 36477	59	311	W. M. Hale 34655	435
120	H. S. Falconer 8319	72	214	M. H. Brower 36556	240	311	G. W. Scott 7789	230
120	G. Larson 28389	52	215	J. P. Frouge 34204	23	326	C. Dean 28906	435
120	B. J. Wales 32470	309	215	J. Robinson 11796	46	326	W. W. Laster 15307	435
122	W. L. Lane 10546	268	222	L. O. Thornton 17769	202	326	W. H. Summers 32438	55
137	J. A. Thomas 14277	142	222	J. F. Will 14374	20	328	P. N. Stafford 23462	68
140	F. E. Bundy 20489	230	224	G. G. Dudley 18874	407	350	A. K. Kennard 16468	30
140	J. Chuoke 30637	301	224	J. Little 33222	407	374	J. R. Churchill 26700	238
140	G. C. Culver 4641	230	224	E. H. Poehls 33958	407	378	C. C. Seats 23228	20
140	D. L. Evans 20926	230	228	M. J. Welch 23086	279	385	E. R. Grubb 18111	184
140	A. J. Garrett 25162	230	228	G. S. Pease 30700	26	385	E. W. Smith 19593	28
140	J. A. Garrett 30110	311	230	J. F. Johnson 21435	140	386	N. Bagge 12870	5
140	W. H. Gosnell 22962	311	230	P. W. McCarson 33281	140	392	H. Cilley 34754	57
140	W. M. Hale 34655	230	234	J. C. Bennett 28009	345	392	J. Hasler 19896	151
140	J. E. Hostler 30663	230	234	H. M. Bowen 31293	59	392	J. Tranguch 36171	4
140	T. C. Jones 35096	301	234	G. A. Brower 17521	240	401	R. Duggan 33807	75
140	J. W. Kelly 23042	435	234	J. C. Davis 36184	59	401	R. Ruggan 33807	75
140	A. W. Lagow 36467	230	234	J. V. Henry 22891	240	401	F. Zellers 20306	75
140	P. Lyday 31658	435	234	J. A. Kauertz 7340	240	407	P. H. Bynum 33798	230
140	P. W. McCarson 33281	230	234	F. M. Lee 36211	224	407	T. M. Gillespie 8426	230
140	H. Parse 11204	230	234	A. T. Persons 25972	224	407	C. S. Henderson 12795	301
140	T. Ritter 14846	230	238	G. G. Dudley 18874	224	407	R. H. Jones 33280	230
140	L. Sharp 36081	230	240	R. Allen 35590	59	407	M. S. Smith 33354	301
140	K. A. Stoughton 36460	230	240	L. Honea 26162	59	407	R. E. Towers 35375	301
140	R. M. Stoughton 9640	230	240	B. J. Silvius 32913	59	434	H. J. Skelly 15366	300
140	R. VanVoast 34482	230	246	G. F. Chase 27100	359	435	F. C. Bray 11000	311
141	H. C. Patterson 31177	42	246	A. G. Doby 9324	72	435	H. E. Dolton 7526	140
155	R. D. Thornton 7281	141	246	A. G. Henry 14330	72	435	G. D. Garrett 35383	311
155	V. Tuttle 28039	141	246	H. W. LaPointe 34104	72	435	W. M. Hale 34655	140
162	G. J. Lopresti 8113	308	246	G. J. Schroeffel 758	72	435	W. M. Hale 34655	311
171	T. Limes 5424	1	258	A. A. Wattam 34510	69	435	C. S. Jordan 24026	311
171	C. Malone 36169	213	262	W. R. Johnston 35525	7	435	J. A. Lyday 16754	140
171	P. P. Nicholas 8389	213	262	A. G. Stoner 6815	59	435	J. T. Porath 34664	230
172	I. A. Brown 13295	42	279	C. E. Barron 32347	55	435	H. H. Shannon 35569	311
172	E. O. Dunkin 36215	42	279	O. Barron 36326	55	435	W. E. Summers 30541	230
172	A. Erickson 9490	42	279	H. L. King 30074	203	435	W. T. Troegel 24732	230
172	L. Gibbs 28113	300	279	R. E. King 36257	203	435	M. W. Walkup 19694	230
172	C. Hoffman 30146	300	301	C. Bendele 32098	224	443	W. Chappell 27467	184
172	H. L. McCormick 24548	42	301	L. Cottell 7520	224	456	R. A. Githens 31051	68
172	B. Millspaugh 8927	42	301	C. A. Smith 33370	435	481	J. L. Schlenker 29025	190
172	E. E. Phillips 33096	42	301	T. Tope 21101	407	485	H. Eaton 27853	326

## OFFICERS ELECTED BY LOCAL UNIONS

Section 101 of our International Constitution provides that: "It shall be the duty of the corresponding secretary of each local to forward to the General Secretary-Treasurer, immediately after each election of officers, the names and addresses of the newly elected officers. The following local unions filed at headquarters the results of their latest election:

Local	City	President	Fin. Sec.	Rec. Sec.	Bus. Agt.
14	Rochester, N. Y.	A. Darling	C. H. Carey, Sr.	J. Sullivan	C. H. Carey, Sr.
34	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	F. Ransbottom	V. L. Schory		T. R. Johnston
77	Everett, Wash.	C. M. Tritch	F. Michel	F. Michel	W. A. Farris
99	Lynn, Mass.	E. Conrad	K. Ober	F. Richardson	E. Conrad
121	Aurora, Ill.	W. A. Swift	A. J. Plant	C. C. Heise	A. J. Plant
140	Dallas, Tex.	J. E. Hostler	W. D. Hall	H. E. Dolton	A. J. Garrett
162	Hackensack, N. J.	F. Eichenauer	G. E. Barber	J. Desposito	F. Eichenauer
185	Wichita, Kans.				Bert Prothero
250	Morristown, N. J.	F. Gallagher	J. F. Singleton	L. Beekman	L. Beekman
268	San Rafael, Cal.	W. L. Lossius	J. O. Dahl	J. O. Dahl	J. O. Dahl
278	San Mateo, Cal.	W. Chamberlain	J. A. Brogan	C. Fox	
302	Vallejo, Cal.	A. L. Lawrence	W. Gellingner, Jr.	W. Gellingner, Jr.	A. L. Lawrence
340	Lexington, Ky.	H. Evans	G. Irvin		Y. J. Porter
380	Salem, Ore.	H. Bingman	G. E. Wikoff	G. E. Wikoff	
388	Green Bay, Wis.	O. Brosz	E. E. Maynard		L. Butterfield
435	Shreveport, La.	W. T. Troegel	M. W. Walkup	M. W. Walkup	M. W. Walkup

## MONEY REMITTED TO LOCALS ON ACCOUNT OF TRANSFER INDEBTEDNESS

Local	Sent	Local	Account of	Local	Sent	Local	Account of
1	\$2.00	171	T. C. Limes 5424	152	54.00	233	I. F. Piazza 24607
26	5.60	73	G. D. Brooks 24716	5	1.50	105	J. B. York 22302
55	2.00	62	A. E. Enga 26834	5	3.00	75	L. R. Eiden 27061
55	2.00	62	A. E. Saunders 27862	279	5.00	73	T. C. Smith 8344
132	1.50	49	F. McMillan 19414	301	6.00	224	W. R. Hughes 32099
65	4.00	109	J. Coutts 12163	9	6.00	53	G. Weston 11864
301	7.00	140	T. C. Jones 35096	9	9.00	53	R. Beckman 28983
301	2.50	407	C. S. Henderson 12795	240	2.85	234	J. V. Henry 22891
301	5.00	407	M. S. Smith 33354	234	1.50	45	H. S. Greble 10785
301	27.00	224	W. R. Hughes 32099	234	1.50	59	J. B. Wallace 16425
57	2.00	151	E. H. Farmer 25437	300	2.85	27	R. A. Caskey 24625
57	4.00	392	E. H. Farmer 25437	454	10.00	74	J. Borden 21398
279	8.00	73	T. C. Smith 8344	42	1.25	141	H. C. Patterson 31177
379	8.00	42	G. W. Flanders 23919	75	4.00	9	A. W. De Baufre 20939
20	20.00	12	C. B. McKay 26585	262	4.00	486	H. B. Dalton 20131
26	1.50	228	O. L. Conners 5329	103	10.00	110	B. W. Franzman 31163
224	1.00	238	G. G. Dudley 18874	230	16.00	140	R. Van Voast 34482
224	8.00	215	W. J. Miller 12784	230	2.00	140	R. M. Stoughton 9640
328	1.00	68	P. N. Stafford 23462	230	1.25	311	W. H. Chericco 12115
4	3.50	392	J. Tranguch 36171	230	1.25	311	J. A. Garrett 30110
36	2.00	70	F. Hill 22901	230	8.50	407	R. H. Jones 33280
36	2.00	70	J. Sheppard 19653	230	3.50	42	J. Martin 33935
36	2.00	70	J. C. Gardiner 29620	240	1.50	59	G. E. Allen 36477
74	8.15	20	H. E. Stevens 3191	240	1.50	59	R. B. Allen 35590
27	3.15	132	W. P. Henderson 16009	240	1.50	59	D. B. Allen 7132
27	1.00	185	O. H. Blase 5001	240	1.50	59	L. Honea 26162
24	5.00	5	O. Hosking 33143	240	1.50	59	P. M. Hamilton 32954
260	.75	140	C. H. Gibbs 2448	240	1.60	234	G. A. Brower 17521
172	22.25	140	C. H. Gibbs 2448	59	1.00	214	G. E. Allen 36477
39	10.00	215	R. L. Prenatt 24702	59	1.00	214	D. B. Allen 7132
102	4.00	46	J. Stevens 21995	350	9.70	47	J. Patton 26319
142	1.50	137	J. A. Thomas 14277	190	56.20	74	O. E. Anderson 8764
309	2.50	120	B. J. Wales 32470	42	4.50	136	H. G. Thompson 31034
309	5.00	250	H. Salzman 9571	301	2.50	407	T. M. Jones 29767
380	4.00	83	E. McKnight 18445	76	4.00	33	N. D. Carney 36390
397	2.00	305	R. F. Vanek 36389	76	10.00	33	R. S. Woodward 7614
435	2.50	224	M. W. Walkup 19694	151	.50	392	A. W. Fischel 3021
435	2.50	224	W. T. Troegel 24732	301	5.00	224	W. R. Hughes 32099
435	2.50	224	J. N. Ritter 16241	140	1.60	435	W. M. Hale 34655
74	2.00	429	C. B. Baldwin 24754	52	2.00	120	G. S. Larson 28389
152	16.00	233	J. Cagliostro 24752	190	9.00	345	E. Radant 8904

### RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

WHEREAS, It was God's will to remove from our midst Brother Arthur Hebert, No. 2431, and WHEREAS, Brother Hebert was a true and loyal member since 1900; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the members of Local Union 31 extend to the relatives our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the charter of Local Union 31 be draped for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his relatives and a copy be sent to our International office for publication in our official journal.

ALFRED PAILLE, Sec.

Local Union No. 31.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our good friend and brother, Michael Vincent Doyle, No. 4903, and

WHEREAS, Brother Doyle has always been a true and loyal member of Local Union No. 33 and the passing of the brother is a deep regret to the members of our local union, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the charter of our local be draped for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to our journal and spread on the minutes of our local.

H. F. THOMPSON, Sec.

Local Union No. 33.

## IN MEMORIAM

31—Arthur Joseph Hebert 2431

74—Oliver Thomas Franklin 13145

244—James Albert Shepherd 15696

301—Frank Allen Ludlow 8396

# WOOD WIRE & METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

ORGANIZED DECEMBER 15, 1899

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department.

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

General President—Wm. J. McSorley, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.  
 First Vice President—Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.  
 Second Vice President—C. J. Haggerty, 2416 McCreedy St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Third Vice President—Jos. H. Duty, 1901 5th Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Fourth Vice President—M. F. Nealon, 311 Putnam St., Scranton, Pa.  
 Fifth Vice President—John P. Cook, 5 Bartlett Ave., Arlington, Mass.  
 Sixth Vice President—Ora Kress, 2628 E. 3d St., Dayton, Ohio.  
 Seventh Vice President—Fred Canfield, 208 20th St. N. E., Cedar Rapids, Ia.  
 General Secretary-Treasurer—Terry Ford, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

## STATE AND DISTRICT COUNCILS

Buckeye State Council, composed of Locals 1, 2, 24, 28, 30, 47, 71, 126, 171, 213 and 275. Chas. J. Case, Room 61, Leverone Bldg., 4 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 California State Council, composed of Locals 42, 65, 81, 83, 88, 109, 122, 144, 172, 243, 260, 268, 278, 300, 302, 353, 379, 434 and 440. J. O. Dahl, 410 3d St., San Rafael, Calif. Phone S. R. 1052.  
 Capitol District Council, composed of Locals 166 and 386. Meets 3d Sunday of month alternately in affiliated cities. A. Dinsmore, 456 Cedar St., Schenectady, N. Y.  
 Central New York District Council, composed of Locals 14, 52, 57, 151 and 392. Meets 1 o'clock, 1st Sunday of month, Labor Temple, Syracuse, N. Y., Henry Warren, 206 W. 13th St., Elmira Hts., N. Y.  
 Florida East Coast District Council, composed of Locals 345 and 455. Meets 1st Wednesday of month, 517 E. 8th St., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Carl M. Haefner, General Delivery, Lake Worth, Fla.  
 Golden Gate District Council, composed of Locals 65, 88, 98, 109, 122, 144, 243, 268, 278 and 302. Meets first Sunday of month, alternately in the cities represented by the affiliated locals. E. K. Rhodes, 49 Julian Ave., San Francisco, Calif.  
 Greater New York District Council, composed of Locals 46, 244 and 308. Meets 2d Tuesday at Teutonia Hall, 154 Third Ave., New York, N. Y.  
 Illinois State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 19, 20, 36, 64, 74, 103, 110, 114, 121, 197, 209, 222, 336, 378 and 446. Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.  
 Interstate District Council, composed of Locals 12 and 84. Meets quarterly in alternate cities. J. D. Meldahl, 305 So. 63d Ave. W., Duluth, Minn.  
 Massachusetts State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 25, 31, 72, 99, 123, 139, 142, 246 and 254. Meets quarterly, 47 Hanover St., Boston, Mass. John P. Cook, 5 Bartlett Ave., Arlington, Mass.  
 Mississippi Valley District Council, composed of Locals 64, 73 and 259. Meets 3d Sunday of month, Fifth St. at St. Louis Ave., East St. Louis, Ill. H. J. Hagen, 4750 Highland Ave., St. Louis, Mo.  
 New Jersey State Council, composed of Locals 29, 66, 67, 85, 102, 106, 143, 162, 173, 250 and 346. Meets 3d Sunday, Labor Center, Washington St., Newark, N. J. F. A. Petridge, P. O. Box 342, High Bridge, N. J.  
 Oregon State Council, composed of Locals 54 and 380. W. A. Himstreet, 211 Labor Temple, Portland, Ore.  
 Southern California District Council, composed of Locals 42, 81, 172, 260, 353 and 440. Meets 1st Saturday of month, 2:30 P. M., Labor Temple, Los Angeles. Fred N. Coffey, 616 Boccaccio Ave., Venice, Calif.  
 Twin City District Council, composed of Locals 190 and 483. Meets 1st Sat. each month, 1:00 P. M. alternately in each city, the odd month at 310 E. Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. and the even month at the Labor Temple, 418 No. Franklin Ave., St. Paul, Minn. Walter Frank, 310 E. Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 Washington State Council, composed of Locals 77, 104 and 155. Meets quarterly. R. E. Moore, R. F. D. No. 5, Box 83, Seattle, Wash.  
 Westchester District Council, composed of Locals 46, 152, 226 and 233. Meets 1st Tuesday at 8 P. M., Odd-fellows Hall, 72 No. Broadway, Yonkers. David Christie, 11 William St., Yonkers, N. Y.  
 Western New York District Council, composed of Locals 32 and 309. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St., Buffalo, N. Y. Tel., Garfield 2732.  
 West Penn District Council, composed of Locals 33, 76 and 263. Meets 4th Sunday, 1901 5th Ave. J. H. Duty, 1901 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

## PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, doz.....	\$.25	Jurisdiction Award Book.....	.20
Apprentice Indentures .....	.50	Labels, per 50.....	.35
Arrearage Notices .....	.50	Lapel Button .....	.50
Charter .....	2.00	Letterheads, Official .....	.70
Charter and Outfit.....	15.00	Manual "How to Run a Union Meeting".....	.10
Constitution .....	.15	Membership Book, Clasp.....	1.25
Contractor Certificates .....	.50	Membership Book, Small.....	1.00
Dating Stamp .....	.50	Reports, Long Form, per doz.....	.40
Dues Stamps, per 100.....	.15	Reports, Short Form, per doz.....	.60
Envelopes, Official, per 100.....	1.00	Seal .....	4.50
Envelopes, Gen. Sec.-Treas. Addressed, per doz.....	.25	Secretary Order Book .....	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 150 pages.....	4.75	Secretary Receipt Book.....	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 400 pages.....	8.50	Solicitor Certificates .....	.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 600 pages.....	14.25	Stamp Pad .....	.25
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 700 pages.....	20.00	Statements of Indebtedness.....	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 800 pages.....	23.00	Transfers .....	.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 900 pages.....	25.00	Treasurer Cash Book.....	1.00
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1000 pages.....	27.50	Triplicate Receipts .....	.35
		Withdrawal Cards .....	.60
		Working Permits .....	.35

# Meeting Places and Addresses of Local Secretaries

## ALWAYS CONSULT THE LATEST ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL IN CORRESPONDING WITH LOCAL SECRETARIES

- 1 Columbus, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 E. Chestnut St., Room 514. J. Warren Limes, 1901 Aberdeen Ave. Phone Lawndale 0541.
- 2 Cleveland, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Plasterers' Hall, 1651 E. 24th St. Ex. Bd. meets alternate Fri., 7:30 p. m. Frank Smith, B. A., 1355 Central Ave. Tel. CHerry 0031. J. M. Farrar, Fin. Sec., 15004 Elm Ave., E. Cleveland, Ohio. Phone, POTomac 2038.
- 4 Scranton, Pa.—Meets 1st Tues., Room 211 Adlin Hall, cor. Adams Ave. and Linden St. Wm. Horan, 2625 No. Main Ave. Phone 2-5767.
- 5 Detroit, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., at 3111 Elmwood Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 7 p. m. Harry Kiff, 3454 Field Ave. Phone, PL 3427. E. R. Miotell, B. A., 2740 Elmwood Ave. Apt. 38.
- 7 Birmingham, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 7 p. m., Pythian Temple, 310 18th St. J. R. Davis, 701 No. 12th St.
- 8 Des Moines, Ia.—Meets Thurs., Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 216 Locust St. O. E. Simpson, 621 E. 16th St.
- 9 Washington, D. C.—Meets every Mon., 721 6th St. N. W. Exec. Bd. meets every Fri. Timothy A. Hill, 228 11th St. N. E. Phone Lincoln 2028.
- 10 Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 2d Floor, Dorsen Bldg., 2218 No. 3d St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 8 p. m. Mike Zahn, B. A. and Fin. Sec., 308 A East Clarence St. Phone, Locust 1956. Chas. Duerr, Cor. Sec., 3343 N. 20th St. Phone, Hop. 8684-W. Office phone, Locust 1956.
- 11 Norfolk, Va.—Meets 1st Mon., Eagles' Home, 630 Boutetourt St. H. J. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 121 (B).
- 12 Duluth, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem., 119 W. 2d St. J. D. Meldahl, 1107 E. First St.
- 14 Rochester, N. Y.—Meets every Mon. eve., 341 Clarissa St. Chas. H. Carey, Sr., 215 Depew St. Phone, Genessee 2281-J.
- 18 Louisville, Ky.—Meets 1st Wed., 644 So. Shelby St. Ex. Bd. meets Wed. Geo. Kettler, 1331 Winter Ave.
- 19 Joliet, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., Schoette's Hall, 127 E. Jefferson St. Dorn Johnston, 2112 Cass St.
- 20 Springfield, Ill.—Meets every Sat., 9:30 a. m., 219 No. 5th St. L. Rodier, 920 Bryn Mawr Blvd.
- 23 Bridgeport, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 847 Main St., Park Theatre Bldg. J. R. Piccirillo, 117 No. Washington Ave.
- 24 Toledo, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., C. L. U. Hall, 912 Adams St. Paul Royer, 2116 Airline Ave.
- 25 Springfield, Mass.—Meets 3d Sun., 11 a. m., 43 Mason St. L. A. Moquin, B. A., 145 Orchard St. Wm. H. Dion, Sec., 43 Mason St. Phone, 3-3547.
- 26 Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets Sun., 9:30 a. m., 527½ W. Second St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 7:30 p. m. O. R. Ballard, 911 N. W. 32d St.
- 27 Kansas City, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 14th St. and Woodland. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. 5 to 6 p. m. at Lab. Tem. Elwood Eshe, 3033 Elmwood Ave. Phone, Linwood 3085.
- 28 Youngstown, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., Room 218, Terminal Bldg. C. P. Yeager, 445 Werner St. Phone, 75755.
- 29 Atlantic City, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Eagles Hall, 12 So. Michigan Ave., Atlantic City. Hours 8 to 9 p. m. H. H. Burk, Secy. P. T., 927 No. Missouri Ave.
- 30 Dayton, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Hamiel Bldg., Fifth and Ludlow Sts. Phone Fulton 2681. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 11 a. m., 4th Floor Hall. Wm. P. Evans, Phillipsburg, Ohio
- 31 Holyoke, Mass.—Meets 1st and 2d Thurs., Caledonia Bldg., 189 High St. Alfred Paille, 53 Forest St., Willimansett, Mass. Dial 2-4632 Holyoke.
- 32 Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Hoerner's Hall, 246 Sycamore St. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St. Tel. Garfield 2732.
- 33 Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Plumbers Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Mon., 8:00 p. m., following regular meetings. H. F. Thompson, Plumbers Bldg., 1901 Fifth Ave.
- 34 Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Meets 1st Tues., Carpenters' Hall, 209 W. Berry St. V. L. Schory, 1626 Oakland St. Tel., Anthony 19872.
- 36 Peoria, Ill.—Meets 1st Wed., Room 4, Lab. Tem., Jackson and Jefferson Sts. Node Taneyhill, B. A., and Sec., 513 Lincoln Ave.
- 39 Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Paperhangers' Hall, 3d Floor, 18 W. Market St. Geo. H. Stevenson, 5128 E. North St. Tel., Irvington 6855.
- 40 Anderson, Ind.—Meets 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 806½ Main St. David N. Watkins, R. R. No. 1.
- 42 Los Angeles, Calif.—Meets every Fri., 8:00 p. m., Room 702, Lab. Tem., 540 Maple Ave. L. Mashburn, B. A., 209 E. 99th St. Tel. Thornwall 2903. R. A. Jones, Sec., 1735 W. 39th St. Tel., V. E. 5147.
- 43 Salt Lake City, Utah—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. C. H. Worden, 915 S. 8 East. Tel., Hyland 5186-W.
- 44 Evansville, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Central Labor Bldg., 8th and Main St. E. R. Jameson, 1316 E. Walnut St.
- 46 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 1322 Third Ave. Ex. Bd., 1st and 3d Fri. Sec. at hall daily, 8 to 4:30, except Thurs. Walter Matthews, 1322 Third Ave. Tel., Butterfield 8-7109.
- 47 Cincinnati, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Room 303, Brotherhood Bldg., Court and Vine Sts. Ira Koble, B. A., 4025 Runnymede Ave. Phone, Kirby 2262-R. Wm. Cady, Sec., 3944 Glenmore Ave., Cheviot, O. Phone, Montana 0984-J.
- 48 Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., R. 6 Tejon and Colo. Ave., Stratton Bldg. W. T. Davidson, 417 W. Platte St.
- 49 Pueblo, Colo.—Meets 1st Mon., Room 5, Lab. Tem., Victoria and Union Ave. T. A. Dunlap, 1202 Brown Ave.
- 52 Utica, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Frank F. Percac-ciante, 1417 Nye Ave.

- 53 Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Mon., Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon. after local meeting, Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. James Leyden, Fin. Sec., 2013 E. Loney St. Chas. Sweeney, B. A., 5026 Hazel Ave. Office, Room 508 Fox Bldg., 16 Market St. Tel., Allegheney 8439.
- 54 Portland, Ore.—Meets every Fri., 8:00 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri., 7:00 p. m., 203 Lab. Tem. W. A. Himstreet, 2 Labor Temple.
- 55 Memphis, Tenn.—Meets 2d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Memphis Lab. Tem., 565 Beale St. E. W. Brinkmeyer, 988 Tulley St.
- 57 Binghamton, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues. C. L. U. Hall, 53 State St., Albert Miller, 7 Telegraph St.
- 59 Jacksonville, Fla.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 815 W. Union St. Geo. W. Manley, 815 W. Union St.
- 62 New Orleans, La.—Meets 2d and 4th Sat., 1:00 p. m., Azucena Hall, 128 Exchange Pl. Exec. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Sat., 12:30 p. m. A. G. Siegel, 3135 Milan St.
- 63 Richmond, Va.—Meets 3d Thurs., Trade and Labor Assembly Hall, 11 Marshall St. J. G. Duggan, 1319 W. Main St.
- 64 East St. Louis, Ill.—Meets 3d Wed., B. T. Hall, 5th St. at St. Louis Ave., 7:30 p. m. F. J. Wilbert, R. R. No. 2, St. Louis Rd., Collinsville, Ill.
- 65 San Francisco, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 224 Guerrero St. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri., 8 p. m., same hall. Jas. Healy, Sec. and B. A., 1017 Alabama St. Tel. Valencia 8120
- 66 Trenton, N. J.—Meets 1st Sun., 2 p. m., 308 Hewitt Ave. Chris Beckmann, 308 Hewitt Ave., Deutzville, Trenton, N. J.
- 67 Jersey City, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Orpheum Bldg., 583 Summit St. Ex. Bd., same nights. P. W. Mullane, 199 Wilkinson Ave.
- 68 Denver, Colo.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Bldg. Trades Club, 1031 17th St. G. E. Lindquist, 1125 E. 6th Ave.
- 69 Butte, Mont.—Meets 1st Sun., Carpenters' Hall. Thos. Ryan, 1825 So. Montana St.
- 70 Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 3117 No. 14th St. C. C. Truitt, 3117 No. 14th St., R. R. 5.
- 71 Akron, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 35 So. Howard St. A. Nicholson, 171 No. Adolph St.
- 72 Boston, Mass.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Wells Memorial Bldg., 985 Washington St. Ex. Bd., 1st and 3d Wed. John Carrigan, Fin. Sec., 5 Saxton St., Dorchester, Mass. Day Room and Office, 985 Washington St. Frank Conway, B. A., 20 Assabet St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 5018. Office, 985 Washington St.
- 73 St. Louis, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 4709 Easton Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10:00 a. m. to 12:00 m. H. L. Beerman, Fin. Sec., 5352 Magnolia Ave. H. J. Hagen, B. A., 4750 Highland Ave. Tel. Forest 9357.
- 74 Chicago, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lathers' Hall, 731 So. Western Ave. Ex. Bd., Fri., 7 p. m. Edward Menard, Fin. Sec., 731 So. Western Ave. Tel. Seeley 1667. Wm. Haun, Cor. Sec., 6450 So. Green St.
- 75 Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Mon., 8 p. m., Hahn Hall, S. E. corner Washington and Jefferson Sts. J. P. Boyd, 709 E. 30th St. University 7638.
- 76 Sharon, Pa.—Meets 2d Tues., 79 West State St. B. H. Goodall, Jr., 325 Sterling Ave.
- 77 Everett, Wash.—Meets Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., Lombard Ave. Fred H. Michel, R. F. D. No. 3, Box 637.
- 78 Hartford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., 8 p. m., 172 Tower Ave. A. E. Boudreau, 172 Tower Ave.
- 79 Worcester, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Tues. Geo. Dearing, B. A., 23 Clarendon St. H. G. Reed, 44 Myrtle St.
- 81 Pasadena, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 34 E. Walnut St. Claude Mobra, 3851 Blanche St. Phone, W. A. 2831 Madison St. Phone, 2-8212.
- 82 South Bend, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Labor Temple, 103 W. LaSalle Ave. B. F. Mitchell, 919 E.
- 83 Fresno, Calif.—Meets 1st Thurs., 534 Chestnut Ave. R. E. Linderstrand, 1554 Mono St.
- 84 Superior, Wis.—Meets 2d Wed., Lab. Hall, 1710 Broadway. Ed. Lund, 1908 Lamborn Ave.
- 85 Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Institute, 955 Elizabeth Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m. John B. McGarry, Sec., 312 Walnut St. James M. Temple, B. A., 28 Schneider Ave., Union, N. J. Phone, Unionville 2-0403-J.
- 87 Reading, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 87 Orioles Bldg., South 8th St. H. D. Brubaker, 235 Sterley St., Shillington, Pa. Bell Phone, 2-1284.
- 88 Oakland, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 562 11th St. Ex. Bd., every Sat., 10 a. m. to 12 m., Rm. 3, Lab. Tem. J. C. Reynolds, 2236 San Antonio Ave., Alameda, Calif.
- 93 Spokane, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Fraternal Hall, 305 ½ Riverside Ave. Emil Krohn, 521 Shannon Ave.
- 97 Toronto, Ont., Canada.—Meets Mon., Lab. Tem., 167 Church St. Ex. Bd. meets before each meeting. H. Weller, 193 ½ Coleman Ave.
- 98 Stockton, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Friday, Lab. Tem. A. Lopez, Rt. 4, Box 427 P.
- 99 Lynn, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 520 Washington St., Lab. Tem. Kenneth Ober, 5 Rowell Ave., Beverly, Mass. Phone, Beverly 1424-W.
- 102 Newark, N. J.—Meets 2d Tues., 8:30 p. m., Union Labor Center, 260 Washington St. Ex. Bd. meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m. Wm. Hutchinson, B. A., 25 Orchard St., Nutley, N. J. Tel., Nutley 2-3683. John J. Vohden, Jr., Sec., 2026 Kay Ave., Union, N. J. Tel., Unionville 2-0979.
- 103 Chicago Heights, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., 8 p. m., 1144 Park Ave. Lee Roy Patton, 1144 Park Ave. Phone, CH. 2662.
- 104 Seattle, Wash.—Meets every Fri., Lab. Tem., Room 9. E. F. McLaughlin, pro tem., 3942 Bozeman.
- 105 Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets 3d Mon., Grand Rapids Labor Temple Assoc., 415 Ottawa Ave., N. W. A. H. Spaman, 1135 Sigsbee St., S. E.
- 106 Plainfield, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Trades Council Hall, 233 W. Front St. H. Swartz, 1430 Bradford St. Phone, Plainfield 6-0410-J.
- 107 Hammond, Ind.—Meets 2d Tues., Hammond Lab. Tem., Oakley and Sibley Sts. C. W. Coyle, 515 Sibley St.
- 108 Wilmington, Del.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Irish-American Hall, 610 French St. Chas. Hartman, R. D. No. 2, Newark, Del. Phone, Kemblesville, Pa. 24R5.
- 109 Sacramento, Calif.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem., 8th and I Sts. Ex. Bd. meets Sat. a. m. H. S. Hyberger, Fin. Sec., 3200 22d Ave. Mail Address, R. I. Box 1331. Phone, Cap. 511. Ed. Sands, Rec. Secy., Labor Temple.
- 110 Kankakee, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., 265 E. Merchant St. Frank Erzinger, 1557 Crowell St.
- 111 Madison, Wis.—Meets 2d Fri., Labor Tem., 309 W. Johnston St. Orville Knee, 2326 Willard Ave.
- 114 Rockford, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, 114 So. Wyman St. Geo. Borst, 344 King St.
- 115 Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 90 1st Ave. H. C. Schutzman, R. R. 1. Tel., Dial 32286.
- 120 Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Labor Temple. Edw. Hunt, 330 Veeder Ave. Phone 4-2177.
- 121 Aurora, Ill.—Meets 2d Mon., Lab. Tem., E. Main St. A. J. Plant, 1137 Grove St.
- 122 Salinas, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., Watsonville. Ex. Bd. meets 7 p. m. E. E. Laney, 217 Van Ness Ave., Watsonville, Calif. Tel., 990-W.
- 123 Brockton, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., 71 Center St., Room 6. H. L. Reagan, 157 Winthrop St.
- 124 Beckley W. Va.—Meets Fri., Central Labor Council Bldg. E. G. Nichols, E. Beckley, W. Va.

- 125 Waterbury, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., B. T. C. Hall, 44 Scovill St. Fred Duphiney, 637 Watertown Ave.
- 126 Canton, Ohio—Meets 1st Tues., 7:30 p. m., Painters' Hall, 2d floor, 212 Court Ave., No. Canton. H. W. Little, Schneider Rd., R. D. No. 7, No. Canton, Ohio.
- 132 Topeka, Kan.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. R. A. Florence, 1316 Kellam Ave. Phone, 31490.
- 136 Omaha, Neb.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Ex. Bd., 7 p. m., Wed., Labor Temple. Bruce Sprecher, 2703 Pinkney St. Phone, Webster 6347.
- 137 Augusta, Me.—Meets 3d Wed., G. A. R. Hall, Water St. Andrew Tuttle, 20 Allen St. Tel., 76-J.
- 139 Fall River, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., 971 Slade St. Albert Gagnon, 971 Slade St.
- 140 Dallas, Tex.—Meets 8 p. m., 1st and 3d Mon., 1803 Commerce St. A. J. Garrett, Bus. Agt., 2002 Marsalis St. W. D. Hall, 4822 Parry Ave. Phone 3-8523.
- 141 Bellingham, Wash.—Meets 1st Mon., 1400 Harris Ave., So. Bellingham. Roy Brown, 2315 Queen St.
- 142 Waltham, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., McGlinchey Bldg., 645 Main St. Frank Burke, B. A., 372 River St. Waltham 2431-R. Michael Mooney, 27 Liberty St. Phone, Waltham 2364-J.
- 143 Paterson, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Institute, 359 Van Houten St. Anthony Braddell, Sec., Sal. Maso, B. A. 359 Van Houten St.
- 144 San Jose, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 72 No. Second St. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10:30 a. m. R. A. Judson, 431 Hull Ave. Phone, Ballard, 8147.
- 147 Winnipeg, Man., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Tem., James St. J. A. Allen, 134 Evanson St.
- 151 Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 215½ Grace St. E. J. Roberts, 215½ Grace St.
- 152 White Plains, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., 208 Hamilton Ave., White Plains. A. A. Pelletier, 52 Stevens St.
- 155 Tacoma, Wash.—Meets every Thurs., 8 p. m., Carpenters' Hall, 1012½ So. Tacoma Ave. L. R. Robinson, P. T., 6410 So. Park St.
- 158 Dubuque, Iowa.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 9th and Locust So. H. L. Dean, 1510 Adair St.
- 162 Hackensack, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 36 Bergen St. Fred Eichenauer, B. A., 108 Lawrence St. Phone, Hackensack 2-1332. G. E. Barber, 124 Prospect Pl., Rutherford, N. J.
- 165 La Porte, Ind.—Meets 2d Fri., 8 p. m., 112 A St. H. T. Lange, 112 A St.
- 166 Albany, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem., Beaver St. Harold Hay, 385 Second Ave. A. Clothier, Sr., B. A., R. F. D. 1, Delmar, N. Y. Phone, 9-1325.
- 169 Enid, Okla.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Trades Council Bldg., 130 E. Bdw. R. E. Brooks, 611 W. Oklahoma.
- 171 Lorain, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., German Club House, 29th and Apple Ave. C. W. Maurath, 1544 Oberlin Ave.
- 172 Long Beach, Calif.—Meets every Fri., Lab. Tem., 1231 Locust St. R. L. Smith, 315 Plymouth Ave.
- 173 Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets 2d Fri., 223 Smith St. Harry Farnsworth, Sec., 279 Main St., So. River. N. J. Knud Aggerholm, B. A., Bldg. Trades Hall. Phone, Perth Amboy 4-1693. Residence 36 Evergreen Ave., Fords, N. J.
- 184 Wheeling, W. Va.—J. L. Bonene, 720 Market St.
- 185—Wichita, Kan.—Meets 1st Fri., 7:30 p. m., 2000 E. Franklin Rd. Howard Troy, pro tem., Derby, Kans.
- 190 Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., 310 E. Hennepin Ave. Ex. Bd. meets each Thurs., 310 E. Hennepin Ave. Walter Frank, 310 E. Hennepin Ave.
- 195 Fargo, N. D.—Meets 2d Wed., Union Hall, Palm Room, 226 Broadway. Hans Hanson, 1417 8th Ave. N.
- 197 Rock Island, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Tem., Rock Island. R. J. Brundage, 2335 31st St., Moline, Ill.
- 202 Champaign, Ill.—Meets 2d Fri., Labor Hall. Wm. F. Betz, 106 No. Fair St. Phone, 2242.
- 203 Springfield, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 315½ Boonville Ave. Orle Miller, 914 W. Locust St. Phone, 8579.
- 208 Reno, Nevada.—Meets 3d Fri., Musicians' Hall, Commercial and Chestnut Sts. W. O. Bates, 1310 Wells Ave. Mail address: 300 Vassar Ave.
- 209 La Salle, Ill.—Meets 4th Sun., 2 p. m., at 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill. LeRoy B. Liesse, 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill.
- 212 Missoula, Mont.—Meets 1st Sun., 515 No. 4th St. A. E. Golder, 515 No. 4th St.
- 213 Newark, Ohio.—Meets 1st Mon., 115 W. Church St. J. W. Kennedy, 63 No. Williams St.
- 214 Tampa Fla.—Meets 2d Thurs., 8 p. m., Bricklayers & Plasterers' Hall, 16th St. and 11th Ave. W. B. Roach, 2601 Corina St.
- 215 New Haven, Conn.—Meets 3d Fri., Trade Council Hall, 215 Meadow St.—Edwin Balliet, 195 Lombard St.
- 222 Danville, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 829 E. Harrison St. Lincoln Peterson, Fin. Sec., 829 E. Harrison St. B. W. Cronkhite, B. A., 1034½ E. Main St.
- 224 Houston, Texas.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Houston Labor Temple, 509 Louisiana St. Ex. Bd., Sat., 10 a. m. Louis George, 5401 Kolb St. Phone, Taylor 5876.
- 225 Kenosha, Wis.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., 63d St. and 26th Ave. Wm. Van Kammen, 7618 39th Ave.
- 226 Yonkers, N. Y.—Meet 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Oddfellows Hall, No. Broadway. David Christie, 11 William St.
- 228 Tulsa, Okla.—Meets Mon. H. A. Brocker, 1427 East 2d St.
- 230 Forth Worth, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Lab. Tem. G. H. Roberts, 1508 E. Morphy St.
- 232 Racine, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Union Hall, Wisconsin St. bet. 4th and 5th Sts. H. M. Olson, 2603 Olive St.
- 233 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—Meets 4th Fri., 44-48 So. 4th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. J. Octave Dussault, 30 E. 4th St. Tel. Oakwood 1354.
- 234 Atlanta, Ga.—Meets Tues., 7:30 p. m., cor. Piedmont and Auburn Aves. Jack Bailey, 1089 Harwell St., N. W.
- 238 Albuquerque, N. M.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 1316 Sawmill Rd. C. L. Wasmer, Rt. 2, Box 236 G.
- 240 Montgomery, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Standard Drug Store, cor. High and Jackson. J. E. Steele, 32 Stewart St.
- 243 Santa Rosa, Calif.—Meets 2d Mon., 427 Orchard St. A. L. Fautley, 305 12th St., Petaluma, Calif. Phone, 110-J.
- 244 Brooklyn—Kings and Queens Counties, N. Y.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Willoughby and Myrtle Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Fri. Edw. J. Anglim, 3402 Ave. L.
- 246 Lowell, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., Oddfellows' Bldg., Middlesex St. Charles L. Chase, 14 Robeson St. Phone, 1210.
- 250 Morristown, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 5 South St. L. Beekman, B. A., 185½ Fairchild Ave. Phone, Morristown 4-3163-J. J. F. Singleton, 6 Sylvan Terrace, Summit, N. J. Tel., Summit 6-4390-W
- 254 New Bedford, Mass.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Temple, Pleasant St. James Lord, 328 Ashley Blvd.
- 258 Billings, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Cooks & Waiters Hall, Babcock Bldg. W. C. Schellsmid, Act. Sec., Box 40.
- 259 Granite City, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2:30 p. m., Tri City Central Trades Council Hall, Nottingham Ave. and State St. Jacob Zimmer, 501 No. Fillmore., Edwardsville, Ill.
- 260 San Diego, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Tem., 621 6th St. Wm. Bakeman, 3653 Mississippi St.
- 262 Nashville, Tenn.—Meets each Mon., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem., 212 8th Ave. N. W. E. Marshall, Oceola Ave., R. No. 2. Phone 7-6108-W.
- 263 New Brighton, Pa.—Meets 1st Fri., Painters' Hall. W. Bridgewater. H. C. Eiler, 1311 Penn Ave.
- 265 Chattanooga, Tenn.—Pruda Morgan, 275 East 2d St.
- 268 San Rafael, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 410 3d St. J. O. Dahl, 410 3d St. Phone S. R. 1052.

- 275 Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets 1st Wed., Lab. Tem. Sherman T. Clear, 1350 Central Ave.
- 276 Waterloo, Iowa.—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall, 310½ W. 4th St. C. L. Jolls, R. 4. Phone, 3038-J.
- 278 San Mateo, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon. Ex. Bd. meets 7 p. m., Bldg. Tr. Hall. J. A. Brogan, 807 2d Ave. Phone, 6904.
- 279 Joplin, Mo.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Hall, 6 Joplin St. E. Downer, 709 Chestnut St. Phone, 3327.
- 281 Boise, Idaho.—Meets 2d Tues., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. M. C. Garrett, R. D. No. 5.
- 282 Yakima, Wash.—Meets Wed., 20 So. 10th St. John A. Vann, 20 So. 10th St.
- 286 Stamford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., Carpenters' Hall, Gay St. Harry Johnson, 11 Orchard Pl., Coscob, Conn. Phones, Green. 2772 and Stamford 4-6229.
- 292 Charleston, W. Va.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Room 26, Lab. Tem., 18 Alderson St. E. V. Stricker, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 84B.
- 299 Sheboygan, Wis.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Union Hall, 632 N. 8th St. Herbert Haack, Fin. Sec., 1217 Mallman Ct. Elmer Haack, B. A., 1227 Georgia Ave. Tel., 3537-W.
- 300 Bakersfield, Calif.—Meets 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., 21st and I St. H. J. Ward, 1803 Alta Vista Dr.
- 301 San Antonio, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., North St. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 9:00 a. m., Lab. Tem. J. W. Powers, acting sec., 339 Kayton Ave.
- 302 Vallejo, Calif.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem., 314 Virginia St. Wm. Gellinger, Jr., Fin. Sec., R. F. D. No. 2. Box 2040, Napa, Calif. Phone, 738-J, Napa. A. L. Lawrence, B. A., 1100 Kentucky St. Phone, 581-J Vallejo.
- 305 Great Falls, Mont.—Meets 1st Tues., Painters' Hall, cor. 7th and Central. M. M. Milligan, 220—6th Ave. So.
- 308 New York, N. Y.—Meets every Wed. Ex. Bd. every Mon., 210 E. 104th St. J. M. Vacirca, 703 E. 187th St., Bronx, New York, N. Y. Tel., Raymond 9-3458.
- 309 Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 p. m., Central Labor Hall. Claus Ross, 15 Cowden Pl.
- 311 Amarillo, Tex.—Meets each Thurs., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Rex A. Teed, 1520 E. 7th St.
- 319 Muskegon, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 2 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall. Clyde L. Brunette, 330 E. Walton Ave.
- 328 Cheyenne, Wyo.—Meets 1st Mon., United Mine Workers' Bldg. Archie B. Darling, Allison Tracts. Tel., 7376.
- 330 Durham, N. C.—Meets Sat. 2 p. m., Painters' Hall, 122½ E. Main St. S. P. Tindal, 808 Pine St.
- 332 Victoria, B. C., Canada.—Meets 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, Courtney St. James Wilson, 946 Caledonia Ave.
- 336 Quincy, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem. 9th St. Geo. Miller, 822 So. 13th St.
- 337 Macon, Ga.—Meets 1st and 4th Tues., 525 Craft St. Pierce Fowler, 123 Mutual Ave. Phone, Davis 1027-J.
- 340 Lexington, Ky.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, No. Broadway. G. Irvin, 206 Race St.
- 344 Lafayette, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. Geo. Anderson, 2024 Scott St.
- 345 Miami, Fla.—Meets 2d Wed., 925 N. E. 1st Ave. A. W. Dukes, 1430 N. W. 37th.
- 346 Asbury Park, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Bldg. Trades Hall, Madison Ave. and Main St. Otto Fowler, 1498 Monroe Ave.
- 350 Portsmouth, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 115 Glover St. F. A. Kline, 115 Glover St.
- 353 Santa Monica, Calif.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., 1914 11th St. F. N. Coffey, 616 Boccaccio Ave., Venice, Calif.
- 359 Providence, R. I.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 48 Snow St., Providence, R. I. Chas. M. Trice, Box 28, Oaklawn, R. I. Res. 32 Brookdale Ave., Oak Lawn, R. I.
- 360 London, Ont.—Meets 3d Fri., Labor Tem., Dundas St. Sam Miller, 560 Grosvenor St.
- 374 Phoenix, Ariz.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., 17th Ave. and Jefferson St. Carl H. Burros, 1113 E. Polk St.
- 378 Marion, Ill.—Meets 1st Sun., 9 a. m., Lab. Tem., Murphysboro, Ill. Floyd Borden, 1821 Logan St., Murphysboro, Ill. Tel. 67.
- 379 Santa Barbara, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Hall No. 3, Labor Temple. Alex. Cook, 2 S. Salinas St.
- 380 Salem, Ore.—Meets 1st Mon., Salem Tr. and Lab. Council, 455 Court St. G. E. Wikoff, 1129 N. Cottage. Phone, 3612.
- 385 Morgantown, W. Va.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 327 Pleasant St. Geo. C. Hough, 154 Highland Ave.
- 386 Newburgh, N. Y.—Meets 1st Fri., 111 Liberty St. Ex. Bd. meets Bricklayers' Hall, 462 Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. W. Hignight, Bus. Agt., 26 Strett Ave., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Tel. 2787-R. B. A. Barringer, Sec., Billings, N. Y.
- 388 Green Bay, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Lab. Tem., 508 Main St. E. E. Maynard, 906 Clinton St.
- 392 Elmira, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 7:30 p. m., at Painters' Hall, 143½ W. Water St. Henry Warren, 206 W. 13th St., Elmira Hts., N. Y. Phone, Dial 2—5852.
- 394 Tucson, Ariz.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., Los Altos and Mojave Sts. J. W. Smith, P. O. Box 385.
- 395 Warren, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 428 Main Ave., S. W. W. D. Foster, 428 Main Ave., S. W.
- 397 Helena, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Helena Trades and Labor Assembly Hall. J. L. Poston, P. T., 1239 9th Ave.
- 401 Allentown, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Tem., N. 6th St. Harry Frey, 722½ Whitehall St.
- 406 Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.—Meets Fri., 517 S. E. 8th St. Harry E. Sharp, 517 S. E. 8th St.
- 407 Austin, Tex.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m., Austin Lab. Tem. N. L. Smith, 4104 Ave. F.
- 413 Norwalk, Conn.—Meets 1st Wed., Community Hall, Van Zant St., E. Norwalk, Conn. Chas. A. Brown, No. 1 Edgewater Place, E. Norwalk, Conn.
- 419 Greensboro, N. C.—Meets 2d and 4th Sun., 10 a. m., Lab. Tem., 314½ Sycamore St. W. A. Mateer, 426 Church St.
- 428 Ponca City, Okla.—Meets 1st Fri., Carpenters' Hall. J. L. Hayes, 211 S. Birch St.
- 429 Harrisburg, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Union Hall, 223 Market St. D. McKerrocher, 2208 No. 6th St.
- 434 Merced, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Room 20, Shaffer Bldg., 17th St. Guy Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 205, 36 Gerard Ave.
- 435 Shreveport, La.—Meets 2d Sat., 9 a. m., 308 McNeill St. Monte Walkup, 4125 San Jacinto St. Phone, 2-1007.
- 440 Santa Ana, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 402½ W. Fourth St. Earl L. Lindig, 1019 Oak St. Phone 2342-J.
- 443 Steubenville, O.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. E. W. Jeffers, Capitol Ave.
- 446 Elgin, Ill.—Meets 2d Mon., 325 Raymond St. Albert Sederstram, 617 McClure Ave.
- 454 Palm Springs, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Peveler Court, Indiana Ave. Otto Bobo, Box 691.
- 455 West Palm Beach, Fla.—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., Gardenia and Rosemary Sts. Geo. E. Harbold. Box 82, Lake Worth, Fla.
- 456 St. Petersburg, Fla.—Meets every Fri., 7:30 p. m., A. F. L. Bldg., 1126 Central Ave. Ex. Bd. meets after regular meeting. H. L. Patterson, 3621 Queensboro Ave. So.
- 469 Meridian, Miss.—Meets Wed. night, 3416 Ray St. Oliver Trotter, Jr., 3419 34th Ave.
- 478 Wenatchee, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Farmers Union Hall, Wenatchee Ave. J. T. Kirby, R. 1.
- 481 Winona, Minn.—Meets 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Eureka Hall, 4th and Center Sts. C. E. Anderson, 432 12th Ave. S. E. P. O. Gen. Del., Rochester, Minn.
- 483 St. Paul, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem., 418 No. Franklin. L. Pepper, 252 Charles St.
- 485 Jackson, Miss.—Meets 1st Tues., 128½ N. Farish St. A. A. Banks, 1166 Hickory St.





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**CONSOLIDATED EXPANDED METAL COMPANIES** WHEELING WEST, VA.

One of the major functions of the Federal Trade Commission is to prevent business concerns from using "unfair practices" in the competitive field—practices which not only make it difficult for legitimate business to carry on but also defraud consumers.

A part of a recent week's schedule of cases heard by the Commission illustrates the various types of business rackets which come before it.

A silk company was charged with "unfair competition in the use of a lottery scheme." A dispensary supply company was required to answer to the complaint of "unfair competition in the sale of a medicinal preparation for treating overweight." Misleading representation of the use of the word "university" was charged in a complaint against a business university. A publishing company was put on the carpet in a complaint charging misrepresentation in the sale of an encyclopedia. A wholesale confectionery association was charged with "conspiracies to fix prices and obstruct commerce in the candy trade."

A china company was charged with "unfair competition in the sale of chinaware and other pottery." And, finally, a building material dealers' alliance was charged with forming a combination to compel distributors of building materials through "recognized" dealers affiliated with the alliance, and "fixing and establishing by agreement schedules of uniform

prices for the sale of building materials and builders' supplies," which is held to be in violation of the Trade Commission law.

Up to date, the Commission has not considered long hours and low wages as unfair trade practices. Such a rule has the endorsement of the Council for Industrial Progress headed by Major George L. Berry, Industrial Coordinator. The Council recommends listing as unfair practices "employment of workers in excess of the average hours of work prevailing in the industry of hourly wages substantially less than similar types of employment paid in such industry."

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# LABOR DAY



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HIGHER WAGES — GREATER PURCHASING POWER

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UNITED STATES & CANADA



“The Injury To One Is The Concern Of All”

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE  
**WOOD, WIRE & METAL LATHERS’  
INTERNATIONAL UNION**

VOL. XXXVII.

OCTOBER, 1936

No. 2

**STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933**

Of The Lather, published monthly at Cleveland, Ohio, for October 1, 1936.

State of Ohio,  
County of Cuyahoga, ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Terry Ford, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of The Lather, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in Section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, Wood, Wire & Metal Lathers' International Union, 2605 Detroit Ave., Cleveland, O.

Editor, Terry Ford, 2605 Detroit Ave., Cleveland, O.

Managing Editor, None.

Business Managers, None.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

Wood, Wire & Metal Lathers' International Union, 2605 Detroit Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Wm. J. McSorley, General President, 2605 Detroit Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Geo. T. Moore, First Vice President, 5807 Cornelia Ave., Chicago, Ill.

C. J. Haggerty, Second Vice President, 2416 McCreedy St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Jos. H. Duty, Third Vice President, 1901—5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

M. F. Nealon, Fourth Vice President, 311 Putnam St., Scranton, Pa.

John P. Cook, Fifth Vice President, 5 Bartlett Ave., Arlington, Mass.

Ora A. Kress, Sixth Vice President, 2628 E. 3d St., Dayton, Ohio.

Fred A. Canfield, Seventh Vice President, 208—20th St., N. E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Terry Ford, General Secretary-Treasurer, 2605 Detroit Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the twelve months preceding the date shown above is ..... (This information is required from daily publications only.)

Signed TERRY FORD  
Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1936.

(Seal)

Signed GENEVIEVE LITZLER,  
Notary Public.

(My commission expires March 25, 1938.)

# The LATHER

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VOL. XXXVII

OCTOBER, 1936

No. 2

## Address of General President William J. McSorley

### Fraternal Delegate of The American Federation of Labor to the British Trades Union Congress, Plymouth, 1936

MR. PRESIDENT, FRIENDS AND FELLOW DELEGATES,

I assure you that I consider it both an honor and a privilege in having been selected as one of the Fraternal Delegates from the American Federation of Labor to the British Trades Union Congress, and I am therefore happy to convey from the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor, to the officers and members of the British Trades Union Congress, the warm fraternal greetings and well wishes from the American Federation of Labor, as well as to hope with you that the sessions of your Congress shall be both harmonious and successful, and that the results of your deliberations in this Congress will redound to the benefit of the rank and file of the working classes, not alone in Great Britain, but that the results of your efforts will be beneficial and be reflected among the working classes throughout the civilized world.

The custom of inter-change of Fraternal Delegates between the American Federation of Labor and the British Trade Union Congress has been of a long duration, and has in my opinion been in a great degree the principal factor in bringing our two great movements closer together, and has been responsible for a more thorough understanding of the problems confronting our movements in both countries, and while the methods and modes of procedure of our two Federations are vastly different, yet notwithstanding this difference in methods the object of our both organizations are primarily the same, namely, the uplifting and advancing of the working classes of people of both countries, and while you in Great Britain do your Legislative work on behalf of the Trade Union Movement through one National Legislative Body, we in the United States, have forty-eight (48) State Legislative Bodies and one Federal Body to deal with, so from the Legislative point of view, as it affects the members of the Trade Union Movement, you can readily understand the problem of Legislation, as it confronts the Trade Union Movement in the United States.

The Trade Union Movement in the United States during the past six years has gone through some very trying times as a result of the breakdown of our economic condition in 1929, which condition was brought about primarily by our high tariffs which were enacted into law for the protection of industrial combinations and monopolies, instead of protection to American labor. These high tariffs were the cause of reprisals by foreign countries, which destroyed the markets for our surplus manufactured goods and agricultural products and by the large volume of uncontrolled speculating and gambling in the Stock Market, where at times Call Money ranked from 11 per cent to 22 per

cent. This high-inflated rate of interest acted as a magnetic influence to attract the surplus funds from the Banks, Corporations, and Associations, of every kind and character, seeking by their avaricious greed these high rates of interest for their money. This had a tendency to divert from the legitimate channels of trade and industry the surplus funds which were usually used to support trade and industry. In the years 1927-28 and 29 it was almost impossible to secure money for either building, manufacturing or other industries to operate upon, at a fair rate of interest, thus causing the closing down of our industries and other business activities, which resulted in unemployment that at one time reached as high as 15,000,000 unemployed.

We, in the United States, place the responsibility and blame for this condition upon the Board of Governors of our Federal Reserve Bank System at that time, as they kept raising the Re-Discount Rate, which in turn caused the interest on Call Money to keep rising, until it reached at one time 22 per cent. We believe that they should have kept reducing the rate so as to make the field of speculation less attractive for the so-called investment of Surplus Funds, and that if this latter course had been followed in 1927-28 and 29 by the Federal Reserve Board, that much of the money that was sent into the speculative field, would have been invested at the normal rate of interest in the legitimate fields of trade and industry, and would therefore have been saved by the investors all over our country. This action we believe would have also prevented a great deal of the unemployment which was caused by the crash of the stock market, and the breakdown of our economic condition as a result thereof.

It must be said to the credit of the present administration of our Government, after they had taken office in 1933 they immediately started to try and remedy the conditions which were brought about by the break-down, and during the past two and three-quarter years they have appropriated the sum of five billion, five hundred million dollars (\$5,500,000,000) for the relief of the unemployed. This prompt action by our President and Congress in my opinion saved our Country from a very serious chaotic condition.

The condition caused by the crash of the stock market intensified our unemployment situation which had been gradually growing during the past twenty years.

In the United States during this period of time we had been steadily trending towards industrial standardization and centralization, which, in turn, was gradually preparing the way for the perfecting of mass and machine production. These conditions coupled with the speed-up system and with the large influx of women workers who had entered the industries within

the past 30 years are likely to be the correct causes of our terrific unemployment problem, and accounts for the large number of unemployed during the Depression. In fact, this condition had become so acute that the Labor Movement in the United States found it necessary to begin advocating for the Six-Day Week and Five-Day Week, so as to create employment opportunities for those who were the victims of the so-called Technological Unemployment.

We are also confronted with what has been termed the "Human Scrap Heap" which is composed of workers who have passed the ages of 45 or 50 years of age. It seems that modern industry does not want to employ men after they reach these ages, not withstanding their mechanical ability or qualifications. In many cases this condition affecting these men is brought about by speed-up systems and Group Insurance Plans that are inaugurated in Industrial Plants, and in most instances this Plan is used as a bait to keep men working in plants in which it is in operation, under low standards of working conditions and poor wages, and mostly predominates in establishments that are known as Non-Union Shops.

The rates on Group Insurance are based upon the average age of the men working in plant or industry, and as a general rule, the lower the average age of the men working in the plant, the lower the group rate of insurance for the company. It is not uncommon for men over 45 or 50 years of age to be laid off for no other reason than that the company may be able to get a lower average rate on their group insurance.

This condition has caused a great deal of thinking upon the part of the working classes in the United States, and has more strongly drawn our attention to the question of Social Security, more so than ever before. In fact, in our Country, the Trade Union Movement in the past has not very strenuously devoted its time to the question of Legislation that would give consideration to this problem, until the past few years, when this problem was brought very forcibly to our attention, and I am pleased to state that legislation upon this subject was enacted, which I will review a little later on.

The Labor Movement in the United States until recently has not evidenced a very active interest in the question of housing. During the past two years the Movement has taken a more active interest in attempting to secure legislation for the creation of a permanent housing commission. A bill creating this Housing Commission, which had for its purpose the appropriation of Five Billion Dollars over a period of five years time for low cost housing was introduced in the last session of Congress and sponsored by the American Federation of Labor, as our membership is beginning to realize that the housing question in our Country is one of our big problems, that must be met. This Bill was passed by the Senate but died in the House Committee. We expect to re-introduce this Bill at the next session of Congress, and I believe that with a little more labor activity, the bill can be enacted into law.

Through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the national credit was used to set up a great public works fund and this fund was used for loans to the States to be matched by their own appropriations for loans to individuals for selected public projects and for direct construction of housing, highways, bridges, electrification, and a wide variety of other public works. Lately, a large volume of useful construction has been financed with the Works Progress Fund. As a result of this effort, the expenditure for construction stimulated by the Federal credit have been doubled under the present Administration.

A total of \$125,000,000 has been allotted for the single purpose of building low-cost houses for 25,000 families in 38 cities throughout the Nation. Seven private projects aided by the Federal Government have been completed to house 3,000 families. Construction is well advanced on five other projects directly undertaken by the PWA to house another 3,000 families. Construction will go forward this year on twenty more low-cost housing projects in fifteen different cities. When completed, this last group of projects will provide homes for more than 18,000 families. On all these emergency housing projects, the Federal Government has provided for a union scale of wages and Trade Union conditions of work.

I believe in the very near future the Trade Union Movement in the United States, through its economic strength and power, will succeed in having a law enacted by Congress, establishing a permanent Housing Commission in the United States, for the purpose of giving relief to the working classes of people, by providing low cost modern housing facilities.

I am pleased to inform your Trade Union Congress that we are emerging from the depression in the United States, as conditions at the present time are much better than they have been at any time since 1929, yet we realize in the United States that

our Trade Union Movement was the greatest factor in preserving and protecting the conditions of the organized workers of our country as well as the greatest stabilizing influence, not alone for our own Movement, but was primarily instrumental in preventing any radical or hysterical Group Movements from attempting to seek control of the Governmental functions of our country, and in no small degree aided and assisted our Government to come through one of the most chaotic and dangerous periods in its entire history, and has therefore proven itself to be a beneficial asset both to our membership and to our Government, and as such our Movement is growing larger and stronger as a social and economic influence in our Country, notwithstanding the recent decisions of the Supreme Court which only last year by their decisions made us ponder the question of our status.

Should workers' interests be protected by legislation or by direct exercise of organized Labor's economic strength through collective bargaining? This was the choice which was put squarely before American Labor last year.

With a stroke of a pen, the U. S. Supreme Court declared illegal the entire scheme designed to protect the minimum standards of labor throughout America. This it did when it pronounced the National Industrial Recovery Act unconstitutional and termed the codes of fair competition, in which government, management, and Labor solemnly agreed to maintain fair competitive standards, just another scrap of paper.

For two years prior to the invalidation of the National Industrial Recovery Act, the labor provisions of the codes were the Federal law governing wages, hours and working conditions. These standards, set as a result of the bargaining procedure arrived at through discussion by representatives of management, Labor, consumers and the Government, placed upon industry only the minimum requirements and in no way reflected the real needs of wage-earners in the respective industries. If such needs were gauged by any of the accepted requirements for a standard of decent living, the code standards would appear to be extremely low. The codes did effect, however, significant decreases in hours and considerable increases in employment and in hourly earnings. In addition, because of the operation of Section 7 (a) which was designed to protect the workers in their right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing and without interference on the part of employers, the codes gave a strong impetus to organization of the unorganized groups and afforded further gains for the workers by means of collective bargaining directly with their employers.

The effect of the NRA upon the economic status of Labor may be best gauged by the effect the codes had upon the unemployment situation in America.

In March, 1933, there were 15,600,000 unemployed in the United States. Since that time up to March, 1936, nearly 6,300,000 men and women have gone back to work. In the meantime, the number seeking gainful work increased to 1,900,000. So that the net decrease in unemployment since the bottom of the depression has amounted to 4,400,000.

In the first ten months of the NRA, 2,350,000 went back to work. In that time, industrial production increased 4 per cent, and workers' buying power was raised 7 per cent of the previous year. These developments, together with the disbursements of large sums of money to the unemployed in the course of the relief program, laid the foundation for gains in production and employment reflected in the steady recovery which is now in progress.

But it is of great significance that while the NRA, by means of limitation of working hours gradually helped to absorb the great mass of workers who were without jobs, the purpose of the program was wholly defeated when Industry went back to unregulated hour standards and wage rates.

While the purchasing power of the workers increased at a greater rate than productive activity during the NRA, this trend was reversed since the NRA invalidation during which production increased 17 per cent, while the workers' buying power only 6 per cent.

What did happen to Labor in America when NRA was wiped out and Industry went back to free competition? The American Federation of Labor was the only organization that undertook to make a direct fact-finding survey of labor standards throughout the industries covered by the codes.

The Federation's survey shows that 4,576,501 workers were directly affected by the breakdown of labor standards between June, 1935, and March, 1936. Of this number, 4,073,901 wage-earners were affected by the lengthening of hours alone. As the result of such lengthening of hours, 35,247,473 man hours were added weekly in excess of the maximum working hours pre-

scribed by the NRA codes. This means an added annual full-time work load of 1,762,373,650 man hours upon those already employed.

It is conservatively estimated that as a direct result of this lengthening of the hours of work, 839,123 wage-earners have been deprived of possible re-employment in the current recovery. In other words, more job opportunities were lost owing to the lengthened hours than there are jobs in any single major industry in the United States.

The increase in weekly hours of work among the workers reported as having been affected by changes in hour schedules averages 8.7 hours per week. Thus each wage-earner affected by new hour schedules would have to work 433 hours longer on a full-time annual basis than he did under the NRA.

In a great number of cases the hours of work were lengthened without a proportionate increase in the weekly pay. Whenever this occurred, the effect of the departure from NRA standards was doubly destructive, for not only were the employees forced to work longer, depriving the unemployed of jobs, but the additional hours without compensation meant a clear wage loss to those so employed.

Our survey shows that the wage-earners suffered additional heavy wage losses from the breakdown of code standards in several ways. By far the most important of these was the direct abandonment of minimum hourly rates previously prescribed by codes. Reductions in minimum hourly rates to as low as 4 cents per hour were by no means infrequent. Sagging of common labor rates was general in many industries. In addition, thousands of establishments did away with the payment of overtime rates for overtime work once called for by the NRA codes. Wages above the minimum were often revised downward below the differentials permitted in the codes. Finally, stretch-out, doubling up and speed-up were renewed with vigor in several mass production industries, drastically cutting the workers' earnings in relation to his output.

Although information on child labor was not specifically called for in our survey, thousands of reports from various industries indicated widespread employment of children under sixteen years of age. The return of child labor resulting from the abandonment of the NRA has brought back to the industry one of the worst social scourges that had been effectively stamped out by the codes. Employment of minors at sweat-shop wage rates often meant the displacement of adult wage-earners and bread-winners who had formerly received a far higher compensation for the same work.

The breakdown of hour and wage standards was accompanied by widespread recurrence of home work in the industries in which this practice had been long an industrial evil. Our survey shows that in such industries as glove manufacturing, ladies' handbag and artificial flower industry home work had been resumed on at least as large a scale as there was known before the code prohibitions were put into effect. The many local reports made by our representatives, by State Labor Departments and Federal Agents, were unanimous in their findings that the return of home work had been accompanied by the pitiless exploitation of women and children, through low wages, long hours and night work. In industries where the minimum NRA wage had been 35, 40 and 50 cents per hour the piece rates on home work were pushed so low that home workers could not earn more than 8 or 10 cents an hour while their average earnings often ran considerably lower. Hundreds of wage payments for home work to minors of as little as 2 or 3 cents an hour have been reported in the course of the survey.

The facts disclosed by the survey show that when the NRA was invalidated, the dam against the competitive forces in the industry was broken. On a scale never precedented in our history, there followed a destruction of labor standards painstakingly built up during the preceding two years. In some industries these standards were swept away almost immediately. In others, the slow seepage of wage cutting and of lengthening of hours has been persistently undermining the foundations of the structure of labor standards. The appearance of one cut-throat competitor often started a wave of wage-cutting throughout the entire industry. Many employers who believed in the benefits of high labor standards resisted as long as they could this competitive pressure, but were finally forced to yield and follow suit.

Outstanding in this development was the truly effective resistance to these destructive pressures offered by organized Labor. In all industries and areas where workers are solidly united into unions, labor standards have been fully and effectively protected.

The year 1935 will stand out as an important mile-stone in the American legislative history because in July of that year the

first permanent statute providing for an enforceable exercise of the workers' rights to organize and bargain collectively became the law of the land. This was the National Labor Relations Act placed before Congress by Senator Robert F. Wagner, of New York, and Representative William P. Connery, of Massachusetts.

The Wagner Act was not without precedent in the American legislative experience. The right to band together in unions for the purpose of freely choosing representatives for collective bargaining was recognized by the courts years before the enactment of the legislative protection for the exercise of that right by wage-earners. Labor first sought legislation that would protect unions from prosecution as illegal conspiracies and then undertook to free unions from the use of the injunction. The early landmarks were the labor provisions of the Clayton Act followed a number of years later by the Norris-LaGuardia Act.

The Government first undertook to assure wage-earners the right to representation for collective bargaining by the War Labor Board. This was followed by the Railway Labor Act with provisions for adjustment of labor difficulties, supplemented by the Emergency Railroad Transportation Act which protected organized workers against invasion of their rights. Section 7 (a) of the National Recovery Act wrote into statutory law wage-earners' right to organize into unions for the purpose of collective bargaining in each of the industries covered by codes. The first statutory attempt to enforce this right was Joint Resolution 44 creating a board to deal with Section 7 (a).

The Wagner National Labor Relations Act was based largely upon the experience derived from these legislative precedents, especially in the railroad industry. But this law for the first time specifically defined "unfair labor practices," authorizing an impartial board of three to determine the facts in each case of alleged unfair labor practices and to proceed against the employer found guilty of such practices by means of a "cease and desist" order enforceable in federal courts.

Section 7 of the Act contained the following declaration of workers' rights.

"Employees shall have the right of self-organization, to form, join, or assist labor organizations, to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and to engage in concerted activities, for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection." According to Section 8 of the statute:—

"It shall be an unfair labor practice for an employer—

(1) To interfere with, restrain, or coerce employees in the exercise of the rights guaranteed in Section 7.

(2) To dominate or interfere with the formation or administration of any labor organization or contribute financial or other support to it.

(3) By discrimination in regard to hire or tenure of employment or any term or condition of employment to encourage or discourage membership in any labor organization.

(4) To discharge or otherwise discriminate against an employee because he has filed charges or given testimony under this Act.

(5) To refuse to bargain collectively with the representatives of his employees."

In addition to the power to proceed against employers who are found to be engaging in unfair labor practices, the Board was given authority to hold hearings or elections to determine representation for collective bargaining on the basis of the majority rule. An important feature of the Act was the power given to the Board to subpoena witnesses and records, and to make the Board's orders enforceable and reviewable by the federal courts through a summary proceeding based on the Board's record and without the necessity of a new trial.

Set up as an independent agency of the Government the Board was given exclusive and supreme jurisdiction to administer the Act in all cases in which interstate commerce is restrained or threatened to be restrained.

The constitutionality of the Act has been challenged by the courts from the outset. The line of decisions of the Supreme Court in the Schechter case and subsequent cases involving regulatory federal legislation while not bearing directly on the constitutional basis on which the Act was founded has further threatened the unrestricted operation of the Board and enmeshed it in litigation leading to the Supreme Court.

Even though restricted by injunctions litigation arising out of the constitutional issues, the Board in the short time of its existence has already made a notable record of achievement.

Since its inception up to June 1, 1936, the Board has acted in 932 cases, involving 204,107 workers; 591 of these cases, or over one-half, involving 114,946 workers, were closed, leaving 391 cases, involving 89,161 workers, pending on June 1, 1936. Of these 591 cases, 250 cases, involving 25,423 workers, were closed

by agreement of both parties. In all, 112 strike cases were handled and of these, 61 were settled and 8,867 workers were reinstated after strikes and lock-outs; 49 threatened strikes, involving 15,282 workers, were averted through the Board's action. In addition, the Board has held 27 elections in which 6,979 valid votes were cast.

An analysis of the cases and complaints reveal that 388 of the total number of cases which came before the Board in eight months of its operation concerned the provision of the Act which makes it an unfair labor practice to discriminate against workers because of their union affiliation or activities. In 275 cases the main cause of complaint was based upon the failure of the employer in good faith to bargain collectively with the representatives chosen by the employees to deal with the management. The Board has received up to June 1, a total of 1,616 petitions, asking either for certification of representatives or holding of elections under the Board's supervision to determine the bargaining agencies of the employees. A total of 66,604 employees joined in these petitions.

Drawing heavily upon the legislative and administrative experience of Great Britain in the fields of unemployment insurance and other phases of social security, the United States took a historic step towards the protection of the wage-earners against the major economic hazards by the enactment of the Social Security Act of August 14, 1935. While Great Britain has long enjoyed the benefits of social security legislation, the Federal Government in America has broken new ground in undertaking this program.

The American Social Security Act fell far short of solving the entire problem of social security, but did provide a foundation for more comprehensive and adequate legislation in the future. In signing the Act, President Roosevelt said:—

"Today a hope of many years' standing is in large part fulfilled. The civilization of the past 100 years, with its startling industrial changes, has tended more and more to make life insecure. Young people have come to wonder what would be their lot when they came to old age. The man with the job has wondered how long the job would last.

"This Social Security measure, gives at least some protection to 30,000,000 of our citizens, who will reap direct benefits through unemployment compensation, through Old Age Pensions and through increased services for the protection of children and the prevention of ill-health.

"We can never insure 100 per cent of the population against 100 per cent of the hazards and vicissitudes of life, but we have tried to frame a law which will give some measure of protection to the average citizen and to his family against the loss of a job and against poverty-ridden old age.

"This law, too, represents a cornerstone in a structure which is being built but is by no means complete, a structure intended to lessen the force of possible future depressions, to act as a protection to future administrations of the Government against the necessity of going deeply into debt to furnish relief to the needy, a law to flatten out the peaks and valleys of deflation and of inflation—in other words, a law that will take care of human needs and at the same time provide for the United States an economic structure of vastly greater soundness . . .

"If the Senate and the House of Representatives in their long and arduous session had done nothing more than pass this Bill, the session would be regarded as historic for all time."

By the Summer of 1936, there were approximately 7,500,000 workers covered by the 15 existing State unemployment compensation laws. Next January, about 26,000,000 workers will be included in the program of old age annuities provided for in the Social Security Act. In addition, the 33 States including the District of Columbia, are co-operating in the program of public assistance to the needy aged, needy blind and dependent children.

According to the latest available estimates, the total number being aided in these 33 State is 1,016,913; 36 States have plans to take care of 784,628 aged; 21 States have plans to take care of 24,737 blind; and 20 States have plans to take care of 207,548 dependent children.

These facts reflect the scope of achievement of the Social Security program to date since its enactment into law on August 14, 1935. They make it evident that a broad attack upon economic and social insecurity has been inaugurated in the United States. The major portion of this program is designed to extend some measure of economic protection to wage-earners, because wage-earners, more than any other group, are exposed to the hazards of unemployment and insecurity inherent in our economic system.

Under the unemployment insurance system inaugurated by the Social Security Act, the unemployment benefits will be paid under a State plan and administered by a State unemployment

agency. The unemployment compensation program, which has been called a federal State co-operative program, depends upon State participation for complete functioning. The Social Security Act itself does not establish any unemployment compensation system. The States are invited to enact laws for the compensation of their unemployed. While striving for uniformity the Federal Government does not require nor seek to force them to enact laws of any particular type.

The provisions of the Social Security Act relating to unemployment compensation are very simple. An excise tax amounting to 1 per cent of wages payable in 1936, 2 per cent in 1937, and 3 per cent in 1938 and thereafter, is levied on all employers of eight or more persons for 20 weeks or more in a calendar year. Agricultural labor, domestic service in a private home, certain maritime employment, service in the employ of the United States Government or State governments, or their instrumentalities or political subdivisions, service performed for certain very close relatives, and for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, and educational institutions of a non-profit nature are exempted from this tax. Each employer may credit against this tax, up to 90 per cent thereof, his contributions for employment as defined in the Act to a State unemployment compensation law which has been approved by the Social Security Board. The Federal tax will bring money into the General Treasury, for the general purposes of the Federal Government.

This means that a State which passes an unemployment compensation law with the same definition of employment as the Federal Act, will be able to withdraw nine-tenths of this excise tax for its own unemployed, by collecting it as contributions under its own law, rather than letting the Federal Government collect it as a tax. The administration of the State law will not cost the State anything, if such administration is efficient, for under the Social Security Act the Federal Government stands ready to grant to the States sufficient amounts to pay all proper administrative expenses. Nor will the State which acts promptly be at any competitive disadvantage with other states, for the payrolls of employers in states which do not act will be subject to the full Federal tax.

The success of the Federal Social Security Act as a means of reducing the economic and social disturbances of unemployment will be dependent on the States. No unemployment compensation will be assured to the commercial or industrial worker until his State has an approved law.

Fifteen States have passed unemployment compensation laws. With the exception of three, which have not yet been submitted, all of these laws have been approved by the Social Security Board.

The provisions of the unemployment compensation laws vary with respective States. Generally speaking, unemployment benefits are figured at 50 per cent of the weekly wage, with \$15 as a maximum. The maximum duration of benefits in most laws is 15 or 16 weeks a year.

The Social Security Act strives to protect old people against insecurity by following two plans. Under one plan the Federal Government guarantees cash annuities to people over 65 in return for the payment of contributions from the income earned by them. The second plan attempts to encourage States to provide assistance to the needy aged who are not covered by the first plan or who receive under it payments too small to live on. Only the former method of old age security will be discussed.

The old-age benefit plan of the Social Security Act is the only feature of the statute which is entirely Federal in character. With the exception of a few occupations, among them agricultural labor, maritime service, domestic service in a private home and public employment, every wage-earner who has not yet reached the age of 65, may later become eligible for benefits. Upon retirement at the age of 65, providing the retirement comes not earlier than 1942, when old-age benefits go into effect, an eligible worker will receive a monthly benefit for the remainder of his life ranging from \$10 to \$85 per month. The size of the benefit will depend upon the amount of wages which he has earned in covered employments subsequent to 1936. Therefore, of two workers receiving the same wages during a year, the man who reaches the age 65 in 30 years will be entitled to larger benefits than the one who reaches the retirement age in ten years, because the first man will have earned a much larger total sum after 1936.

Under the old-age benefit plan, the Federal Government pays cash annuities to all aged workers who have contributed toward the cost of such annuities in the past. The workers receive these annuities as a matter of contractual right. In addition to this plan the Act provides for cash payment of pensions by States to needy people over 65 regardless of previous employment.

To carry out the latter type of program a State may submit



to the Social Security Board for approval its plans for old-age assistance. The Board is directed to approve plans which conform with certain requirements regarding conditions for eligibility for old-age assistance, such as age, residence, and citizenship; and with requirements regarding State operation and standards of legislation and administration, intended to assure assistance to needy aged individuals without discrimination.

After the plan is approved, the State receives from the Federal Government an amount equal to one-half the sum expended for old-age assistance by the State with respect to individuals 65 years or older who are not inmates of public institutions. The Federal Government matches on a 50-50 basis every dollar spent by the State for old-age assistance, but does not contribute more than \$15 per month for an individual—thus making possible a combined Federal-State monthly grant of \$30 to an individual. In addition the Federal Government pays the State an amount equal to 5 per cent of the sum granted to the State which it may use for administration, assistance, or for both purposes.

In the past more than one-half the States have paid pensions to needy blind people. Under the Act, a provision is made to furnish financial assistance in the form of pensions to needy individuals who are blind. The Federal Government will not pay these pensions but will contribute to the States part of the cost. For this purpose the sum of \$2,000,000 has been appropriated for the last five months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, and a sufficient sum has been authorized thereafter. This sum is made available for making payments to States which have submitted and had approved by the Social Security Board State plans for aid to the blind. The Federal Government grants an amount equal to one-half the total sum expended under the State plan with respect to each individual who is blind and is not an inmate of a public institution. This Federal aid is limited to \$15 per month. An additional 5 per cent is paid to the State which may be used for administrative purposes, for assistance, or for both.

The State receives these grants if its plans comply with standards prescribed by the Social Security Act, such as provision for financial participation by the State, designation of a single State agency to administer the plan, adequate methods of administration, and provision that no aid shall be furnished a blind individual while in receipt of old-age assistance.

In its plan to provide security to children deprived of parent support the Federal Government once again confines itself to assisting the States on terms designed to improve the standards prevailing in the States. For this specific purpose of furnishing aid to dependent children \$5,000,000 has been appropriated for the last five months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, with a sufficient appropriation for the forthcoming years.

Under the provisions of the Act, the Federal Government pays to each State an amount equal to one-third of the sums expended under such an approved plan, but payment in excess of \$18 per month for the first child, and \$12 for each additional child in the same family, is not counted in determining Federal aid. In addition to the specified amount paid for each child, the Federal Government allots a supplementary 5 per cent which may be used for aid, administrative purposes, or both. A "dependent child" may be defined broadly as a child under the age of 16 who has been deprived of parental support through death, absence, or incapacity of a parent, and who is living in a private home maintained by immediate relatives.

The provisions of the Social Security Act concerned with unemployment compensation, old-age benefits, and public assistance to needy aged, needy blind, and dependent children come under the jurisdiction of the Social Security Board. There are, in addition, several other provisions of the Act which deal with grants to States for approved health and welfare programs inaugurated or developed by the States. Three of them, dealing with maternal and child health services, with aid to crippled children, and with child welfare service, come under the supervision of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor.

The Bureau of Public Health Service and the Treasury Department supervise the program of public health provided for in the Social Security Act.

The vocational rehabilitation program for those who are physically disabled is administered by the Office of Education in the Department of the Interior.

In the light of the recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court there is some doubt as to whether the social Security law would be upheld by the Court in its entirety. In fact, the invalidation by the Supreme Court of The National Recovery Act, Agricultural Adjustment Act, of the Railway Pension Act, and of the Guffey-Snyder Coal Stabilization Act makes it very doubtful that any progressive welfare legislation will be

permitted to remain on the statute books by the Judiciary branch of the Government.

While at the present time there is no well crystallized political movement in the country proposing an amendment to the Constitution which would permit permanent enactment of social justice legislation, it is becoming increasingly clear that the proposal of such an amendment is inevitable in the near future. Inasmuch as the invalidation of the remainder of the social and economic program of the Federal Government by the Courts would affect most adversely the wage-earners as a group, there is no doubt that organized labor is likely to be in the foremost ranks of the advocates of a constitutional amendment.

But the machinery available for amending the Constitution is slow and unwieldy. It may take several years to amend the Constitution. For the immediate future the workers of America have no other choice but to seek protection and advancement through organization in the ranks of trade unions, and to exercise their collective strength as the only effective means of economic advancement.

American labor was both pleased and heartened when the United States decided to ally itself with the great work being done by the International Labor Organization. Our own beloved leader, the late Samuel Gompers had no small part in the launching of that great humanitarian enterprise, and would have rejoiced to see the day when the American Government took that step. Sam Gompers, as a humble cigar worker in New York, realized how the debased standards of wages and living of the workers in Puerto Rico undermined the work in his craft and of his associates, and he immediately interested himself in the fortunes of those workers. At that time Gompers saw the international labor situation in its entirety, and the demand it makes upon us for international action and co-operation.

We are glad that the American Government has affiliated itself with this great movement for the securing of social justice to all workers. We subscribe whole-heartedly to the belief that social justice is at the base of every endeavor to protect the world from the ravages of war. If we would have a non-war civilization, we must have social justice.

The American Federation of Labor has supported the American Government in this work. It will urge continuing appropriations for the work; it will continue to send delegates to the Conference as it has in the past. American labor has been represented either at the meetings of the Governing Body or at the International Labor Conference by such men as James Wilson, of the Pattern Makers; Dan Tracy, of the Electrical Workers; George Harrison, of the Railway Clerks; John Possel, of the Operating Engineers; W. L. Hutcheson, of the Carpenters; and Emil Rieve, of the Hosiery Workers.

The records of the International Labor Organization are nothing short of impressive. Over 40 different standards have been achieved as the basis of an advanced program in labor standards. By the presentation to Congress of the I. L. O. treaties on a general principle of the 40-hour week, limiting hours of work in coal mines and glass bottle works, restricting the employment of women in underground mines, and establishing a system for the maintenance of migrants' pension rights, the United States is called upon to take its first forward step in making those standards effective for itself. American labor will urge that the Senate ratify those treaties, and thereby place the American Government in the forefront of the progressive and more socially-minded countries of the world.

I am also pleased to report that the Workers' Education Bureau, which is connected with the American Federation of Labor, has been doing some wonderful work along the lines of adult and workers' education. Our Federation in 1935 thoroughly realized that the work of education must be carried on among the workers on a much bigger and broader scale than ever before, due to the changing of social and economic conditions in our country. The wonderful results derived from the Workers' Education Bureau in the past has been responsible for the Federation increasing its financial support to the Workers' Bureau. We realize that both in the past and for the future of the Labor Movement the Workers' Education Bureau will play a very large and important part in the future of the Trade Union Movement of our country, and I may say that it has in the past, fully justified itself as a valuable asset in the Federation.

In conclusion, may I again convey to the delegates the Fraternal Greetings and well wishes of the American Federation of Labor and may God speed you on with the noble work in which you are engaged.

Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM J. MCSORLEY.

# Walsh-Healey Act Will Raise All Labor Standards

**T**HOUSANDS of firms furnishing supplies to the United States Government were placed under the provisions of the Walsh-Healey Federal contracts act on September 28.

The act is an attempt to outlaw sweatshop labor conditions in industries which share in the vast business orders of the Government. Contractors and others subject to the act must establish a forty-hour week, refrain from employing child labor, pay the prevailing wage rate as determined by the Secretary of Labor, and provide safe and sanitary plants. The child labor provision stipulates that no male person under 16 and no female person under 18 may be employed.

The act applies to contracts in excess of \$10,000. It is estimated that contracts covering at least \$400,000,000 and 7,000 contractors, will be affected by the provisions of the new law, thus protecting several hundred thousand workers who have hitherto been subject to low wages, long hours and insanitary workshops imposed by unscrupulous sweatshop employers.

It is said that textile manufacturers comprise about 20 per cent of the contractors. These concerns, notorious for bad labor conditions, sell the Government millions of dollars' worth of army and navy uniforms, bed clothes for veterans' hospitals and many articles used by the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Farmers and distributors of farm products are exempted from the measure.

Legal experts believe that the constitutionality of the act is unquestioned, the Supreme Court having already decided that the Federal eight-hour day law applied to Government work was valid and that the enactment of the law providing for the eight-hour day and minimum wages on State contracts was within the province of the Kansas legislature.

The Walsh-Healey bill was proposed to the last Congress by the Roosevelt Administration after the Supreme Court declared the National Industrial Recovery Act unconstitutional. It was designed as a means of preserving at least a part of the labor gains of the NRA.

Under the law prior to the enactment of the act contracts were awarded to the lowest responsible bidder with no stipulation regarding wages, hours and other labor conditions. The result was unscrupulous cut-throat competition for Government business, the universal tendency of which was to perpetuate sweatshop conditions of employment. Now the Government has the power to require contractors to conform to certain minimum labor standards.

The passage of the Walsh-Healey Act was strongly urged upon the last Congress by the American Federation of Labor and the entire labor movement. It will be enforced by Secretary of Labor Perkins, who has already issued a set of regulations closing a number of loopholes for violation of the law discovered by the National Association of Manufacturers and other anti-labor employers' organizations which vainly sought to prevent the enactment of the measure.

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## INTERESTING FACTS OF THIS AND THAT

Scrap now constitutes about 50 per cent of new steel content.

Old automobiles are difficult to handle by smelters for the reason that the steel in them contains so much alloy that it is expensive to handle. No way has been discovered to separate the original metals cheaply.

There are 10,000,000 persons in the United States over sixty years of age. It is estimated that in 1960 there will be 21,000,000. It is held by some that because of the fact that science is lengthening the life of man the young people will continue to grow fewer in proportion to their elders.

Twenty-four states have ratified the child labor amendment. Twelve more states are required. The amendment would prohibit the labor of persons under the age of eighteen.

There was the guy that said, "Unions ain't no good."

There was the fellow who said, "Shucks, it ain't loaded."

There was the guy who said, "This boat can't sink."

And there was the sap who said, "Oh, hell, that bull is scared of me."

The world is, has been and for some time will be the place of abode of a good many like that quartet.

It is probably that Herr Hitler right now is thinking the rest of the world will step out of the way and allow him to walk over Europe, Asia, Africa and the Americas, not to mention such trifles as the islands of the seas.

The strangest thing on earth is the human race, some of which IS human.

## LABOR LAWS AWAIT SUPREME COURT TEST

LITIGATION involving the constitutionality of three federal labor laws awaits action by the supreme court of the United States after its summer recess. Two of them involve the right of working men and women to organize and carry on effective trade union work by means of collective bargaining.

The United States circuit court of appeals for the second judicial district upheld the constitutionality of the national labor relations act in the case brought by the national labor relations board charging the Associated Press with having dismissed a member of the American newspaper guild for union activities. The board found the Associated Press guilty of unfair labor practices prohibited by the act and the circuit court of appeals upheld the board. The Associated Press appealed the decision to the supreme court. The labor act is also before the supreme court in an appeal by the Bradley Lumber company of Arkansas, which lost its case in the lower courts.

The national labor relations act prohibits employers from:

Interfering with, restraining, or coercing employes in the exercise of their rights of self-organization and collective bargaining.

Dominating or interfering with the formation of or administration of any labor organization, or contributing financial support to it.

Discriminating in regard to hire or tenure of employment or any term or condition of employment to discourage membership in any labor organization, with the provision that an employer is not precluded from entering into an agreement with a union of the appropriate craft or unit of employes making union membership a condition of employment.

Discharging or otherwise discriminating against an employe for filing charges or giving testimony under the act.

Refusing to bargain collectively with the representatives of the employes.

There is also a provision that nothing in the act shall be construed to interfere with, impede or diminish in any way the right to strike.

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### HOW TO USE THE TELEPHONE

This item ought not to be written. By this statement is meant that the space usually occupied by a legitimate bit of news of interest to the labor movement ought not be given to the consideration of a matter afieid from the real purpose of a labor newspaper. But it seems necessary.

Ordinarily, few really know how to converse intelligently over the telephone. When the phone bell rings, the person calling begins shouting what is in his mind in a manner confusing to the one answering when he can be understood at all. The best way to have what you are trying to say heard, is to talk in a natural tone of voice. No shouting, and bring the lips up near the mouthpiece.

Another matter generally overlooked is even more important. Only about 2 per cent of those who call on the telephone take the trouble to identify themselves before delivering their message. Somehow they expect that people as well known as the one calling does not need to tell who he is, but he is mistaken again. Voices of well known acquaintances, over the telephone, are much alike.

The first thing to do after getting your person on the wire is to pronounce the name of the one talking. Strangely enough, that is seldom done. The usual customer plunges into his message without making clear who it is that is talking. He bolts ahead with-

out stopping to tell his name and often hangs up, leaving the hearer in doubt as to his identity. Thus the message is futile. It is simply awful.

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### U. S. MOST COURT RIDDEN COUNTRY

The United States of America is the most court ridden country in the world.

Every federal court assumes the right and authority to declare any act of congress unconstitutional. In no other country do the courts presume to override national legislature. When the British, or the French, or other parliament passes a bill, and it is signed by the executive, it becomes a law and remains a law, valid until repealed by the same authority which passed it.

An inferior federal court nullified the law under which the federal resettlement administration is acting. If the mandate of this court which obviously has an exaggerated case of Jehovah complex, is upheld, the national government of the United States will be debarred from doing anything to wipe out slums.

It is about time for the American people to kick their courts back into the domain which properly belongs to courts, and stop their overriding of legislation. The job should be the easier because this court claim is purely a claim, not supported by a single line in the constitution.

# Gigantic 'Wash' Sale to Evade U. S. Taxes Is Charged To Morgan Banking House

WASHINGTON observers were not surprised when the St. Louis "Post-Dispatch" published a copyrighted story charging that a "bargain" sale early this year of securities of the Van Sweringens by the banking house of Morgan & Co. was for the purpose of evading payment of income taxes to the Federal government.

The sensational details of the transaction, the "Post-Dispatch" declared, will be brought out before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, which is investigating railroad finances and reorganizations, under the direction of Senator Burton K. Wheeler (Dem., Mont.).

Securities on which the Van Sweringens borrowed \$48,000,000 from the Morgan house were sold for

\$4,703,000, apparently leaving the bankers with a loss of \$43,000,000. The "Post-Dispatch" claims this loss was used to offset the firm's enormous profits and enabled it to escape without payment of a penny of taxes to the government.

"Every effort was made to make the sale appear legal," the Post-Dispatch" said.

When a witness before the Senate Banking Committee a year ago J. P. Morgan admitted that the "taking of losses" to cancel profits was a favorite device of his concern.

In 1930, Morgan said, both he and his partner were able to wipe all obligations to the government. Now, apparently, they have repeated the trick.

## GERMS "SLEEP" 250 YEARS

When it was suggested a few months ago by Dr. Carrel that it might some day be possible for man to sleep for centuries in suspended animation, it raised quite a stir in the scientific world. However, similar sleeps are even now old stuff to the simpler forms of life. Dr. Ira B. Bartle, of California, recently reported taking a colony of soil bacteria from the wall of the Tumacacori Mission in Nogales, Ariz., where they had been sealed for two and a half centuries. Although these bacteria had been in a state of latent life since sealed in the wall, they were revived and began to live and multiply normally. Dr. Bartle explained that the ability of bacteria to survive centuries in this state is due to the fact that when they are removed from the presence of oxygen the walls of the tiny cells thicken until the life within is protected against nearly all conditions except fire.

Bacilli, those tiny organisms too small even to be seen with a microscope, can also endure some pretty harsh conditions. Experimenters have kept some for weeks in temperatures close to absolute zero without killing them, and tuberculosis bacilli are said to have been found alive in Egyptian mummies.

Bonds on your local's financial officers are due for renewal as of October 15, 1936. Those local unions with a membership of 20 or more and who are not yet bonded, are requested to comply with Section 102 of our International Constitution and bond its financial officers.

## CURTAINS

Jim Jones lives out in the country, twenty miles from his office, and drives to work daily. The drive takes place largely on a modern highway, with the last few miles confined to busy streets.

The drive can be made safely in about thirty-five minutes. But Jim would feel ashamed of his record if he ever took that long. So, by "stepping on her" hard, he manages to make it in twenty-five minutes, and sometimes less. The other day, in fact, he did it in twenty-two minutes—a saving of thirteen minutes over the time taken by more conservative pilots.

That saving of time is a great boon to Jim. It permits him to spend ten or fifteen minutes talking about golf to the boys at the cigar stand, or reading the funny papers. And the day he made his record he spent the saved time, plus quite a few minutes more, boasting about it.

Of course, Jim has to weave in and out of traffic occasionally, cursing the slow-pokes who move along at a sedate forty-five. And sometimes he has to steal a right of way. Now and then he misses a crash by an inch, and after the first flush of nervousness passes, he chuckles to himself about what a good driver he is. Once he did have a minor accident, but the insurance company paid for that.

There are a good many thousand Jim Joneses driving cars in this country. They go on for years with nothing happening to them—and then the inevitable occurs.

Curtains!!

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**REYNOLDS ECOD FABRIC** *(Steel Reinforced Plaster Base)*  
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## Employers Are Stocking Arsenals, Spy Probing Committee Discloses

Literally hundreds of corporations have stocked up arsenals of tear gas, riot and machine guns and other lethal weapons for use against workers.

That fact was proved beyond question recently by documents obtained by the senate committee investigating labor spy and strikebreaking agencies.

Approximately \$500,000 of tear and sickening gas alone have been accumulated, supplied by the Lake Erie Chemical Co., Federal Laboratories, Inc., and the Manville Manufacturing company of Pontiac, Mich.

Literature of these concerns indicate that they welcomed industrial conflicts, are always ready to

stir up trouble in order to increase their business.

"I wish a hell of a good strike would get under way," a salesman wrote to the Lake Erie company. Another said:

"Unionization of the textile industry may result in a strike, and I hope it is a good one."

When a strike is threatened, salesmen "hot-foot" into the area involved and impress upon employers the effectiveness of gas in "subduing workers."

Circular letters have gone out warning employers of "an impending struggle between industry and organized labor" and urging them to prepare for it—by buying munitions.

### WHY NOT A MEMORIAL TO BANTING?

The University of Toronto, Canada, announces a new type of Insulin. That will be good news for hundreds of thousands of diabetics throughout the world.

Insulin is probably Canada's greatest gift to mankind. Since it was discovered some years ago by that extremely modest gentleman, Dr. Banting, it has saved tens of thousands of lives.

There was a time when diabetes, especially among the young, was almost sure death. Rigid dieting would afford relief in some cases, but as a rule, only postponed the inevitable. Now, by a combination of dieting and Insulin diabetes can be controlled by any competent physician—that is, if the patient is wise enough to follow instructions.

Dr. Banting might have made tens of millions out of Insulin. Instead he presented his formula to the University of Toronto and the university collects a reasonable royalty from the concerns which are permitted to make the preparation. The proceeds go to further research along medical lines.

### ATTENTION!

Any member in good standing who goes into the jurisdiction of another local for any purpose other

than to work at the trade of lathing and who does not elect to transfer into that local, will be complying with Section 75 of our International Constitution by paying his dues to the secretary of the local in whose jurisdiction he is, said secretary to forward these dues to headquarters for the credit of the local with which the member is affiliated.

Secretaries of our local unions who are accepting dues from their members outside of their jurisdiction are violating Section 75 of our International Constitution.

### DUES BOOKS LOST

- 68—E. L. Hill 29596
- 72—R. T. Knight 29835
- 74—A. L. Bensen 24837
- 108—A. I. Breslin 20022
- 109—N. Zimmerman 9057
- 190—R. P. Fourre 25408
- 234—A. Daniels 21229
- 308—D. Donovan 6469
- 454—L. L. Bryant 36440

Brother P. Ackerman 25697, was reported for suspension in error by Local Union No. 106 and his suspension published in the August issue has been cancelled.

## CAUSE OF PLASTER CRACKS STUDIED

WITH the growing demand for the type of construction which would eliminate plaster cracks and the redecorating and repair expense which they entail, a study of plastering methods and bases was conducted at Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago.

Two samples were built in the form of a corner of a room, the first sample consisted of a wood lath side wall with a wood lath ceiling. The second sample consisted of a metal lath side wall and a metal lath ceiling. Two coats of plaster were applied on the wood lath and three coats on the metal lath as in ordinary practice, and loads were then applied to the samples.

The first crack appeared in the wood lath wall and ceiling at a load of 1,700 lbs. This same load was then applied to the sample construction of metal lath without any crack appearing. It was then increased

to 3,000 lbs., 4,000 lbs. and so on until at 4,500 lbs. the first crack appeared in the metal lath construction. In other words, the metal lath sample withstood a pressure of over two and a half times that of the wood lath sample.

It must be born in mind that plaster cracks as a rule, are due to strains caused by the settlement or shifting of the building. It is quite evident from the test conducted at Armour Institute that a metal lath construction would withstand a much greater settlement without causing plaster cracks.

These tests indicate that if the home owner or builder will install adequate footings for the basement wall and separate footings for the posts in the basement and carry out the construction throughout the house in first class manner properly braced; and then apply the plaster on a metal lathing base, that source of frequent irritation and expense, the plaster crack, will be a negligible item.

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## LOST MOTION

WE KEEP sending missionaries to the savages and heathen to civilize them. In a good many cases the so-called heathen knows more about living than the missionary himself. We send these misguided philosophers over to teach them to work. It educates the barbarian to work so they may become prosperous and rich, which, produces leisure and comfort which they had before the missionary edged in. What else does it do? It stirs up strife, and as long as there is strife the missionary can send hopeful, though distorted, news of his success; in the meantime the missionary waxes fat.

This is a process of civilization, with all its hypocrisy, thievery and distrust of his fellow man.

We need missionaries all right. We need them so badly in this country that every one of them should be recalled and put to work trying to civilize the home guards. We have enough population in the prisons and pens to start a good size province. Practically everyone of them the handiwork of our civilization. Isn't nature grand?

When the savage kills a deer it is divided up among the tribe as far as it will go. When the civilized kills a deer he salts it away for future reference. Nothing is thrown away. Someone might pick it up.

But I guess after all the world is getting better in spite of all the damages inflicted by the well-fed

missionaries, though I say this with fingers crossed. We are civilized one day, and the next day we have a war, which is nothing more than legalized murder. Yes, we need some missionaries—for chaplains in the army, not to tell us how to live, but to tell us how to die, there are so many different ways, you know. We need several missionaries at each road house and dance hall, then we also need missionaries to watch the missionaries. We need them in the navy to see that the guns are elevated at a proper elevation to blow the other guy into smithereens, but that's the other fellow's lookout. If he comes over attacking us, we have a perfect right to use our navy, which is built for defensive purposes.

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## WHEN IS A BUILDING UNDER CONSTRUCTION

A question of "When is a building under construction, legally?" came up recently in the Supreme Court of New York. Henry E. Blum, architect, had brought a mandamus proceeding to compel the tenement-house commissioner to approve a plan for an apartment house. Blum's contention was that, excavation work completed, and the foundations laid, the building was under construction. The corporation counsel, on the other hand, contended that a building is not under construction until the second tier of bricks is in place.—From Architecture.

# Labor Board Will Not Interfere In Jurisdictional Disputes

THE National Labor Relations Board will not mix in or attempt to decide jurisdictional disputes.

This, the most important decision yet made by that body, sets at rest the fear, entertained by the shrewdest labor men, that one section of the Act would work to the disadvantage of legitimate unions and to the advantage of dual or company unions, was made in a decision involving machine fixers employed by the Axton-Fisher Tobacco Company and the Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation of Louisville, Ky. Jurisdiction over these workers was claimed by the Tobacco Workers' International Union and the International Association of Machinists.

In the jurisdiction controversy regarding machine fixers employed by the tobacco companies, the Board stated the question as follows: "The Machinists' Union claims that machinists proper and the machine fixers constitute together a 'unit appropriate for the purposes of collective bargaining' in the terminology of Section 9 (b) of the Labor Relations Act. The Tobacco Workers' Union contends that the tobacco workers and machine fixers belong together and as such constitute an appropriate unit, as do the machinists alone."

As the basis for its ruling the Board cited its decision in the Aluminum Company of America case in which the principal question was whether the local officers or the officials of the American Federation of Labor should represent a Federal labor union in its dealings with the employer.

In that case the Board decided that "such a question, involving solely and in a peculiar fashion the internal affairs of the American Federation of Labor and its chartered bodies, can best be decided by the parties themselves," and said, "it is preferable that

the Board should not interfere with the internal affairs of labor organizations."

Declaring that its decision in the Aluminum Company case is fully applicable to the controversy between the International Association of Machinists and the Tobacco Workers' International Union the Board continued:

"Both of the labor organizations involved in the instant cases are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and possess charters from that body. In view of the structure of that body the instant controversy is simply a dispute involving the internal affairs of a labor organization, here the American Federation of Labor.

"That dispute resembles the hundreds of other jurisdictional questions handled by the Federation and is clearly of a type which it has power to decide. There thus exists a body to which these two organizations belong and which has the authority to render a binding decision on the dispute between them. Under such circumstances the Board is of the opinion that it should not intervene in the dispute for the reason stated in the Aluminum Company case."

The doubtful, and in the minds of many, dangerous section of the Act authorizes the Labor Board to determine, under certain conditions, what group of workers constitutes a "unit appropriate for the purposes of collective bargaining."

We do not, of course, pretend to say what the Board would decide in a case of dual or company unionism. We are not prophets.

But we can and we do say that in declining to interfere in the internal affairs of a labor organization the Board is on safe ground, and doing quite as much if not more for itself than for the labor movement.

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## STRIKES OUTLAWED

How German workers are prevented from taking any steps to better their conditions was illustrated again recently in a verdict handed down by a German court.

As quoted by the International Transportworkers Federation the verdict stated, "Any employed person attempting to incite others to strike for the purpose of obtaining better conditions of labor is committing the very gravest offense against article 36 of the Labor Regulation Act and must therefore be punished with the severest penalty for offences against social honour, viz., that of expulsion from the workplace."

## TWELVE THINGS TO REMEMBER

1. The value of time.
2. The success of perseverance.
3. The pleasure of working.
4. The dignity of simplicity.
5. The worth of character.
6. The power of kindness.
7. The influence of example.
8. The obligation of duty.
9. The wisdom of economy.
10. The virtue of patience.
11. The improvement of talent.
12. The joy of originating.

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## VIOLENCE IN STRIKES

**A**LLEGED violence in strikes is a favorite theme on which anti-labor employers, the police and daily newspapers are united in making public and deploring. Hardly a day goes by in times of labor unrest without the newspapers featuring headlines like these:

"Paint Thrown on Employer's Home."

"Violence Flares in Transit Strike."

"Two Killed as Guards Battle Pickets."

After reading such headlines and the articles written to bear them out, many readers are likely to blame striking workers and their friends for the violence.

But the real source was disclosed in testimony before the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee in its investigation of labor spies in industrial disputes, with Railway Audit & Inspection Company as its

subject. Here is a summary of some of the testimony:

E. J. Dade testified that he had been hired by the Railway Audit & Inspection Company for the express purpose of creating disorder in strikes and thus discrediting the strikers in the eyes of the public.

There was a milk strike in Cleveland. Frank Tabor was the head of the Tabor Ice Cream Company, whose employes had walked out. In order to stimulate resentment against the strikers and arouse sympathy for Tabor, who was the client of a spy service for which Dade was working, the latter and his strike breaking associates daubed red paint on Tabor's home.

In the same strike, in order to make it appear that strikers were firing on the company guards, the guards fired on themselves. This emphasized the apparent necessity for more guards and more business for the concern that furnished these thugs.

In the strike of the employes of the Pittsburgh National Dairy Company last year, guards were ordered to slug members of trade unions and thus induce a counter attack.

Seven hundred strike breakers were recruited during the Wisconsin Light & Power Company strike in Milwaukee. The company provided them with ax handles to slug the strikers and turned live steam on the picket lines.

Double dealing is the regular practice of these spy concerns. The Railway Audit & Inspection Company sent one of its spies into a refrigerator strike in New York City. He posed as a friend of the strikers and became the union's publicity agent and at the same time furnished the company with daily reports on union activities.

The testimony also revealed that the R. A. I. and other spy services make a regular practice of using bribery and threats to persuade union members to become spies.

Federal Laboratories, Inc., is a subsidiary of the Railway Audit & Inspection Company. According to the testimony this concern sold tear gas bombs, machine guns and other weapons to both companies and police for use in labor disputes. It was the practice of the company's spies to stir up violence. Therefore it is easy to see how one branch of the business helped the other. It worked like this. The more spies and company guards there were to create violence, the more gas bombs and guns were required—and the more workers killed.

During the depression this un-American business netted the spy concern a profit of \$1,300,000, after paying its officers large salaries. The money was contributed by concerns which refused to pay their workers enough wages to prevent strikes.



## WORKERS OF INDIA SUFFER EXPLOITATION

"INDIA has 40 million people who never know the sensation of a full stomach," said Tarini Phahas Sinha of Benares in a talk here on industrial and agricultural conditions in India. "This is true despite the fact that India has become the eighth largest industrial country in the world with profits on invested capital ranging from 300 per cent in cotton to 700 per cent in coal mining."

This rapid industrial growth, coupled with almost unparalleled exploitation of the workers and farmers by British industrialists and Indian masters, is fast becoming a menace to the laboring populations of Europe and America, he declared. Indian miners, working for one-twelfth the wage of Welsh miners, now supply 300 million tons of coal annually while miners in Wales, their Indian market lost, live on the dole. Cotton cloth production, financed by British capital, is fast outstripping British production. Modernly equipped factories employ 35 million men and women, four times as many as are engaged in British factories.

"Meanwhile, the Indian workers live in unspeakable squalor. In Bombay, 8,000 workers live, sleep and eat crowded together, 12 to a room. Outside every cotton factory is an opium shop licensed by the British government where mothers can buy opium to keep their babies quiet while they work. Out of

every 1,000 babies born in the cotton factory areas, 828 die in their first year; half from the direct effects of opium, the rest from malnutrition.

"The landlord system, together with exorbitant taxation, keeps the whole populace in slavery," Sinha declared. "Trade union organization is almost impossible. Industry is seasonal, and a strike that extends into the slack season is certain to be lost. Profits are so high that employers can afford to lose on a season's goods rather than yield to organization. Most of the workers come from the agricultural areas to work for a few months in the hope of earning enough to pay the landlord his rent, so that the industrial population is constantly shifting.

"However, the growth of class consciousness is amazing, with the leaders coming largely from the upper classes. Religion and caste do not seem to be stumbling blocks, but the lack of education is a great obstacle. There are absolutely no educational facilities. It would not do to have the Indian coal miners able to count the tons of coal they mine; the government is too wise for that.

"The only way your people and the workers of other advanced nations can save themselves from the results of the exploitation of the Indian masses is to unite with them in an international struggle for a higher standard of living. Otherwise, you must inevitably sink into the state which they are in today."

THE NRA must come back—maybe in a different form, maybe under a new name; but it must return.

With the first sign of life in the national recovery movement, and up to the time when the Supreme Court declared it unconstitutional, the word "chiseler," dug up to fit the vicious violator of business ethics, became a common part of the American language.

As applied, the word needs no interpretation. Chisellers' activities differ only because of their particular sphere of operations.

The chiseler—the cheat—is with us in all walks of life. He is the business man who takes unfair advantage of competitors. Those who chisel, disregard decent business ethics, generally create disaster in their particular line of endeavor.

Should not those in business find a method of protecting themselves? Price cutting—whether it be in wages or in the cost of products—is injurious to all concerned, even the purchaser.

The elimination of the chiseler will be of untold benefit to all—even to the chiseler himself.

### LIVING CONDITIONS

Approximately 85 per cent of Americans are inadequately housed and 75 per cent live in quarters that are bare of modern comforts and conveniences.

But it is the earnest desire of most every American citizen to advance better living conditions, and this they have been unable to promote because of adverse financial circumstances prevailing in the last few years. Many, it was seen, even feared for the outcome in the future.

Things are beginning to change, now that fear is being allayed, recovery has started and indications are throughout our nation that better times are on their way. People are returning to work, factories are resuming operations, thus giving dollars to workers who in turn, turn them into the channels of trade.

And considering the fact that prices are ever tending upward and the costs of doing necessary work on homes will accordingly increase, all in the contracting field should strive their utmost to advance campaigns that will tend to promote better living conditions in this country, which are in every way typical of advanced methods of living.

THE average building is intended for occupancy fifty to one hundred years. The new slum clearance projects of the Public Works Administration are designed for a sixty-year amortization.

Substitutes for plastic materials may claim a saving of a few days or weeks in getting the building ready for occupancy.

If a week or two can be saved in the time of construction without sacrificing quality, an owner is justified in crowding a job. But if sound, permanent materials are displaced by those which are shoddy and of questionable value and permanence merely to save a week or two in the time of completion, the owner will have many years in which to regret the choice which saved that first brief week or two.

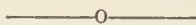
Advocates of substitutes for plastering seek far and wide for arguments; some very far fetched. Greater speed on the job is a favorite claim for the dry materials, that the building can be ready for occupancy more quickly.

If we should presume that all of their arguments were sound (which we certainly do not admit) still the more fundamental fact remains that a fine job of plastering on metal lath is the most satisfactory of all surfaces for walls and ceilings. We cannot reiterate too often that the reasons for its superiority, durability, fire safety, economy of upkeep, sanitation and flexibility of design, are advantages that should not be overlooked. It is impossible to obtain such continuous sanitary surfaces with any but plastic materials. These are all worked wet on the job.

The dry materials arguments are advanced largely in favor of fabricated and panel constructions. Some of these dry materials are too dry and after they are put in position in the building they absorb moisture and warp and buckle. The joints between panels are sometimes covered with batten strips. Whether covered or not, the joinings open, leaving cracks to harbor germs and vermin.

After all the one great consideration in selecting materials for the exposed surfaces of a building is that the materials should answer the purposes for which they are intended for the full life of the building, and that they should do this economically, and while doing so remain permanently attractive.

It is now and always has been true that plastic materials require a little time to set. But the use of plastering on metal lath assures a life-time of satisfaction.



The \$100 fine by Local Union No. 53 published in the May issue against Brother John Gradwell 24374, is in error, as a non-member by the same surname violated this local's laws.

RESIDENTIAL construction in this country is just beginning to recover from the depression. During the past year there was a substantial and encouraging increase in residential construction activity. During the few years previous to 1929 we had a speculative boom, we over-built, and by 1929 many residential communities throughout the country were definitely over-built. Then followed a pronounced curtailment in building activity. By 1934, the value of contract awards for new houses had sunk to less than 10 per cent of their value in 1928.

Little question exists that inactivity in this basic industry has been one of the greatest contributing causes to unemployment. In normal years, construction not only provides work for more than 1,500,000 persons directly, but, through the demand for building materials, increases employment on a vast scale in allied industries. The Government recognized the economic importance of construction and by December, 1935, the federal low-rent housing program embraced fifty projects in thirty-seven cities, supplemented by seven limited dividend projects. Housing was contemplated for 23,704 family units, representing an allotment of \$129,725,000. This represents an amount of new construction too small to afford any real impetus to residential building—less than five per cent of the 1928 total.

The Government, however, then provided a more effective spur to private construction through extending financial aid on home mortgages. The Federal Housing Administration, under certain conditions, guarantees mortgages up to eighty per cent of the value of house and property, allowing a maximum of twenty years for amortization, with interest mortgage insurance and other charges totaling about six per cent, annually.

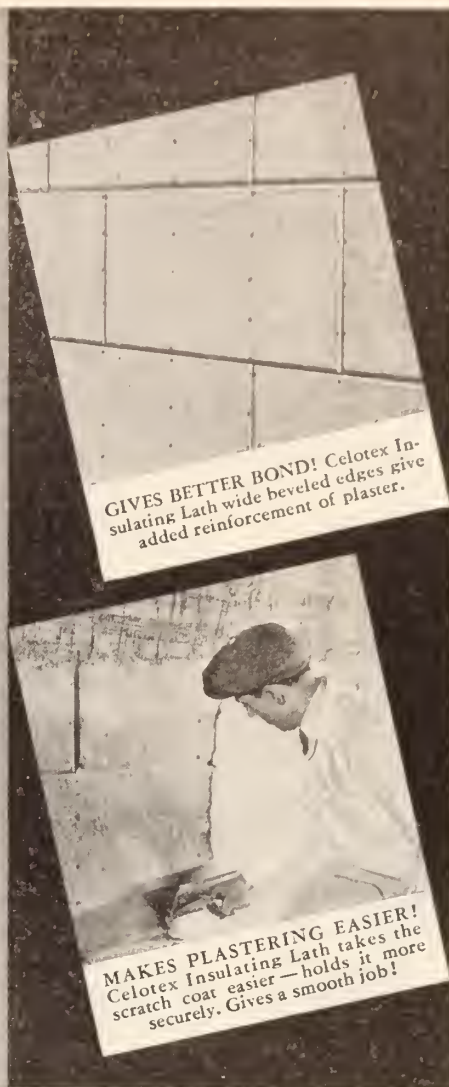
Construction so far has made comparatively little impression upon the huge accumulated shortage of necessary building. Between the beginning of 1930 and the middle of 1935 some houses were built, but we are over a million short of the number required for the increase in families during five years of no building, also to meet losses through obsolescence and destruction by fire. It is now estimated that there are 10,000,000 families who need better homes.

With the mortgage problem somewhat clarified, prevailing interest rates in many cases reduced, and a tremendous need for new housing conditions in this country, it is reasonable to expect a somewhat normal condition in the construction industry. Those who were awaiting the much publicized modern fabricated house, after seeing samples, declared for the old reliable erected on the site, house of brick, wood and plaster, the house that served well.

Read How

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**C**ELOTEX Cane Fibre Insulating Board now assures you far more than better plastering jobs . . .

It's speeding up building and remodeling plans in your community, creating more jobs for you . . . with the new Celotex *Life-of-Building* Guarantee!

Because—this *written* guarantee ends doubts by assuring the 10 insulating and structural advantages prospects want and need.

Lasting insulating efficiency! Permanent fuel

savings! Lasting structural strength—and *all seven* other vitally important building advantages Celotex provides.

. . . .

18 MILLION powerful advertisements are now selling prospects Celotex Guaranteed Insulation—influencing them to build now! Tie in with this campaign to clinch more contracts. Specify Celotex—the insulating lath that enables you to do your job better, easier, quicker!

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Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

World's Largest Manufacturer of Structural Insulation

*Celotex Cane Fibre Products are manufactured under the Ferox Process (patented) and effectively resist damage by Dry Rot, Fungus Growths, and Termites (white ants). Look for the brand name. Accept no substitutes.*

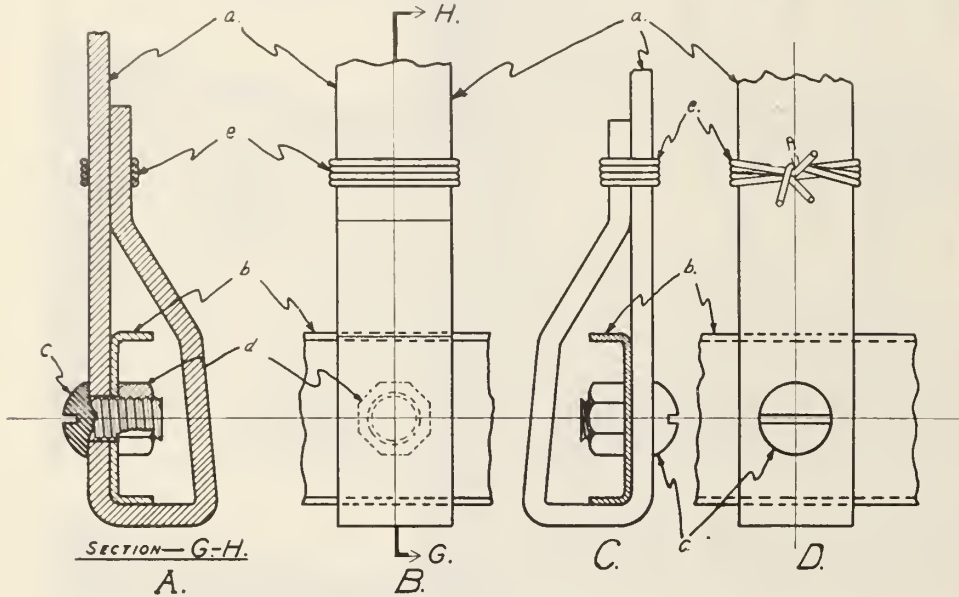
### Increasing the Strength of Flat Hangers

If the hanger is widened, or the upper leg of the angle is widened so that there is room for two bolts staggered so that the net cross-section of the hanger is not reduced below .085 square inches at any point, the strength of the joint can be just doubled to  $2 \times 680 = 1,360$  pounds and would permit carrying  $1,360/3.75 = 36.3$  square feet with hangers 6 feet by 6 feet.

Another way of strengthening the construction is to use a double-strap hanger as in Fig. 4.

By so doing, bolt  $C_1$  is put into "double shear" as compared with single shear as in Fig. 3. In other words, to fail, it must shear along  $S_1-S_1$  and  $S_2-S_2$  (See Fig. 4). This doubles the strength of the bolt so it is good for  $2 \times 680$  pounds or 1,360 pounds with permissible area of 36.3 square feet and hanger 6 feet by 6 feet. Of course this means that bolt  $C_1$  will be longer than usual and also means punching another hole in the hanger for bolt  $C_2$  above.

A much simpler method of increasing the strength of hangers used in combination with cold-rolled main carrying channel is shown in Fig. 5.



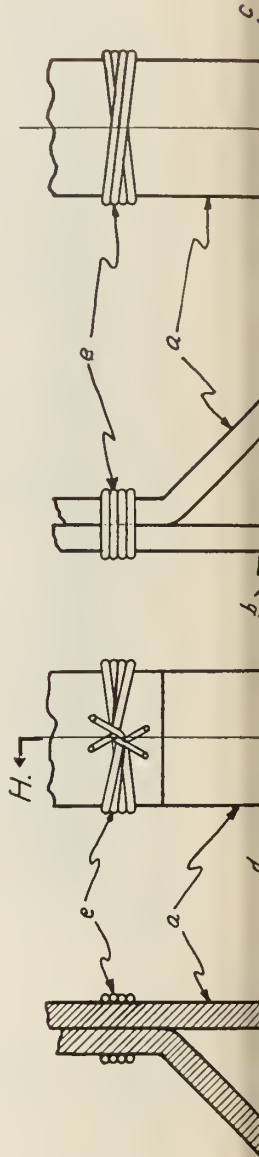
*Extra strong FIG=5. Construction.*

This consists merely of using an extra length of flat and bending it up tight against the bottom of the carrying bar and wiring it above to the main part of the hanger as at (e). The bolt is retained in order to make it easy to get a flat ceiling, and to keep carrying bar from sliding, but once the hanger is bent sharply under and around and wired to the hanger, the strength of the bolt can be neglected as the hanger becomes a complete stirrup and tension member and its minimum strength is at its weakest section where it is punched for the bolt. As noted before, this means a carrying capacity per hanger of 1,688 pounds and an area of  $1,688 \div 37.5 = 45$  square feet, which is, say, 6 feet by 7 feet-6 inches (or equivalent). This is an unusually large area and it is questionable whether a cold-rolled channel of this size will carry over this span, without sagging. Nevertheless this hanger is far superior and is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times as strong as that shown in Fig. 2 and is recommended for extra strength.

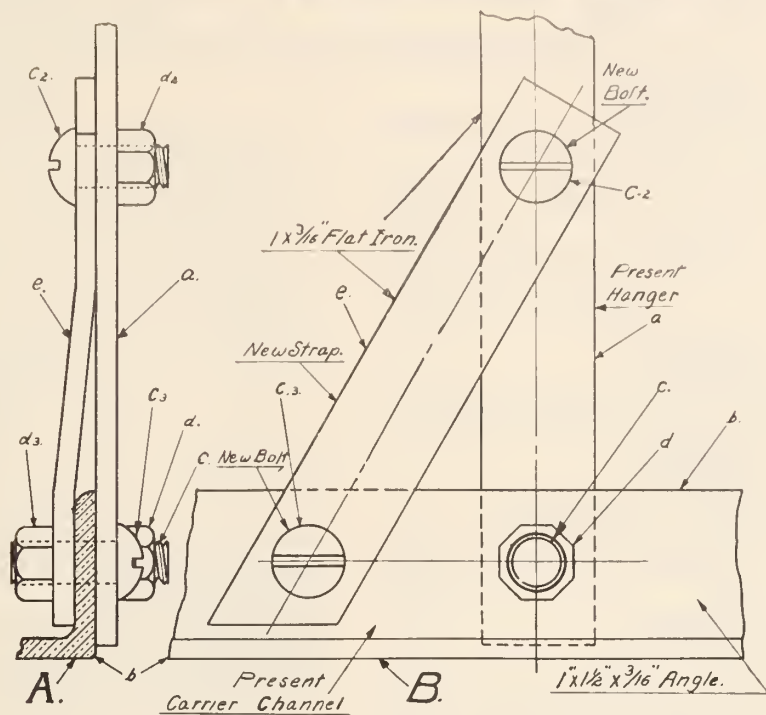
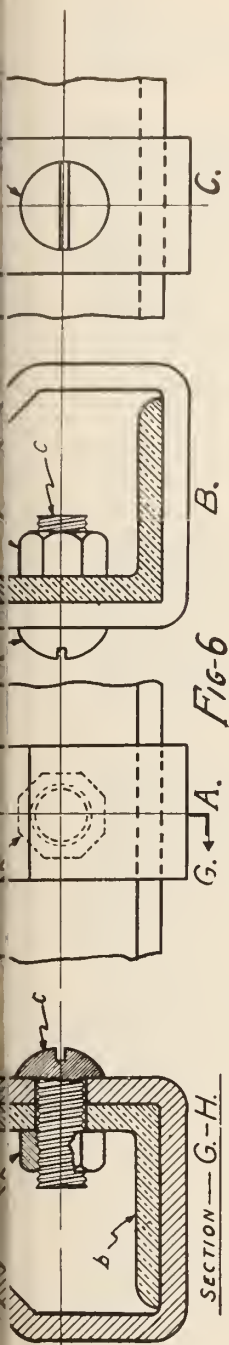
The same idea is shown in Fig. 6 but here a  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 3/16$  hot-rolled angle is used to develop the full carrying capacity of the hanger, which as in Fig. 4 will carry  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times that of Fig. 2. A  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " hot rolled channel could be used in place of the angle shown. This is the type of construction recommended for heavy ceilings over theatres and auditoriums.

The construction in Fig. 4 is feasible only on new work during erection. It would be difficult for instance to strengthen existing construction in this manner as it would necessitate the removal of the present bolt at  $C_1$  and replacing with a longer one.

However, by using a new piece of flat (e) as in Fig. 7 and running it diagonally down to the carrier angle at a place, say, six to twelve inches away from the present bolt connection, and punching a hole for new bolts in both the carrier angle and the original hanger, the carrying capacity of the hanger is just doubled. This method is recommended for strengthening existing construction where the original hanger has been cut off and cannot be bent to form a stirrup as in Fig. 6.



Strengthening Old Flat Hanger Systems



EXTRA STRONG-FIG-7- CONSTRUCTION.

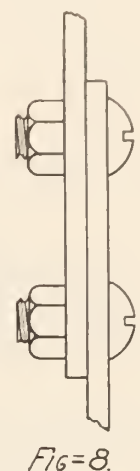


Fig-8. Showing double bolting for splicing hangers.

No attempt has been made in the foregoing to compare wire and rod hangers with bolted construction. However, it is well known that for maximum speed and economy of erection the wire or rod hanger is preferred to the bolted. There are no holes to locate, then punch, assemble and bolt. Rod bending devices now available simplify the accurate bending of the rod hanger at the point marked by water level. The advantage of the rod over the bar hanger is apparent from the much greater use of the former in most localities.

On the other hand the flat hanger has a certain advantage over the rod, in that in an emergency, it can resist a certain amount of compression as well as tension, while the rod except for lengths not over two feet is useful only in tension. On this account in localities subject to tornadoes, the stiffer flat hangers are recommended, in place of rods except where the latter are supplemented by stiffening channels put in as suggested in the following. This is because the sudden inrush of air into the vacuum which follows in the wake of tornadoes after blowing out windows, etc., exert an upward pressure on the bottom of ceilings, which if not resisted by the hangers, will be forced upward and cause possible failure when falling back to their original location when the air pressure is removed. (This actually occurred in Florida.) Otherwise where rod hangers over two feet long are used in such localities, it is recommended that 3/4 inch stiffener channels be tied to and run from the carrier channels up to and snug against the under side of the floor or roof slab or other structural members from which the ceiling is hung. These stiffeners should run up at least every third hanger in each direction. Thus the ceiling will be secure against movement up or down.

This discussion proves the logic of the Suspended Ceiling Specifications of the Associated Metal Lath Manufacturers which state:

The minimum size for hangers shall be No. 8 galvanized wire, 1 x 3/16 inch flat steel or 7/32 round mild steel rods.

Of course the carrying power of the runner bars or carrying bars is an important factor. Some of them are not strong enough to carry the area of plaster that the larger rods will and that is why on standard ceiling construction 3/8 inch hangers are seldom used. They are so much stronger than the runners or carrying bars that their use would be a waste of money as long as 3/16 or 7/32 hangers are available.

EXTRA STRONG CONSTRUCTION.

# PROJECTS OF \$50,000 OR MORE IN CITIES WHERE WE HAVE NO LOCALS

## ARKANSAS

- FAYETTEVILLE, ARK.—Dormitory and field house: \$294,944. J. H. Leveck & Son, 2600 Battery St., Little Rock, Ark., contr. PWA.
- MAGNOLIA, ARK.—Post office: \$54,500. W. Peterson, 312 Commercial National Bank Bldg., Little Rock, Ark., contr.
- POCAHONTAS, ARK.—Post office and agricultural building: \$51,317. T. Jarvis Co., 600 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo., contr.
- VANBUREN, ARK.—Post office: \$54,223. C. H. Barnes, Logansport, Ind., contr.

## COLORADO

- FORT LYONS, COLO.—Additional building and utilities and outside steam and return lines: \$400,000. M. J. Green, Manhattan, Kan., contr.

## FLORIDA

- GAINESVILLE, FLA.—University of Florida, completion of Seagle Building: \$198,000. Beers Constr. Co., 70 Ellis St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga., contr.
- TALLAHASSEE, FLA.—Addition to state capitol building: \$172,350. PWA. Beers Constr. Co., 70 Ellis St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga., contr.

## GEORGIA

- GAINESVILLE, GA.—125 residences: R.F.C. funds. Daniel Constr. Co., Anderson, S. C.
- JACKSON, GA.—Post office: \$53,400. Fitzhugh Knox & Sons, 308 Norris Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. contr.

## IOWA

- DEWITT, IA.—Post office: \$51,262. V. M. Jensen Co., Albert Lea, Minn., contr.
- MANCHESTER, IA.—Post office: \$50,426. V. M. Jensen, & Co., 803 Bridge Ave., Albert Lea, Minn., contr.
- ONAWA, IA.—Post office: \$50,000. H. W. Underhill Constr. Co., 235 North Waco Ave., Wichita, Kan., contr.

## KANSAS

- EUREKA, KAN.—Post office: \$52,500. Busboom & Rauth. Salina, Kan., contr.

## KENTUCKY

- MOOREHEAD, KY.—Post office: \$51,000. DiVlasio Bldg. Co., 205 South Market St., Canton, O., contr.
- RICHMOND, KY.—Shop, laboratory and industrial arts building, Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College: \$60,000. C. C. and S. K. Weber, 111 East 4th St., Cincinnati, O., archts.

## LOUISIANA

- ABBEVILLE, LA.—Post office: \$52,596. A. Blair, 1st Natl. Bank Bldg., Montgomery, Ala., contr.

## MAINE

- POWNA, ME.—Nurses' home addition, State School, West Pownal: \$67,875. Brown Constr. Co., 562 Congress St., Portland, contr.

## MASSACHUSETTS

- DIGHTON, MASS.—Agricultural school: \$150,000. E. M. Corbett, 49 Purchase St., Fall River, contr.
- PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Parochial school, Notre Dame Parish, Springfield: \$140,000. J. G. Roy & Sons, 21 Silver St., Springfield, contr.

## MICHIGAN

- SAGINAW, MICH.—Saginaw County Contagious Hospital and altering present contagious hospital: \$107,695. A. Vollmer, contr.

## MISSISSIPPI

- GULFPORT, MISS.—Infirmary building 41: \$239,133. Algernon Blair, 1st Natl. Bank Bldg., Montgomery, Ala., contr.
- LEXINGTON, MISS.—Post office: \$56,514: A. Blair, 1st Natl. Bank Bldg., Montgomery, Ala., contr.
- PONTOCO, MISS.—Post office: \$53,943. A. Blair, 1st Natl. Bank Bldg., Montgomery, Ala., contr.

## MISSOURI

- ALGOA FARMS, MO.—Intermediate Reformatory, Algoa Farms, east and west ship building: \$61,774. C. H. Schroeder Building and Constr. Co., 2806 North Grand Blvd., St. Louis, contr. PWA.
- FARMINGTON, MO.—State Hospital 4, remodeling and constructing hall building additions: \$411,891. PWA. Boaz Kiel Constr. Co., 4030 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis, contr.
- VANDALIA, MO.—Post office: \$55,583. Brockmeyer-Bohle, 634 Grand Blvd., St. Louis, contr.

## MONTANA

- BOZEMAN, MONT.—School, Gallatin County High School Dist.: \$303,388. J. C. Boesflug, Miles City, contr.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

- PLYMOUTH, N. H. — Post office: \$51,800. D'Amore Constr. Co., 89 State St., Boston, Mass., contr.

## NEW JERSEY

- ALPINE, N. J.—Group dwellings: \$140,000. F. F. Peters, c/o owner, archt. Enipla Hills Homes, Route 9-W.
- DEAL, N. J.—Group dwellings: To exceed \$140,000. Brower & Weiss.
- FANWOOD, N. J.—Group dwellings, Fanwood Terrace: To exceed \$140,000. Samuel Schwartz.
- HIGHTSTOWN, N. J.—Post office: \$51,748. Berge Essex Constr. Co., 194 Garden St., Belleville, contr.
- SHORT HILLS, N. J.—Group dwellings: \$140,000. J. P. Day, Inc., 67 Liberty St., New York.

## NEW YORK

- ATTICA, N. Y.—Post office: \$54,200. Weinstein Constr. Co., 713 Wilkes-Barre Deposit & Savings Bank Bldg., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., contr.
- MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.—Telephone building, John St.: \$140,000. W. L. Crow Co., 101 Park Ave., New York, N. Y., contr.
- SPRINGVILLE, N. Y.—Post office: \$65,000. Boder Building Co., Gowanda, contr.

## NORTH CAROLINA

- TARBORO, N. C.—County home and tubercular hospital: \$116,170. D. J. Rose & Sons, Rocky Mount, contr.

## OHIO

- CALDWELL, O. — Post office: \$51,335. G. H. White Constr. Co., 603 G. D. Harter Bank Bldg., Canton, O., contr.
- GRANVILLE, O.—Post office: \$50,000. Gibbons-Grable Co., 311 Mellett Bldg., Canton, O., contr.

## OKLAHOMA

- SEMINOLE, OKLA.—Post office: \$67,887. J. J. Bollinger Constr. Co., 922 Braniff Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla., contr.

## OREGON

- ONTARIO, ORE.—Post office: \$56,064. B. H. Sheldon, P. O. Box 38, Gresham, contr.

## PENNSYLVANIA

- ARDMORE, PA.—Post office: \$69,100. Weinstein Constr. Co., 713 Wilkes-Barre Deposti & Savings Bldg., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., contr.
- BEAVER FALLS, PA.—Post office: \$120,478. Jeffress-Dyer Co., 1719 K St., N. W., Washington, D. C., contr.
- FARRELL, PA.—Post office: \$52,806. G. J. Murphy, 1871 Selma Ave., Yougnstown, Ohio, contr.
- FOUNTAIN HILL, PA.—Senior high school: \$101,210. M. Edward Fulmer & Co., Bethlehem, contr.
- HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.—High school addition: \$219,691. PWA. Wilson Constr. Co., 305 Bedford St., Johnston, contr.
- MUNCY, PA.—Post office: \$50,000. W. F. Sutter, Nescopeck, contr.

## PROJECTS (continued)

**SOUTH CAROLINA**

WALTERBORO, S. C.—Post office: \$52,000. Murphy-Pound, Hill Bldg., Columbus, Ga., contr.

**TENNESSEE**

LIVINGSTON, TENN.—Post office and agriculture building: \$50,874. Foley Bros., McMinnville, contr.

**TEXAS**

CANYON, TEX.—Post office: \$50,000. J. J. Fritch, Thomas Bldg., Dallas, contr.

COOPER, TEX.—Post office: \$61,700. Ecker-Fair Constr. Co., Dallas, contr.

GATESVILLE, TEX.—Post office: \$55,850. Dolph-Bateson Contr. Co., 509 Construction Building, Dallas, contr.

PORT ARTHUR, TEX.—Remodeling federal building: \$199,240. J. I. Barnes, New Zimmerman Bldg., Springfield, O., contr.

WICHITA FALLS, TEX.—Psychopathic ward building for Wichita Falls State Hospital: \$117,901. H. C. Dyer, Dallas Gas Bldg., Dallas, contr.

**UTAH**

OGDEN, UTAH—Steam turbine generating plant: \$2,490,000. A. C. Dodd, 1183 South 15th East St., Salt Lake City, Utah, contr.

**WEST VIRGINIA**

WIERTON, W. VA.—Post office: \$66,700. Weinstein Constr. Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., contr.

**WISCONSIN**

OCONOMOWOC, WIS.—Post office: \$50,000. Madsen Co., 4303 Bryant St., Minneapolis, Minn., contr.

**WASHINGTON**

BREMERTON, WASH.—Post office: \$79,990. MacDonald Building Co., 1517 South Tacoma Way, Tacoma, contr.

**ALASKA**

KETCHIKAN, ALASKA—Post office; court house and custom house: \$306,600. J. B. Warrick, 616 McDowell Bldg., Seattle, Wash., contr.

**ONTARIO**

TRENTON, ONT.—3 four-family and 1 six-family terrace houses: \$113,990. Royal Canadian Air Force Station, Frontenac Constr. Co., Ltd., Toronto, contr.

If this land were without water-power and without natural resources, if the soil were barren and the climate hostile, if we had no factories nor knowledge of how to run them, if as a people, we were shiftless, unwilling to work or unintelligent; then there might be some excuse for poverty. There would be a real lack of what we need.

But the actual facts are just the opposite. We have an ample supply of power. We have all sorts of raw materials. We have an army of idle workers who would be only too glad to build houses if they had the chance. Our farms and factories could easily produce all the food and clothing we need. In fact, we are trying our best to cut down production on our farms. From our factories we might have, in addition to the necessities, plenty of objects of enjoyment. There is plenty for all. There is no excuse for poverty.

In electing the President and Vice-President, each State has as many electors as it has Senators and Congressmen. The people vote for these electors and the chosen electors meet in their respective State Capitols and ballot for President and Vice-President. These ballots are sent to Congress, where they are counted. If no candidate receives a majority, the House of Representatives chooses the President from the three who receive the highest number of electoral votes.

In the year of 1800, Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr were opposing candidates for the Presidency of the United States of America, each receiving an equal number of electoral votes. As per the law, the election was then decided by the House of Representatives. Thomas Jefferson was elected President on the 36th ballot.

**ODD FACTS AND FIGURES**

Matches were invented in England about 100 years ago.

Nine words—the, and, be, to, have, it, will, of, you—make up one-fourth of our actual speech.

Street car passengers in London lose an average of 50,000 articles a year, left on the cars.

A person at the North Pole is thirteen times nearer the center of the earth than if he were at the equator.

A total of approximately 80,000,000 persons go to the movies in the United States yearly. About 20,000,000 attend circuses annually.

Astronomers say that even during mid-summer the temperature of Mars rarely gets higher than 10 degrees below zero.

God grants liberty only to those who love it, and are always ready to guard and defend it.

—Daniel Webster.

Strikebreakers employed in the recent New York building employes' trouble put on a riot when unable to collect for their services because of an attachment of their employer's bank account. When strikebreakers have to stage a strike to obtain their pay it is news. It developed that the strikebreakers were to be paid \$3.50 per day though the agency hiring them charged \$8 a day for their services. Giving the rioters a taste of their own medicine, state police forcibly broke up the demonstration. All of which only demonstrates the idiosyncracies of strikebreaking agencies, the class of people they hire and the judgment displayed by those who are willing to temporarily pay the incompetents much more than union workers demand for continuous, efficient service.



# WIT AND

He: "It doesn't take much to turn a woman's head."

She: "I'll say not! That one just turned to look at you."

St. Peter: "How did you get up here?"

Latest arrival: "Flu."—Exchange.

Tommy: "Pa, does money talk to you?"

Pa: "Yes, son, but only broken English."

Askum: "Does a fish diet strengthen the brain?"

Tellum: "Perhaps not; but going fishing seems to invigorate the imagination."

"Well, I never," murmured Smith, looking up from his paper. "It says here that a man out West bartered his wife for a cow."

His little wife looked shocked.

"You wouldn't barter me for a cow, would you, Henry, darling?" she purred.

He was silent. Then:

"Of course not, Henrietta," he replied. "But I'd hate to have some one tempt me with a good second-hand car."—Answers Magazine.

"So far, so good," said the examiner. "Now, then, in case of fatal accident where do you want your body sent?"

"Whar do I want de wich sent, boss?" inquired the applicant.

"Your body—it would have to be shipped somewhere, you know."

The candidate made answer as he edged toward the door.

"Ef you don't mind, mister," he said, "I'll just take it along wid me now."

And he did.

"A man should always think before he speaks."

"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne. "But it's a mistake to think so long as to create the impression that you are composing fiction."

Distraught Mama: "Fireman, fireman, save my child!"

Fireman: "Why madam?"

D. M.: "Because he isn't paid for yet!"

"How did the wedding go off?"

"Fine—until the parson asked the bride if she'd obey her husband."

"What happened then?"

"She replied: 'Do you think I'm crazy?' and the groom, who was in a sort of daze, and said, 'I do.'"

Customer—"I should like to try that frock on in the window."

Assistant—Sorry, madam, but the management will not allow that. Would you care to try it on in our private fitting room?"

Corntossel (at the phone): "Hello! Hello! Kin you let me talk to my wife?"

Operator: "Number, please."

Corntossel: "Say, I ain't no Mormon, miss."

"A Boy Scout doesn't procrastinate."

"No," agreed the small wearer of khaki. "That's why I always do my good deed first thing in the morning and get the darned thing over with."

Mrs.: "Did you notice the chinchilla coat on the lady in front of us in church, today?"

Mr.: "Er—no. Afraid I was dozing."

Mrs.: "Huh! A lot of good the service did you!"

Parent: "My daughter tells me that you are a church member. What church do you belong to?"

Suitor: "Why—the—er—name some of them over."

I am only a dime,

I am not on speaking terms with the butcher,

I am too small to buy a quart of ice cream,

I am not large enough to purchase a box of candy,

I cannot be exchanged for a gallon of gasoline,

I am too small to buy an adult ticket to a movie,

I am hardly fit for a tip. But—believe me,

When I go to church on Sunday I am considered  
SOME MONEY!

"That bruiser of a subway guard isn't so awfully tough as he's supposed to be."

"No? How's that?"

"When I fell down, he wiped his feet before he stepped on my face."—Widow.



# HUMOR



"I don't see why you haggle so about the price with the tailor, you'll never pay him anyhow."

"But I'm conscientious. I don't want the poor fellow to lose more than is necessary."—Log.

Freshman: "Say, what's the idea of your wearing my raincoat?"

Roommate: "Well, you wouldn't want your new suit to get wet, would you?"

Small Boy: "What is college bred, pop?"

Pop (with son in college): "They make college bread, my boy, from the flour of youth and the dough of old age."

"Can you make me twenty-five again?" said the rich old miser to the monkey-gland professor.

"Yes," replied the professor, "or eighteen if you like. But it'll cost a thousand dollars."

"That's all right," replied the miser. "I'll have the operation to make me eighteen."

Some time afterwards the professor called for his fee.

"Nothing doing," said the miser. "I'm under age, remember, and if you say I'm not I'll sue you for fraud."

Drunk, on Police Patrol: "I don't see how this bus makes enough money to pay the conductor and the motorman."

Scrawny Lady Missionary: "There, there, little boy. What are you crying for?"

Junior Cannibal: "Boo-hoo! Every time we have roast missionary for dinner I get the neck."

An actor-manager, before going on the stage in a particular situation of great excitement, used to work himself up by kicking the property man, it being understood that he should apologize afterwards and give the fellow a quarter.

One night, when the audience was very small, the property man planted himself in the wings to receive the accustomed kick. But the canny actor restrained himself and said as he passed:

"Not tonight, Barkins; the treasury won't stand it."

A.: "Why are you crying?"

B.: "Father called mother a waddling goose."

A.: "Well?"

B.: "Mother called father a stupid ass."

A.: "But why are you crying?"

B.: Well, what am I?—Red Cat.

William Williams disliked nicknames. He used to say that most given names were ruined by abbreviations, which was a sin and a shame.

"I, myself," he said, "am one of six brothers. We were all given good, old fashioned Christian names, but all those names were shortened into meaningless monosyllables by our friends. I shall name my children so it will be difficult to curtail their names."

The Williams family, in the course of time, was blessed with five children, all boys. The eldest was named after the father, William. Of course, that would be shortened to "Will" or "Willie"—but wait.

A second son came, and was named Willard. "Aha," chuckled Mr. Williams. "Now everybody will have to speak the full names of each of the boys in order to distinguish them."

In pursuance to this scheme, the next three sons were named Wilbert, Wilfred and Wilmont.

They are all big boys now. And they are respectively known to their intimates as "Bill," "Skinny," "Butch," "Chuck," and "Kid."

Harry Hale had done no work for over a year and his father was getting tired of keeping him.

"Harry," said his father one day, "I hear there's been a death at Johnson's factory. Why don't you go and see if you can fill the vacancy?"

Harry went. On his return he explained that he could have the job but the work was too hard for him to do.

"But," protested his father angrily, "you're a strong, fit man. If the man who died could do it, surely you could."

"It wasn't a man that died," replied Harry. "It was a horse!"

Convict (reading newspaper)—"Dere's justice for yer! A football player breaks two men's jaws and another man's leg and is de lion of de hour, while I gets ten years for only stunnin' an old guy wid a blackjack!"

## LABOR'S CRISIS

The labor movement faces one of the most serious crises in its history. Every union organization and every union member has a responsibility for getting our movement through this crisis with unimpaired power and with a constructive solution that will make a unified labor movement able to advance the interests of all wage earners. Especially will the responsibility for maintenance of standards in the labor movement fall upon central labor unions and state federations of labor—our local agencies.

With this crisis there may develop special temptation to disregard existing rules and practices in order to gain a temporary advantage or for progress for one group at the expense of another. Years have taught us there must be authority in every organization—voluntary or political. There must be accepted principles and practices if we are to make ordered progress. If we believe in democracy we must permit majority rule to decide these issues. When there is doubt as to majority decision, the facts and conditions must be submitted to joint conference for examination of the evidence and decision upon facts. A democracy has the remedy for ill-advised decisions within its own capacity to change its representatives and to require re-examination of situations and information. Disruptive methods interrupt growth and progress. They are really not even short cuts to an end for they create conditions that breed weakness and disorder.

For these reasons it is imperative that local unions hold the line of present progress and maintain the democratic procedure that will enable us to reach a solution without the handicaps of bitterness and resentment which undermining of existing rights and practices would develop.

Now is the time of all times when we need patience, tolerance of the prejudices of others and devotion to the great cause of human justice. We must do justice to each other if we would achieve social justice for all. The attainment of our objectives depends upon our ability to mobilize our labor movement and that depends upon the sincerity with which we live that ancient principle—Each for all and all for each.

Our movement is something more than a collective movement for representation in industry upon those decisions that affect the producing workers. It represents a movement to establish a way of life based upon the ideals of fellowship and common desire to do and have justice. May every union member accept full responsibility for realizing these ideals.

—o—

### BUT IT IS PATHETIC

Their meeting was so sudden,  
 Their parting was so sad;  
 She gave her life so meekly—  
 'Twas the only life she had.  
 And down beneath the willow  
 She sleeps so peaceful now,  
 'Cause that's what always happens  
 When a fast train meets a cow.

—o—

Brother H .A. Gens 26961, was reported for suspension in error by Local Union No. 46, and suspension published in the March issue has been cancelled; likewise, the suspension against Brother A. J. Schratweiser 15049, published in the May issue, was in error.

### RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in his divine wisdom to call from our midst our beloved Brother James Albert Shepherd, No. 15696,

RESOLVED, That we, the members of Local Union No. 244 extend to his family, in their sad hour of bereavement, our deepest sympathy, and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the International headquarters for publication in our official journal and the charter of Local Union No. 244 be draped for a period of thirty days.

EDWARD J. ANGLIM, Secretary,  
 Local Union No. 244.

## IN MEMORIAM

24—Harry Casper Johnson 971  
 27—John Wesley Howlett 3275  
 46—George Russell Nicoll 29984  
 72—Charles Kelley 727

74—John Paul Hoglund 18072  
 99—Thomas J. Troye 1309  
 226—James Joseph Leeson 12624  
 353—John Doty 3249

# REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER ON FINANCES

## SEPTEMBER RECEIPTS

Sept. Local	Amount	Sept. Local	Amount	Sept. Local	Amount
1 68 B. T. & reinst.	\$ 17.10	14 67 Sept. report	56.40	21 276 Aug.-Sept. reports	21.60
1 76 Aug. report	41.70	14 259 Sept. report	3.60	21 308 Sept. report	300.00
1 99 Aug. report	22.50	14 260 Sept. report	20.40	21 455 Sept. report	10.80
1 132 Aug. report	16.80	14 265 Enroll; supp.	12.70	22 36 Sept. report	19.80
1 268 Aug. report	16.30	14 278 Sept. report	41.25	22 243 Sept. report	9.90
1 385 Sept. report	11.25	14 309 Sept. report	16.15	23 42 Sept. report	180.00
1 456 July report	9.90	14 346 B. T.	1.90	23 46 Sept. report	1,970.40
2 26 Aug. report	19.00	15 8 Aug. report	6.30	23 78 Sept. report	14.15
2 88 Aug. report	94.20	15 19 Sept. report	10.90	23 137 Sept. report	6.60
2 120 Aug. report	13.25	15 25 Aug. report	9.90	23 140 Sept. report (cr.)	
3 5 Supp.	1.00	15 26 July-Aug. reports	5.10	23 158 Sept. report	2.70
3 23 B. T. & reinst.	10.90	15 106 Sept. report	20.70	23 254 Sept. report	6.30
3 65 Aug. report	132.00	15 121 Sept. report	10.80	23 386 Aug.-Sept. reports	35.10
3 62 Sept. report (cr.)		15 142 Aug. report	13.70	23 401 Sept. report	7.20
3 171 Sept. report	5.30	15 162 Aug. report	18.00	23 483 Sept. report	53.35
3 71 Sept. report	74.42	15 184 Aug. report	9.00	24 39 Sept. report	39.70
4 66 B. T. & reinst.	53.40	15 212 Sept. report	7.20	24 152 Sept.-Oct. reports	48.60
4 114 July-Aug. reports	11.83	15 286 Aug.-Sept. reports	29.70	24 246 Sept. report	17.10
4 233 Sept. report (cr.)		15 300 Sept. report	9.85	25 70 Sept. report	6.00
4 326 Aug. report	8.10	15 434 Aug.-Sept. reports	5.70	25 268 Sept. report	18.70
4 345 Sept. report	48.10	16 30 Aug. report	21.37	25 302 Sept. report	15.70
4 483 Aug. report	43.60	16 72 Sept. report	114.80	25 440 Sept. report	6.85
8 4 Sept. report	14.55	16 75 Aug. report	37.65	28 5 B. T.; supp.	5.30
8 27 Sept. report	15.20	16 84 Aug.-Sept. reports	9.65	28 26 B. T. & reinst. (part payt.)	24.90
8 33 Sept. report	67.00	16 169 Sept. report	7.30	28 43 Sept. report	18.00
8 53 Sept. report	64.80	16 172 Aug. report	35.10	28 48 Sept. report	1.80
8 57 Sept. report	5.00	16 185 Sept. report (cr.)		28 55 Sept. report	10.05
8 123 Aug. report	25.15	16 197 B. T. & reinst.	12.50	28 93 Sept. report	20.00
8 147 Sept. report	2.70	16 228 Aug. report	8.30	28 103 Sept. report	6.30
8 222 Sept. report	4.75	16 275 Aug. report	6.30	28 107 Aug.-Sept. reports; B. T.	18.50
8 238 Sept. report	41.20	16 328 Aug.-Sept. reports	6.40	28 120 Sept. report	10.90
8 305 Aug.-Sept. reports	12.60	16 359 Aug. report	19.80	28 155 Aug.-Sept. reports (cr.)	
8 353 B. T. & reinst.; supp.	31.00	16 378 Sept. report	10.40	28 165 Sept. report	3.60
8 413 Sept. report	9.90	16 485 Aug.-Sept. report; B. T.	16.20	28 169 B. T. & reinst.	18.00
8 435 Aug. report	13.50	17 24 Sept. report	26.42	28 190 Sept. report	142.00
9 20 Aug. report	10.55	17 31 Sept. report	7.30	28 197 Sept. report	11.70
9 32 Sept. report	50.40	17 85 Aug. report	16.00	28 238 B. T. & reinst.	36.50
9 66 Sept. report	13.80	17 97 Aug. report	30.60	28 265 Enroll; B. T.; supp.	14.00
9 73 Sept. report	70.95	17 105 Aug. report	14.00	28 292 Sept. report	9.35
9 104 Sept. report	77.90	17 141 Sept. report	15.60	28 350 Sept. report	19.50
9 126 Sept. report	17.80	17 244 Sept. report	554.80	28 406 Sept. report	4.40
9 166 Aug. report	15.25	17 281 Sept. report	11.90	28 429 Sept. report	12.50
9 184 Enroll; supp.	4.00	18 2 Sept. report	245.33	28 446 Sept. report	5.75
9 250 Sept. report	28.40	18 18 Sept. report	22.65	29 1 Sept. report	11.70
10 9 Sept. report	121.80	18 136 Aug.-Sept. reports	12.05	29 20 Sept. report	7.10
10 169 Aug. report	6.70	18 151 Sept. report	16.91	29 52 Sept. report	2.90
10 225 Aug.-Sept. reports	8.10	18 240 Sept. report	11.45	29 79 Sept. report	17.85
11 34 Sept. reports	7.45	18 326 Sept. report	7.20	29 208 Sept. report	5.60
11 40 Sept. report	15.00	18 353 Sept. report	12.60	29 340 Sept. report	6.45
11 87 Sept. report	13.65	18 394 July - Aug. reports; B. T. (cr.)		29 392 Sept.-Oct. reports (cr.)	
11 98 B. T. & reinst.	3.30	21 5 Sept. report	95.40	29 397 Sept. report	13.40
11 109 Sept. report	.90	21 7 Sept. report	33.15	29 454 Sept. report	11.50
11 258 Sept. report	9.00	21 12 Sept. report (cr.)		30 10 Sept. report	131.20
11 281 Supp.	1.00	21 23 Sept. report	17.45	30 26 Sept. report	54.70
14 14 Sept. report	23.40	21 29 B. T.	32.10	30 99 Sept. report	18.60
14 28 Sept. report	20.79	21 49 Sept. report	14.55	30 230 Sept. report	135.00
14 29 Aug. report	38.30	21 68 Sept. report	21.70	30 172 Enroll.; B. T.; supp.	46.80
14 54 Aug. report	44.65	21 69 Sept. report	8.10	30 252 Sept. report; char- ter and outfit	69.50
14 64 Sept. report	8.10	21 81 Sept. report	9.50	30 299 Aug. report	7.20
14 72 B. T. & reinst.	60.00	21 110 Sept. report (cr.)		30 345 Enroll.; B. T. & re- inst.; supp.	49.70
14 83 Aug. report	2.85	21 111 Sept. report	74.70	30 The Lather—adds	150.80
14 102 Aug. report	55.10	21 123 Sept. report	36.30	30 Transfer indebted- ness	697.45
14 108 Sept. report	12.20	21 139 B. T.	2.70		
14 122 Sept. report	27.90	21 143 Sept. report	36.00		
14 139 Sept. report	11.40	21 173 Aug.-Sept. reports; B. T.	21.43		
14 202 Sept. report	8.10	21 195 Aug.-Sept. reports	11.20		
14 232 Sept. report	13.50	21 224 Sept. report	33.45		
14 250 B. T. & reinst.; en- roll; supp.	10.60	21 226 Sept. report	21.25		
		21 234 Sept. report	19.63		
				Total receipts	\$8,500.33

## SEPTEMBER DISBURSEMENTS

Sept.			Sept.		
10	C. J. Haggerty, organizer.....	\$66.86	25	Riehl Printing Co., September Journal, local and office supp.....	607.84
10	Ora Kress, organizer.....	50.89	25	Ohio Bell Telephone Co., local and L. D. service.....	24.26
11	Loan to Building Fund for taxes, last half 1935.....	1,400.00	25	The Distallata Co., water service.....	1.14
11	Mittag & Volger, office supp.....	1.03	30	The National Advertising Co., mailing September journal.....	55.14
11	Western Union Telegraph Co., Aug. messages.....	7.61	30	Funeral salaries.....	740.00
11	General Fireproofing Co., repairing safe.....	4.59	30	Funeral benefits paid:	
11	Royal Typewriter Co., typewriter repairs.....	13.54		Local 301, F. A. Ludlow 8396.....	100.00
17	Fred N. Coffey, Sec. Southern California District Council, fine of S. L. Greenwalt 23476 paid through No. 65, 9/3/36.....	10.00		Local 244, J. A. Shepherd 15696.....	500.00
25	Independent Towel Supply Co., service 8/29-9/25 36.....	2.57		Local 74, O. T. Franklin 13145.....	500.00
25	Metal Marker Mfg. Co., local supp.....	3.14	30	Local 31, A. J. Hebert 2431.....	500.00
25	Underwood-Elliott-Fisher Co., typewriter repairs.....	1.70	30	Wm. J. McSorley, General President.....	666.67
25	Panama Carbon Co., office supp.....	24.72	30	Terry Ford, General Secretary-Treasurer.....	580.00
25	Burrows Bros Co., office supp.....	1.91	30	Central National Bank, service charge.....	5.67
			30	Postage and express.....	37.24
				Total disbursements.....	\$5,906.52

## RECAPITULATION

Balance on hand, August 31, 1936.....	\$74,895.10
September receipts.....	8,500.33
	\$83,395.43
September disbursements.....	5,906.52
Balance on hand, September 30, 1936.....	\$77,488.91

## ON MEMBERS

## NEW MEMBERS

Local		Local		Local	
132	William Sellers Longaker 36587 (Aug.)	65	William Alexander Vient 36597 (July)	265	Arthur Smith 36607
132	Edwin Alfred Pierson 36588 (Aug.)	65	Forrest Robert Gorin 36598 (Aug.)	281	Leroy Allen Teutsch 36608
88	Ignatius Frederick Otto 36589 (July)	65	Jack Kenneth Moffitt 36599 (Aug.)	23	Reynold Lavon Gordner 36609
88	Eugene Wendall Seeberg 36590 (June)	65	Charles Phillips, Jr. 36600	99	Arthur Edward Gadbois 36610
42	Richard Marvin Belden 36591	483	Lawrence Benedict Schutz 36601	70	Raymond Leslie Wheeler 36611
42	Roy Lee Ivie 36592	66	Raymond Ford 36602	265	James Newson 36612
42	Elmer Marion Johnson 36593	184	Edward James Costello 36603	265	Joseph Sutherland Taylor 36613
42	Joe Louis Lord 36594	259	Walter Edwin Hutton 36604	292	Henry Lowell Burdette 36614
42	Elmer Hubert Smith 36595	265	Henry Hill 36605	172	Charles William Jaekel 36615
65	James V. Waterman 36596 (July)	265	James Kincaid 36606	172	Ellsworth Alexandra Blake 36616
				172	Sid A. Ellergodt 36617
				172	Frank Martin Walchel 36618
				345	Allan Lee Harwith 36619
				345	Arthur Edward Stewart 36620

## REINSTATEMENTS

26	A. L. Mitchell 24402 (June)	238	J. D. Thiehoff 35635	46	L. Boyle 24305
345	W. J. Raley 31228	10	A. Kaniess 5134	46	W. R. Charlton 34269
345	G. E. Palow 36328	76	G. W. Grace 2210 (Aug.)	46	J. A. Christman 35827
345	J. R. Miltier 25432	123	F. A. McCaffrey 24247	46	T. C. Clowery 31573
345	E. O. Brooke 36373	353	J. L. Young 26991	46	H. F. Coester 24727
345	B. C. Shannon 4066	278	J. C. Whittaker 26874 (June)	46	T. J. Collins 20833
230	G. A. Sparks 36165	104	C. M. Blyth 34870 (Aug.)	46	J. J. Campbell 35939
2	J. Cerrito 29863	126	J. Sylvester 25850	46	W. B. Doyle 26594
2	W. Scholl 21378	126	W. H. Dunn 6748	46	M. J. Duffy 22251
2	R. E. Caster 30103	244	H. Kusnetz 19301	46	M. Dunn 35709
46	P. H. Danford 11540 (Aug.)	244	M. Krupnitsky 29634	46	C. E. Festger 6203
394	C. L. Williams 34798 (June)	244	J. Lent 9354	46	C. J. Gil 27646
46	W. J. Murphy 28029	244	C. Russo 30675	46	J. J. Grawerlee 23154
172	V. F. Dean 30589	244	A. Stone 28103	46	J. J. Grogan 24999
228	J. S. Jones 22673 (June)	244	J. E. Scharf 32156	46	G. A. Gorveatt 26656
5	J. A. Ford 33212	244	A. Peterson 29851	46	H. W. Hallaran 31564
7	T. Stokes 30656	66	J. McDonough 28433	46	J. Handel 35717
7	T. Tarrant 23169	9	M. W. Walsh 18645	46	A. J. Harley 22214
7	C. G. Luke 36108	72	A. J. Drady, Jr. 33165	46	H. J. Hayden 31561
68	R. H. Warner 20054 (June)	225	G. Wedell 36023	46	T. J. Hefferan 34316
111	W. L. Vaughan 32070	139	R. G. Gagnon 26123	46	H. W. Hollister 32232
123	S. J. Hughes 29453	250	C. A. Perelli 25492	46	J. J. Houlihan 28231
252	W. A. Hall 31075	98	W. H. Schrontz 478 (July)	46	P. G. Kennedy 31743
252	H. Heater 30416	46	M. W. Allsworth 31579	46	M. J. Keane 35945
252	C. McCall 28872	46	J. Anderson 27082	46	M. J. Lafferty 34325
252	B. Mears 34789	46	W. Ackerman 33506	46	E. J. Langan 22227
252	M. B. Wilson 27180	46	J. J. Banks 34286	46	R. J. LeClair 34329
190	O. E. Anderson 8764	46	J. J. Bannon 22405	46	D. J. Lilley 31906
190	G. Cooper 19446	46	G. F. Bauer 24308	46	A. J. Lyman 24334
190	H. J. Belair 7295	46	G. J. Bertie 25257	46	B. J. Lynch 35724
190	E. F. Lindberg 28571	46	J. Birney 14936	46	M. J. Mulhern 24341
195	R. H. Benton 34659	46	E. Blauvelt 22654	46	M. J. McElligott 26966
		46	P. B. Bouton 34507		

**REINSTATEMENTS (Continued)**

75 S. Jones 15119	197 F. E. Lundeen 27124	71 C. M. Baker 18806
75 W. E. Baker 1885	378 L. Seats 18560 (June)	54 R. C. McKean 29322 (June)
46 J. J. McHale 31002	46 P. J. Ryan 32254	46 T. J. Stephens 34356
46 J. W. McKeag 34277	46 H. J. Scheminant 28601	46 W. Swenk 22671
46 J. McMahon 18998	46 E. J. Shea 23279	46 F. C. Williamson 6018
46 J. F. McNichol 25674	46 H. J. Sheehan 34353	46 W. J. Murphy 28029
46 W. J. Ness 34278	46 F. J. Steele 24124	46 H. Danford 11540
		233 A. Keegan 16168

**WITHDRAWAL CARDS ISSUED**

244 H. Kusnetz 28093 (ren. Aug.)	308 C. Rizzo 27794 (ren. May)	39 H. Davis 25135 (Aug.)
9 C. A. Scott 33984 (Aug.)	47 J. E. Steffen 28409 (ren.)	46 T. F. Hines 35719
	110 W. J. Graham 17672 (Aug.)	

**WITHDRAWAL CARDS DEPOSITED**

14 J. E. Ferguson 16656	14 F. L. Miller 30153	302 J. Airoldo 32425 (Aug.)
14 T. Sams 35259	14 W. E. Miller 23970	46 F. X. Coyle 35940 (May)
14 C. F. DePerna 33924	126 J. H. Mumaw 3136	190 W. G. Pherigo 28354

**RESIGNATION CERTIFICATES ISSUED**

114 H. Griggs 13183	114 M. Kamens 35204
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**SUSPENDED LOCAL UNIONS**

45 Augusta, Ga.	113 Sioux City, Iowa
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**DISBANDED LOCAL UNION**

326 Little Rock, Ark.

**REINSTATED LOCAL UNION**

252 San Bernardino, Calif.

**APPRENTICES INDENTURED**

385 Albin Wayne Hough, age 20	73 Joseph P. Cook, age 20	74 James Thomas Council, Jr., age 16
238 Thomas Garland Bundy, age 20	121 William O'Connor Youse, age 20	7 David Westly Eply, age 20
42 William Howard Anderson, age 19	142 John Ryan, age 17	226 Henry George Deitzel, age 20
	75 Mahlan Knight, age 17	345 Herman Devendorf, Jr., age 18

**SUSPENSION FOR WORKING UNFAIR**

454 H. Dyer 33262

**FINES AND ASSESSMENTS**

74 J. Silverman 29047, \$17.00	144 C. W. Manning 11181, \$50.00	97 W. J. Sewell 22716, \$100.00
126 W. R. Rogers 25440, \$100.00	144 A. S. Mason 3724, \$50.00	454 H. Dyer 33262, \$100.00
126 H. Overly 21527, \$100.00	144 C. M. Wallace 33333, \$50.00	42 R. A. Pierce 29857, \$50.00
144 G. M. Arrighi 31321, \$50.00	144 D. L. Dymond 35960, \$50.00	42 R. F. Chandler 24868, \$25.00
144 C. E. Baker 3730, \$50.00	144 K. W. Mackenzie 27325, \$50.00	42 R. E. Howard 35420, \$25.00
144 B. W. Boyd 29122, \$50.00	5 P. W. Connors 15350, \$100.00	42 C. W. Hawk 30230, \$25.00
144 E. W. Burch 26742, \$50.00	5 J. M. Tighe 15255, \$70.00	42 T. Southworth 30441, \$25.00

**SUSPENSIONS FOR NONPAYMENT OF DUES**

233 W. Wilson 11530	46 R. J. McDowell 27426	46 C. F. Wilsen 13451
73 H. McAllister 20766	46 T. J. McKenna 31553	46 B. J. Carr 20984
73 T. P. Shipley 826	46 P. McKeirnan 22243	46 S. F. Clum 25717
104 M. H. Carroll 33113	46 J. F. Nash 19487	46 G. J. Cunningham 22265
42 T. W. Bullock 36365	46 J. F. Scully 32255	46 J. A. Curry 35103
42 J. F. Cabourne 34156	46 T. P. Scully 26459	46 A. J. Dolan 25251
42 M. L. Lynch 35529	46 E. J. Sennett 27212	46 J. J. Downey 36051
140 F. Danner 16172	46 E. Sharkey 6098	46 J. J. Driscoll 15880
68 F. W. Maus 32753	46 J. M. Skelly 31545	46 E. M. Dunn 31569
299 N. A. Heims 29192	46 P. A. Skelley 15060	46 H. J. Farmer 36009
46 J. J. Macken 22370	46 C. J. Slane 15055	46 A. Fay 23537
46 W. H. Meehling 28849	46 B. M. Taylor 24360	46 J. J. Fogarty 22208
46 T. J. Mollohan 24339	46 E. J. Thibodore 11657	46 J. J. Foley 35714
46 J. J. Mooney 26239	46 C. J. Thompson 35752	46 T. G. Kane 7364
46 E. L. Mulaire 29817	46 J. A. Thompson 1524	46 E. J. Gallagher 22360
46 J. P. Mullarney 35726	46 W. J. Tighe 26988	46 T. J. Hoban 24118
46 J. Mulligan 26283	46 J. E. Trainor 34363	46 A. R. Ketchum 6195
46 L. J. Murphy 24336	46 P. C. Travers 15067	46 F. Lamson 9041
46 J. M. Murray 20191	46 J. J. Vornberger 32265	46 W. Lewis 6205
46 P. F. McCadden 18415	46 D. J. Walsh 20950	46 A. Lilyander 35851
46 A. T. McClutchy 36013	46 H. Weiderman 32267	46 J. A. Lutz 25133
		46 W. F. Lynch 17310

## TRANSFERS

From	To	From	To	From	To
1 R. Pottinger 17910.....	30	66 S. Ford 18911.....	9	202 L. O. Thornton 17769.....	222
1 F. A. Wilson 6722.....	30	66 J. J. McDonough 28433.....	9	203 R. E. King 36257.....	55
2 R. Aston 20795.....	171	68 R. T. Brickhard 32032.....	238	203 R. E. King 36257.....	55
2 E. Flickenger 14789.....	171	68 J. T. Coffey 2033.....	238	208 W. H. Schrontz 478.....	104
2 J. Hill 4444.....	171	68 E. L. Hill 29596.....	238	213 C. E. Malone 36169.....	171
2 E. D. Jacobs 19850.....	171	68 O. R. McNutt 23931.....	328	213 P. Nicholas 3389.....	443
7 F. Wilson 22830.....	234	68 H. D. Sheppard 18669.....	238	222 L. W. Payton 29064.....	20
8 W. H. Gearhart 23381.....	276	74 R. Hughes 4159.....	345	224 C. Bendele 32098.....	301
8 C. A. McCauley 26821.....	276	74 J. Kerwin 9432.....	10	224 C. C. Carothers 15466.....	140
9 H. T. Ford 32280.....	108	74 M. J. Mayerhofer 32146.....	10	224 L. Cottell 7520.....	301
9 S. Ford 18911.....	108	75 A. W. DeBaufre 20939.....	108	224 A. P. Hausinger 10887.....	140
9 W. Jeanes 32982.....	108	75 F. Gaphardt 36069.....	108	224 R. V. Jameson 25703.....	407
9 E. Larsh 8865.....	108	77 R. Anderson 16603.....	104	224 C. Scoregga 28570.....	140
9 J. S. McDonough 28433.....	108	79 J. J. Zaiser 13829.....	72	228 O. L. Connors 5329.....	26
9 D. J. O'Connor 33983.....	29	81 J. D. Gladden 22011.....	42	228 N. H. Hale 8471.....	26
9 L. Scullion 35051.....	108	81 E. H. Langstaff 9880.....	42	228 C. W. Johnson 33789.....	26
9 W. B. Underwood 23673.....	29	82 E. F. Brasch 17793.....	10	228 L. D. Roberts 36478.....	26
12 R. J. Campbell 23617.....	483	82 W. L. Doan 19049.....	107	228 J. A. Yeates 17217.....	26
12 J. Nissen 28398.....	258	83 P. J. Magee 36203.....	88	230 D. L. Evans 20926.....	140
12 C. T. Peterson 17203.....	195	98 W. H. Schrontz 478.....	208	230 A. W. Lagow 36467.....	140
18 F. Gossman 14928.....	340	103 W. B. McHenry 16109.....	20	230 P. Lyday 31658.....	140
18 L. Hargett 30250.....	340	104 E. Merkle 28426.....	93	230 J. A. Martin 33935.....	140
25 B. M. Damron 30006.....	151	104 C. Michel 26688.....	93	234 H. F. Kauertz 18795.....	485
26 E. W. Baldwin 18143.....	169	104 H. Pontius 23350.....	155	234 E. L. Mateer 23263.....	485
26 O. L. Connors 5329.....	228	104 L. Rothgeb 15907.....	93	238 E. C. Weston 29757.....	407
26 C. W. Johnson 33789.....	228	105 G. F. Mattick 31762.....	5	240 R. B. Allen 35590.....	485
26 L. D. Roberts 36478.....	228	109 M. B. Helmuth 32807.....	88	240 P. M. Hamilton 32954.....	485
26 J. A. Yeates 17217.....	228	109 N. O. Spyer 19829.....	208	240 L. Honea 26162.....	485
27 O. H. Blase 5001.....	185	114 B. L. Browning 15413.....	20	240 J. A. Kauertz 7340.....	485
30 A. E. Beam 27721.....	171	115 E. Cosner 34475.....	276	246 J. E. Coyne, Jr. 23369.....	72
30 L. Whitacre 3133.....	275	115 V. F. Martin 12634.....	276	246 W. Sheridan 36167.....	72
30 J. L. White 31922.....	275	115 R. E. Mullen 14897.....	276	258 J. A. Backlund 29083.....	111
32 W. R. Booker 24564.....	166	115 H. W. Schmidt 28924.....	276	262 J. B. Springer 32941.....	55
32 P. S. Coughlin 32144.....	166	115 G. B. Simpson 29491.....	276	262 O. L. Springer 33483.....	55
34 W. P. Evans 27643.....	24	120 R. E. Barbour 29333.....	386	275 L. Whitacre 3133.....	30
34 E. A. Moffitt 30725.....	24	120 E. H. Farmer 25437.....	52	275 J. White 31922.....	30
34 C. A. Routt 8371.....	24	120 D. Marx 36148.....	52	279 W. C. Botsford 33989.....	26
34 H. Stradling 11815.....	30	122 L. L. Hashberger 27181.....	243	279 E. J. Peshek 34692.....	26
34 C. E. Walls 17882.....	24	125 L. J. Blodgett 20729.....	78	279 M. J. Welch 23086.....	26
34 A. L. White 29782.....	24	125 P. Duphiney 24830.....	78	300 N. F. Wilson 14889.....	109
36 L. Landstrom 33447.....	114	125 M. A. Matikins 31920.....	78	301 J. L. Wallace 33427.....	435
36 B. L. Peterson 24469.....	114	136 L. E. Hofner 15459.....	328	309 J. W. Bowser 17395.....	14
39 J. O. Strough 30075.....	70	140 C. C. Carothers 15466.....	224	309 L. H. Fuller 32342.....	14
40 H. R. Kerwin 27969.....	30	140 H. E. Dolton 7526.....	230	309 J. A. Lang 30634.....	14
42 C. H. Kane 8623.....	300	140 G. Garrett 35383.....	230	309 W. J. Pfeiffer 24188.....	166
42 C. A. Keck 26161.....	65	140 J. F. Johnson 21435.....	230	309 B. J. Wales 32470.....	14
42 C. A. Medean 7924.....	65	140 J. A. Lyday 16754.....	230	311 F. C. Bray 11000.....	230
42 H. G. Thompson 31034.....	136	140 G. E. Moore 3400.....	230	311 G. D. Garrett 35383.....	140
46 F. Becker 27833.....	29	140 H. H. Shannon 35569.....	230	311 W. H. Gosnell 22962.....	230
46 P. Danford 11540.....	184	140 E. C. Willman 20562.....	435	311 C. S. Jordan 24026.....	140
46 D. C. King 22863.....	173	141 R. D. Thornton 7281.....	155	311 H. H. Shannon 35569.....	140
46 W. J. McGarry 1626.....	53	144 A. G. Beattie 13975.....	278	319 C. J. Moll 15454.....	105
46 W. J. Murphy 28029.....	29	151 A. W. Fischel 3021.....	392	326 E. W. Bryden 31735.....	9
46 G. Underwood 20749.....	29	151 J. A. Suter 20940.....	52	328 F. W. Cressy 24492.....	258
52 B. Collins 26163.....	386	151 G. W. Yahraus 28694.....	120	326 N. H. Hale 8471.....	228
52 E. H. Farmer 25437.....	120	155 L. P. Randall 23251.....	141	326 E. Storey 34234.....	26
52 W. Hill 28732.....	14	162 F. Lacroix 3308.....	386	326 H. M. Sutton 25712.....	55
52 G. S. Larson 28389.....	166	166 W. R. Booker 24564.....	120	344 G. D. Harner 31345.....	39
52 G. Larson 28389.....	120	166 J. L. Bridges 26379.....	32	344 R. R. Harner 35446.....	39
52 D. Marx 36148.....	120	166 R. Hall 30731.....	32	345 T. C. Baker 18369.....	55
52 B. J. Wales 32470.....	120	166 G. S. Larson 28389.....	52	353 W. D. Cook 18021.....	42
53 W. Quig 11906.....	29	169 W. J. Andrews 24626.....	26	359 G. F. Chase 27100.....	246
55 M. J. Welch 23086.....	228	169 E. W. Baldwin 18143.....	26	379 R. R. Thatcher 30191.....	144
57 F. H. Cooligan 29329.....	386	169 H. C. Little 32118.....	26	380 L. G. Arnold 22810.....	54
57 L. D. Scudder 25105.....	120	169 W. T. Middleton 35026.....	26	380 H. M. Byrnes 26908.....	54
57 E. A. Shiffer 25097.....	120	172 D. C. Amarine 25995.....	42	380 F. J. Camphous 28748.....	54
59 E. Baskin 36002.....	234	172 L. S. Blanchard 5737.....	300	380 J. T. Casey 33081.....	54
62 J. L. Reinhardt 17999.....	55	172 J. S. Theiss 30779.....	65	380 E. F. McKnight 18445.....	54
62 F. E. Stocklin 621.....	55	184 W. A. O'Rear 2904.....	443	380 W. C. Osterman, Jr. 36585.....	281
63 J. Martin 15883.....	2	185 O. H. Blase 5001.....	49	380 E. A. Weiser 14536.....	54
65 H. Carns 8999.....	54	185 O. Blase 33692.....	49	385 A. J. McClure 16590.....	28
65 H. Fox 4597.....	268	185 B. R. Prothro 31229.....	49	386 G. W. Swift 30055.....	5
65 F. E. Gauthier 24786.....	104	190 E. Boyle 21938.....	276	392 A. W. Fischel 3021.....	151
65 H. V. Johnson 30052.....	109	190 C. C. Hall 9703.....	258	397 W. F. Mullen 17875.....	258
65 C. J. Keck 26161.....	88	190 H. R. Shinnick 29486.....	195	397 W. A. Vilas 19915.....	69
65 J. Makowski 7496.....	243	195 G. Wilke 30583.....	190	401 C. Wolfe 14649.....	87
65 P. E. Simmons 35078.....	109	195 J. Wilke 29605.....	190	407 G. G. Dudley 18874.....	230
65 A. R. Steele 31187.....	42	202 M. W. Baughman 11391.....	222	407 J. Little 33222.....	230
66 H. T. Ford 32280.....	9	202 W. E. Peyton 9417.....	222	419 F. C. Meehan 36224.....	9

## MONEY REMITTED TO LOCALS ON ACCOUNT OF TRANSFER INDEBTEDNESS

Local	Sent	Local	Account of	Local	Sent	Local	Account of
132	\$7.00	27	E. Lynn 8477	69	2.50	397	W. A. Vilas 19915
26	3.00	279	E. J. Peshek 34692	224	9.00	46	W. J. Miller 12784
26	3.00	279	W. C. Botsford 33989	224	2.00	140	C. C. Carothers 15466
26	3.00	169	W. J. Andrews 24626	276	50.00	8	W. Moyer 22521
26	3.00	169	W. T. Middleton 35026	152	14.00	233	I. F. Piazza 24607
26	1.50	169	H. C. Little 32118	152	13.00	233	J. Cagliostro 24752
88	3.00	65	C. A. Keck 26161	246	7.00	359	G. F. Chase 27100
65	3.00	109	C. A. Mitchell 27219	70	6.00	39	C. C. Truitt 672
65	4.00	42	C. A. Medean 7924	70	6.00	39	F. Hogue 9723
65	10.00		So. Calif. District Council	222	2.50	202	W. E. Peyton 9417
			S. L. Greenwalt 23476	222	2.50	202	M. W. Boughman 11391
65	2.00	208	G. P. Belcher 25555	268	3.00	65	H. G. Fox 4597
483	2.50	12	R. J. Campbell 23617	302	25.00	144	I. A. Chaney 29920
20	30.00	12	C. B. McKay 26585	190	91.50	74	H. Belair 7295
32	4.50	166	R. B. Hall 30731	49	20.00	132	O. H. Blase, Jr. 33692
32	4.50	166	J. L. Bridges 26379	120	1.00	166	W. R. Booker 24564
32	1.00	309	R. B. Hall 30731	169	12.00	74	J. Evans 25467
104	3.00	65	F. E. Gauthier 24786	238	4.50	49	C. Hague 23157
169	22.00	74	J. Evans 25467	265	10.00	345	H. O'Neal 29305
98	20.00	74	W. E. Rowse 23155	350	10.00	47	F. W. Warnock 22936
258	1.50	397	A. A. Wattam 34510	350	10.00	386	A. J. Schultz 13039
281	19.00	65	T. H. Coleman 13860	1	2.00	471	T. Limes 5424
14	6.00	386	E. Carey 31152	20	13.50	12	C. B. McKay 26585
64	4.00	230	L. Payne 17236	52	3.50	166	G. Larson 28389
309	15.00	250	H. Salzman 9571	79	50.00	246	P. W. Curley 35400
142	4.80	72	C. N. Stafford 757	454	5.00	42	R. Duncan 23698
300	3.25	172	L. A. Gibbs 28113	26	30.00	5	J. Epperson 32888
54	4.00	380	E. McKnight 18445	70	6.00	39	L. J. Beasley 23969
54	20.00	104	L. L. Gorman 31273	70	6.00	39	W. R. Miles 10137
74	2.00	429	C. B. Baldwin 24754	230	12.00	407	C. T. Knight 25416
75	6.00	9	F. Gaphardt 36069	230	2.00	140	P. Lyday 31658
75	5.00	108	E. Stebbing 25017	230	7.00	140	J. A. Lyday 16754
172	6.00	64	J. A. Vineyard 14047	230	5.00	407	J. Little 33222
326	1.60	435	C. Dean 28906	345	11.00	47	O. C. Hays 21211
326	3.20	435	F. H. Laster 15305	155	1.50	104	H. Pontius 23350
228	1.70	428	J. S. Jones 22673	83	4.00	98	W. H. Schrontz 478
228	1.50	326	N. H. Hale 8471	407	3.00	230	D. R. Dalton 19091
328	1.50	136	L. E. Hofner 15459	46	18.00	67	F. W. Becker 27833
24	2.50	34	E. A. Moffitt 30725	72	1.00	31	E. Hockman 25442
105	2.00	319	C. J. Moll 15454	169	1.50	26	W. R. Andrews 23010
7	2.40	262	W. R. Johnston 35525	169	1.50	26	W. T. Middleton 35026
				140	1.60	435	E. C. Willman 20562

## OFFICERS ELECTED BY LOCAL UNIONS

Section 101 of our International Constitution provides that: "It shall be the duty of the corresponding secretary of each local to forward to the General Secretary-Treasurer, immediately after each election of officers, the names and addresses of the newly elected officers. The following local unions filed at headquarters the results of their latest election:

Local	City	President	Fin. Sec.	Rec. Sec.	Bus. Agt.
55	Memphis, Tenn.	F. Stocklin	E. W. Brinkmeyer		E. W. Brinkmeyer
75	Baltimore, Md.	F. R. Koop	J. P. Boyd		J. P. Boyd
81	Pasadena, Calif.	H. Hoggan	C. Moberay	H. Sanford	
171	Lorain, O.	H. Limes	C. W. Maurath		
228	Tulsa, Okla.	J. A. Yeates	H. A. Brocker		
240	Montgomery, Ala.	H. Cottrell	J. E. Steele	J. Knight	J. E. Steele
281	Boise, Idaho	C. H. Caldwell	M. C. Garrett	M. C. Garrett	
300	Bakersfield, Calif.	C. H. Collins	H. J. Ward	H. J. Ward	
345	Miami, Fla.				A. J. Miller

### TRANSFERS (Continued)

From	To	From	To	From	To
435	C. Dean 28906.....326	435	P. Lyday 31658.....230	440	J. A. Boldt 30590.....172
435	F. H. Laster 15305.....326	435	C. H. McKim 17508.....140	454	E. Carroll 7788.....260
435	W. W. Laster 15307.....326	435	E. C. Willman 20562.....140		

# WOOD WIRE & METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

ORGANIZED DECEMBER 15, 1899

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department.

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

General President—Wm. J. McSorley, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.  
 First Vice President—Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.  
 Second Vice President—C. J. Haggerty, 2416 McCready St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Third Vice President—Jos. H. Duty, 1901 5th Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Fourth Vice President—M. F. Nealon, 311 Putnam St., Scranton, Pa.  
 Fifth Vice President—John P. Cook, 5 Bartlett Ave., Arlington, Mass.  
 Sixth Vice President—Ora Kress, 2628 E. 3d St., Dayton, Ohio.  
 Seventh Vice President—Fred Canfield, 208 20th St. N. E., Cedar Rapids, Ia.  
 General Secretary-Treasurer—Terry Ford, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

## STATE AND DISTRICT COUNCILS

Buckeye State Council, composed of Locals 1, 2, 24, 28, 30, 47, 71, 126, 171, 213 and 275. Chas. J. Case, Room 61, Leverone Bldg., 4 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 California State Council, composed of Locals 42, 65, 81, 83, 88, 109, 122, 144, 172, 243, 260, 268, 278, 300, 302, 353, 379, 434 and 440. J. O. Dahl, 410 3d St., San Rafael, Calif. Phone S. R. 1052.  
 Capitol District Council, composed of Locals 120, 166 and 386. Meets 3d Sunday of month alternately in affiliated cities. A. Dinsmore, 365 Lathrope Ave., Schenectady, N. Y.  
 Central New York District Council, composed of Locals 14, 52, 57, 151 and 392. Meets 1 o'clock, 1st Sunday of month, Labor Temple, Syracuse, N. Y. Henry Warren, 211 Scottwood Ave., Elmira Hts., N. Y.  
 Florida East Coast District Council, composed of Locals 345 and 455. Meets 1st Wednesday of month, 517 E. 8th St., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Carl M. Haefner, General Delivery, Lake Worth, Fla.  
 Golden Gate District Council, composed of Locals 65, 88, 98, 109, 122, 144, 243, 268, 278 and 302. Meets first Sunday of month, alternately in the cities represented by the affiliated locals. E. K. Rhodes, 49 Julian Ave., San Francisco, Calif.  
 Greater New York District Council, composed of Locals 46, 244 and 308. Meets 2d Tuesday at Teutonia Hall, 154 Third Ave., New York, N. Y.  
 Illinois State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 19, 20, 36, 64, 74, 103, 110, 114, 121, 197, 209, 222, 336, 378 and 446. Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.  
 Interstate District Council, composed of Locals 12 and 84. Meets quarterly in alternate cities. J. D. Meldahl, 305 So. 63d Ave. W., Duluth, Minn.  
 Massachusetts State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 25, 31, 72, 99, 123, 139, 142, 246 and 254. Meets quarterly, 47 Hanover St., Boston, Mass. John P. Cook, 5 Bartlett Ave., Arlington, Mass.  
 Mississippi Valley District Council, composed of Locals 64, 73 and 259. Meets 3d Sunday of month, Fifth St. at St. Louis Ave., East St. Louis, Ill. H. J. Hagen, 4750 Highland Ave., St. Louis, Mo.  
 New Jersey State Council, composed of Locals 29, 66, 67, 85, 102, 106, 143, 162, 173, 250 and 346. Meets 3d Sunday, Labor Center, Washington St., Newark, N. J. F. A. Fetridge, P. O. Box 342, High Bridge, N. J.  
 Oregon State Council, composed of Locals 54 and 380. W. A. Himstreet, 211 Labor Temple, Portland, Ore.  
 Southern California District Council, composed of Locals 42, 81, 172, 260, 353 and 440. Meets 1st Saturday of month, 2:30 P. M., Labor Temple, Los Angeles. Fred N. Coffey, 616 Boccaccio Ave., Venice, Calif.  
 Twin City District Council, composed of Locals 190 and 483. Meets 1st Sat. each month, 1:00 P. M. alternately in each city, the odd month at 310 E. Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. and the even month at the Labor Temple, 418 No. Franklin Ave., St. Paul, Minn. Walter Frank, 310 E. Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 Washington State Council, composed of Locals 77, 104 and 155. Meets quarterly. R. E. Moore, R. F. D. No. 5, Box 83, Seattle, Wash.  
 Westchester District Council, composed of Locals 46, 152, 226 and 233. Meets 1st Tuesday at 8 P. M., Odd-fellows Hall, 72 No. Broadway, Yonkers. David Christie, 11 William St., Yonkers, N. Y.  
 Western New York District Council, composed of Locals 32 and 309. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St., Buffalo, N. Y. Tel., Garfield 2732.  
 West Penn District Council, composed of Locals 33, 76 and 263. Meets 4th Sunday, 1901 5th Ave. J. H. Duty, 1901 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

## PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, doz.....	\$ .25	Jurisdiction Award Book.....	.20
Apprentice Indentures .....	.50	Labels, per 50.....	.35
Arrearage Notices .....	.50	Lapel Button .....	.50
Charter .....	2.00	Letterheads, Official .....	.70
Charter and Outfit.....	15.00	Manual "How to Run a Union Meeting".....	.10
Constitution .....	.15	Membership Book, Clasp.....	1.25
Contractor Certificates .....	.50	Membership Book, Small.....	1.00
Dating Stamp .....	.50	Reports, Long Form, per doz.....	.40
Dues Stamps, per 100.....	.15	Reports, Short Form, per doz.....	.60
Envelopes, Official, per 100.....	1.00	Seal .....	4.50
Envelopes, Gen. Sec.-Treas. Addressed, per doz.....	.25	Secretary Order Book .....	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 150 pages.....	4.75	Secretary Receipt Book.....	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 400 pages.....	8.50	Solicitor Certificates .....	.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 600 pages.....	14.25	Stamp Pad .....	.25
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 700 pages.....	20.00	Statements of Indebtedness.....	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 800 pages.....	23.00	Transfers .....	.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 900 pages.....	25.00	Treasurer Cash Book.....	1.00
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1000 pages.....	27.50	Triplicate Receipts .....	.35
		Withdrawal Cards .....	.60
		Working Permits .....	.35



# Meeting Places and Addresses of Local Secretaries

ALWAYS CONSULT THE LATEST ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL IN CORRESPONDING  
WITH LOCAL SECRETARIES

- 1 Columbus, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 E. Chestnut St., Room 514. J. Warren Limes, 1901 Aberdeen Ave. Phone Lawndale 0541.
- 2 Cleveland, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Plasterers' Hall, 1651 E. 24th St. Ex. Bd. meets alternate Fri., 7:30 p. m. Frank Smith, B. A., 1355 Central Ave. Tel. CHerry 0031. J. M. Farrar, Fin. Sec., 15004 Elm Ave., E. Cleveland, Ohio. Phone, POTomac 2038.
- 4 Scranton, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Room 211 Adlin Hall, cor. Adams Ave. and Linden St. Wm. Horan, 2625 No. Main Ave. Phone 2-5767.
- 5 Detroit, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., at 3111 Elmwood Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 7 p. m. Harry Kiff, 3454 Field Ave. Phone, PL 3427. E. R. Miottell, B. A., 2740 Elmwood Ave. Apt. 38.
- 7 Birmingham, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 7 p. m., Pythian Temple, 310 18th St. J. R. Davis, 701 No. 12th St.
- 8 Des Moines, Ia.—Meets Thurs., Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 216 Locust St. O. E. Simpson, 621 E. 16th St.
- 9 Washington, D. C.—Meets every Mon., 721 6th St. N. W. Exec. Bd. meets every Fri. Timothy A. Hill, 228 11th St. N. E. Phone Lincoln 2028.
- 10 Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 2d Floor, Dorsen Bldg., 2218 No. 3d St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 8 p. m. Mike Zahn, B. A. and Fin. Sec., 308 A East Clarence St. Phone, Locust 1956. Chas. Duerr, Cor. Sec., 3343 N. 20th St. Phone, Hop. 8684-W. Office phone, Locust 1956.
- 11 Norfolk, Va.—Meets 1st Mon., Eagles' Home, 630 Boutetourt St. H. J. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 121 (B).
- 12 Duluth, Minn.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 119 W. 2d St. J. D. Meldahl, 1107 E. First St. Phone Hemlock 331.
- 14 Rochester, N. Y.—Meets every Mon. eve., 341 Clarissa St. Chas. H. Carey, Sr., 215 Depew St. Phone, Genessee 2281-J.
- 18 Louisville, Ky.—Meets 1st Wed., 644 So. Shelby St. Ex. Bd. meets Wed. Geo. Kettler, 1331 Winter Ave.
- 19 Joliet, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., Schoette's Hall, 127 E. Jefferson St. Dorn Johnston, 2112 Cass St.
- 20 Springfield, Ill.—Meets every Sat., 9:30 a. m., 219 No. 5th St. L. Rodier, 920 Bryn Mawr Blvd.
- 23 Bridgeport, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 847 Main St., Park Theatre Bldg. J. R. Piccirillo, 117 No. Washington Ave.
- 24 Toledo, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., C. L. U. Hall, 912 Adams St. Paul Royer, 2116 Airline Ave.
- 25 Springfield, Mass.—Meets 3d Sun., 11 a. m., 43 Mason St. L. A. Moquin, B. A., 145 Orchard St. Wm. H. Dion, Sec., 43 Mason St. Phone, 3-3547.
- 26 Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets Sun., 9:30 a. m., 527½ W. Second St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 7:30 p. m. O. R. Ballard, 911 N. W. 32d St.
- 27 Kansas City, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 14th St. and Woodland. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. 5 to 6 p. m. at Lab. Tem. Elwood Eshe, 3033 Elmwood Ave. Phone, Linwood 3085.
- 28 Youngstown, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., 22 East Broadman St. Bldg. Trades Hdqrs. C. P. Yeager, 445 Werner St. Phone, 75755.
- 29 Atlantic City, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Eagles Hall, 12 So. Michigan Ave., Atlantic City. Hours 8 to 9 p. m. Edw. Murphy, 206 No. 1st St., Pleasantville, N. J.
- 30 Dayton, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Hamiel Bldg., Fifth and Ludlow Sts. Phone Fulton 2681. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 11 a. m., 4th Floor Hall, Wm. P. Evans, Phillipsburg, Ohio
- 31 Holyoke, Mass.—Meets 1st and 2d Thurs., Caledonia Bldg., 189 High St. Alfred Paille, 728 Chicopee St., Williamsett, Mass. Dial 2-4632 Holyoke.
- 32 Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Hoerner's Hall, 246 Sycamore St. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St. Tel. Garfield 2732.
- 33 Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Plumbers Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Mon., 8:00 p. m., following regular meetings. H. F. Thompson, Plumbers Bldg., 1901 Fifth Ave.
- 34 Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Meets 1st Tues., Carpenters' Hall, 209 W. Berry St. V. L. Schory, 1626 Oakland St. Tel., Anthony 19872.
- 36 Peoria, Ill.—Meets 1st Wed., Room 4, Lab. Tem., Jackson and Jefferson Sts. Node Taneyhill, B. A., and Sec., 513 Lincoln Ave.
- 39 Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Paperhangers' Hall, 3d Floor, 18 W. Market St. Geo. H. Stevenson, 5128 E. North St. Tel., Irvington 6855.
- 40 Anderson, Ind.—Meets 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 806½ Main St. David N. Watkins, R. R. No. 1.
- 42 Los Angeles, Calif.—Meets every Fri., 8:00 p. m., Room 702, Lab. Tem., 540 Maple Ave. L. Mashburn, B. A., 209 E. 99th St. Tel. Thornwall 2903. R. A. Jones, Sec., 1735 W. 39th St. Tel., V. E. 5147.
- 43 Salt Lake City, Utah—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. C. H. Worden, 915 S. 8 East. Tel., Hyland 5186-W.
- 44 Evansville, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Central Labor Bldg., 8th and Main St. E. R. Jameson, R. R. 3, Newburg, Ind.
- 46 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 1322 Third Ave. Ex. Bd., 1st and 3d Fri. Sec. at hall daily, 8 to 4:30, except Thurs. Walter Matthews, 1322 Third Ave. Tel., Butterfield 8-7109.
- 47 Cincinnati, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Room 308, Brotherhood Bldg., Court and Vine Sts. Ira Koble, B. A., 4025 Runnymede Ave. Phone, Kirby 2262-R. Wm. Cady, Sec., 3944 Glenmore Ave., Cheviot, O. Phone, Montana 0984-J.
- 48 Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., R. 6 Tejon and Colo. Ave., Stratton Bldg. W. T. Davidson, 417 W Platte St.
- 49 Pueblo, Colo.—Meets 1st Mon., Room 5, Lab. Tem., Victoria and Union Ave. T. A. Dunlap, 1202 Brown Ave.
- 52 Utica, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Frank F. Percac-ciante, 1417 Nye Ave.

- 53 Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Mon., Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon. after local meeting, Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. James Leyden, Fin. Sec., 2013 E. Loney St. Chas. Sweeney, B. A., 5026 Hazel Ave. Office, Room 508 Fox Bldg., 16 Market St. Tel., Allegheny 8439.
- 54 Portland, Ore.—Meets every Fri., 8:00 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri., 7:00 p. m., 203 Lab. Tem. W. A. Himstreet, 2 Labor Temple.
- 55 Memphis, Tenn.—Meets 2d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Memphis Lab. Tem., 565 Beale St. E. W. Brinkmeyer, 988 Tulley St.
- 57 Binghamton, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues. C. L. U. Hall, 53 State St., Albert Miller, 7 Telegraph St.
- 59 Jacksonville, Fla.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 815 W. Union St. Geo. W. Manley, 815 W. Union St.
- 62 New Orleans, La.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 8 p. m., Electrical Workers Home. Ex. Bd. meets 7 p. m. A. G. Siegel, 3135 Milan St.
- 63 Richmond, Va.—Meets 3d Thurs., Trade and Labor Assembly Hall, 11 Marshall St. J. G. Duggan, 1319 W. Main St.
- 64 East St. Louis, Ill.—Meets 3d Wed., B. T. Hall, 5th St. at St. Louis Ave., 7:30 p. m. F. J. Wilbert, R. R. No. 2, St. Louis Rd., Collinsville, Ill.
- 65 San Francisco, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 224 Guerrero St. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri., 8 p. m., same hall. Jas. Healy, Sec. and B. A., 1017 Alabama St. Tel. Valencia 8120
- 66 Trenton, N. J.—Meets 1st Sun., 2 p. m., 308 Hewitt Ave. Chris Beckmann, 308 Hewitt Ave., Deutzville, Trenton, N. J.
- 67 Jersey City, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Orpheum Bldg., 583 Summit St. Ex. Bd., same nights. P. W. Mullane, 199 Wilkinson Ave.
- 68 Denver, Colo.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Bldg. Trades Club, 1031 17th St. J. H. Mitchell, B. A., 1064 Clarkson St. Cherry 0702. G. E. Lindquist, Fin. Sec., 1125 E. 6th Ave.
- 69 Butte, Mont.—Meets 1st Sun., Carpenters' Hall. Thos. Ryan, 1825 So. Montana St.
- 70 Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 3117 No. 14th St. C. C. Truitt, 3117 No. 14th St., R. R. 5.
- 71 Akron, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 35 So. Howard St. A. Nicholson, 171 No. Adolph St.
- 72 Boston, Mass.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Wells Memorial Bldg., 985 Washington St. Ex. Bd., 1st and 3d Wed. John Carrigan, Fin. Sec., 5 Saxton St., Dorchester, Mass. Day Room and Office, 985 Washington St. Frank Conway, B. A., 20 Assabet St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 5018. Office, 985 Washington St.
- 73 St. Louis, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 4709 Easton Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10:00 a. m. to 12:00 m. H. L. Beerman, Fin. Sec., 5352 Magnolia Ave. H. J. Hagen, B. A., 4750 Highland Ave. Tel. Forest 9357.
- 74 Chicago, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lathers' Hall, 731 So. Western Ave. Ex. Bd., Fri., 7 p. m. Edward Menard, Fin. Sec., 731 So. Western Ave. Tel. Seeley 1667. Wm. Haun, Cor. Sec., 6450 So. Green St.
- 75 Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Mon., 8 p. m., Hahn Hall, S. E. corner Washington and Jefferson Sts. J. P. Boyd, 709 E. 30th St. University 7638.
- 76 Sharon, Pa.—Meets 2d Tues., 79 West State St. B. H. Goodall, Jr., 325 Sterling Ave.
- 77 Everett, Wash.—Meets Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., Lombard Ave. Fred H. Michel, R. F. D. No. 3, Box 637.
- 78 Hartford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., 8 p. m., 172 Tower Ave. A. E. Boudreau, 172 Tower Ave.
- 79 Worcester, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Tues. Geo. Dearing, B. A., 23 Clarendon St. H. G. Reed, 44 Myrtle St.
- 81 Pasadena, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 34 E. Walnut St. Claude Mobray, 3851 Blanche St. Phone, W. A. 2831 Madison St. Phone, 2-8212.
- 82 South Bend, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Labor Temple, 103 W. LaSalle Ave. B. F. Mitchell, 919 E.
- 83 Fresno, Calif.—Meets 1st Thurs., 534 Chestnut Ave. R. E. Linderstrand, 1554 Mono St.
- 84 Superior, Wis.—Meets 2d Wed., Lab. Hall, 1710 Broadway. Ed. Lund, 1908 Lamborn Ave.
- 85 Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Institute, 955 Elizabeth Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m. John B. McGarry, Sec., 312 Walnut St. James M. Temple, B. A., 28 Schneider Ave., Union, N. J. Phone, Unionville 2-0403-J.
- 87 Reading, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 87 Orioles Bldg., South 8th St. H. D. Brubaker, 235 Sterley St., Shillington, Pa. Bell Phone, 2-1284.
- 88 Oakland, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 562 11th St. Ex. Bd., every Sat., 10 a. m. to 12 m., Rm. 3, Lab. Tem. J. C. Reynolds, 2236 San Antonio Ave., Alameda, Calif.
- 93 Spokane, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Fraternal Hall, 305½ Riverside Ave. Emil Krohn, 521 Shannon Ave.
- 97 Toronto, Ont., Canada.—Meets Mon., Lab. Tem., 167 Church St. Ex. Bd. meets before each meeting. H. Weller, 193½ Coleman Ave.
- 98 Stockton, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Friday, Lab. Tem. A. Lopez, Rt. 4, Box 427 P.
- 99 Lynn, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 520 Washington St., Lab. Tem. Kenneth Ober, 5 Rowell Ave., Beverly, Mass. Phone, Beverly 1424-W.
- 102 Newark, N. J.—Meets 2d Tues., 8:30 p. m., Union Labor Center, 260 Washington St. Ex. Bd. meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m. Wm. Hutchinson, B. A., 25 Orchard St., Nutley, N. J. Tel., Nutley 2-3683. John J. Vohden, Jr., Sec., 2026 Kay Ave., Union, N. J. Tel., Unionville 2-0979.
- 103 Chicago Heights, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., 8 p. m., 1144 Park Ave. Lee Roy Patton, 1144 Park Ave. Phone, CH. 2662.
- 104 Seattle, Wash.—Meets every Fri., Lab. Tem., Room 9. E. F. McLaughlin, pro. tem., 3942 Bozeman.
- 105 Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets 3d Mon., Grand Rapids Labor Temple Assoc., 415 Ottawa Ave., N. W. A. H. Spaman, 1135 Sigsbee St., S. E.
- 106 Plainfield, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Trades Council Hall, 233 W. Front St. H. Swartz, 1430 Bradford St. Phone, Plainfield 6-0410-J.
- 107 Hammond, Ind.—Meets 2d Tues., Hammond Lab. Tem., Oakley and Sibley Sts. C. W. Coyle, 515 Sibley St. Phone, Hammond 1827-M.
- 108 Wilmington, Del.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Irish-American Hall, 610 French St. Chas. Hartman, R. D. No. 2, Newark, Del. Phone, Kemblesville, Pa. 24R5.
- 109 Sacramento, Calif.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem., 8th and I Sts. Ex. Bd. meets Sat. a. m. H. S. Hyberger, Fin. Sec., 3200 22d Ave. Mail Address, R. I. Box 1331. Phone, Cap. 511. Ed. Sands, Rec. Secy., Labor Temple.
- 110 Kankakee, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., 265 E. Merchant St. Frank Erzinger, 1557 Crowell St.
- 111 Madison, Wis.—Meets 2d Fri., Labor Tem., 309 W. Johnston St. Orville Knee, 2326 Willard Ave.
- 114 Rockford, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, 114 So. Wyman St. Geo. Borst, 344 King St.
- 115 Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 90 1st Ave. H. C. Schutzman, R. R. 1. Tel., Dial 32286.
- 120 Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Labor Temple. Edw. Hunt, 330 Veeder Ave. Phone 4-2177.
- 121 Aurora, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., E. Main St. A. J. Plant, 1137 Grove St.
- 122 Salinas, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., Watsonville. Ex. Bd. meets 7 p. m. E. E. Laney, 217 Van Ness Ave., Watsonville, Calif. Tel., 990-W.
- 123 Brockton, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., 71 Center St., Room 6. H. L. Reagan, 157 Winthrop St.
- 124 Beckley W. Va.—Meets Fri., Central Labor Council Bldg. E. G. Nichols, E. Beckley, W. Va.

- 125 Waterbury, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., B. T. C. Hall, 44 Scovill St. Fred Duphiney, 637 Watertown Ave.
- 126 Canton, Ohio—Meets 1st Tues., 7:30 p. m., Painters' Hall, 2d floor, 212 Court Ave., No. Canton. H. W. Little, Schneider Rd., R. D. No. 7, No. Canton, Ohio.
- 132 Topeka, Kan.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. R. A. Florence, 1316 Kellam Ave. Phone, 31490.
- 136 Omaha, Neb.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Ex. Bd., 7 p. m., Wed., Labor Temple. Bruce Sprecher, 2703 Pinkney St. Phone, Webster 6347.
- 137 Augusta, Me.—Meets 3d Wed., G. A. R. Hall, Water St. Andrew Tuttle, 20 Allen St. Tel., 76-J.
- 139 Fall River, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., 971 Slade St. Albert Gagnon, 971 Slade St.
- 140 Dallas, Tex.—Meets 8 p. m., 1st and 3d Mon., 1803 Commerce St. A. J. Garrett, Bus. Agt., 2002 Mar-salis St. W. D. Hall, 4822 Parry Ave. Phone 3-8523.
- 141 Bellingham, Wash.—Meets 1st Mon., 1400 Harris Ave., So. Bellingham. Roy Brown, 2315 Queen St.
- 142 Waltham, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., McGlinchey Bldg., 645 Main St. Frank Burke, B. A., 372 River St. Waltham 2431-R. Michael Mooney, 27 Liberty St. Phone, Waltham 2364-J.
- 143 Paterson, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Institute, 359 Van Houten St. Anthony Braddell, Sec., Sal. Maso, B. A. 359 Van Houten St.
- 144 San Jose, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 72 No. Second St. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10:30 a. m. R. A. Judson, 431 Hull Ave. Phone, Ballard, 8147.
- 147 Winnipeg, Man., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Tem., James St. J. A. Allen, 134 Evanson St.
- 151 Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 215½ Grace St. E. J. Roberts, 215½ Grace St. Phone, 5-4712.
- 152 White Plains, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., 208 Hamilton Ave., White Plains. A. A. Pelletier, 52 Stevens St.
- 155 Tacoma, Wash.—Meets every Thurs., 8 p. m., Carpen- ters' Hall, 1012½ So. Tacoma Ave. R. D. Thorn- ton, 9021 So. Yakima Ave.
- 158 Dubuque, Iowa.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 9th and Locust So. H. L. Dean, 1510 Adair St.
- 162 Hackensack, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 36 Bergen St. Fred Eichenauer, B. A., 108 Lawrence St. Phone, Hackensack 2-1332. G. E. Barber, 124 Prospect Pl., Rutherford, N. J.
- 165 La Porte, Ind.—Meets 2d Fri., 8 p.m., 112 A St. H. T. Lange, 112 A St.
- 166 Albany, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem., Beaver St. Harold Hay, 385 Second Ave. A. Clother, Sr., B. A., R. F. D. 1, Delmar, N. Y. Phone, 9-1325.
- 169 Enid, Okla.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Trades Council Bldg., 130 E. Bdw. R. E. Brooks, 611 W. Oklahoma.
- 171 Lorain, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Sun., 10 a. m., 1544 Oberlin Ave. C. W. Maurath, 1544 Oberlin Ave.
- 172 Long Beach, Calif.—Meets every Fri., Lab. Tem., 1231 Locust St. R. L. Smith, 139 W. Neece St. R. 2, Box 149.
- 173 Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets 2d Fri., 223 Smith St. Harry Farnsworth, Sec., 279 Main St., So. River, N. J. Knud Aggerholm, B. A., Bldg. Trades Hall. Phone, Perth Amboy 4-1693. Residence 36 Ever- green Ave., Fords, N. J.
- 184 Wheeling, W. Va.—J. L. Bonene, 720 Market St.
- 185 Wichita, Kan.—Meets 1st Fri., 7:30 p. m., 2000 E. Franklin Rd. Howard Troy, pro. tem., Derby, Kans.
- 190 Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., 310 E. Hennepin Ave. Ex. Bd. meets each Thurs., 310 E. Hennepin Ave. Walter Frank, 310 E. Hennepin Ave.
- 195 Fargo, N. D.—Meets 2d Wed., Union Hall, Palm Room, 226 Broadway. Hans Hanson, 1417 8th Ave. N.
- 197 Rock Island, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Lab. Tem., Rock Island. R. J. Brundage, 2335 31st St., Moline, Ill.
- 202 Champaign, Ill.—Meets 2d Fri., Labor Hall. Wm. F. Betz, 106 No. Fair St. Phone, 2242.
- 203 Springfield, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 315½ Boonville Ave. Orle Miller, 914 W. Locust St. Phone, 8579.
- 208 Reno, Nevada.—Meets 3d Fri., Musicians' Hall, Com- mercial and Chestnut Sts. W. O. Bates, 1310 Wells Ave. Mail address: 300 Vassar Ave.
- 209 La Salle, Ill.—Meets 4th Sun., 2 p. m., at 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill. LeRoy B. Liesse, 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill.
- 212 Missoula, Mont.—Meets 1st Sun., 515 No. 4th St. A. E. Golder, 515 No. 4th St.
- 213 Newark, Ohio.—Meets 1st Mon., 115 W. Church St. J. W. Kennedy, 63 No. Williams St.
- 214 Tampa Fla.—Meets 2d Thurs., 8 p. m., Bricklayers & Plasterers' Hall, 16th St. and 11th Ave. W. B. Roach, 2601 Corina St.
- 215 New Haven, Conn.—Meets 3d Fri., Trade Council Hall, 215 Meadow St.—Edwin Balliet, 195 Lombard St.
- 222 Danville, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 829 E. Harrison St. Lincoln Peterson, Fin. Sec., 829 E. Harrison St. B. W. Cronkhite, B. A., 1034½ E. Main St.
- 224 Houston, Texas.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Houston La- bor Temple, 509 Louisiana St. Ex. Bd., Sat., 10 a. m. Louis George, 5401 Kolb St. Phone, Taylor 5876.
- 225 Kenosha, Wis.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., 63d St. and 26th Ave. Wm. Van Kammen, Rt. 3, Box 255A.
- 226 Yonkers, N. Y.—Meet 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Odd- fellows Hall, No. Broadway. David Christie, 11 Wil- liam St.
- 228 Tulsa, Okla.—Meets Mon. H. A. Brocker, 1427 E. 2d St.
- 230 Forth Worth, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Lab. Tem. G. H. Roberts, 1508 E. Morphy St.
- 232 Racine, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Union Hall, Wisconsin St. bet. 4th and 5th Sts. H. M. Olson, 2603 Olive St.
- 233 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—Meets 4th Fri., 44-48 So. 4th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. J. Octave Dussault, 30 E. 4th St. Tel. Oakwood 1354.
- 234 Atlanta, Ga.—Meets Tues., 7:30 p. m., cor. Piedmont and Auburn Aves. Jack Bailey, 1089 Harwell St., N. W.
- 238 Albuquerque, N. M.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 1316 Sawmill Rd. C. L. Wasmer, Rt. 3, Box 612.
- 240 Montgomery, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Standard Drug Store, cor. High and Jackson. J. E. Steele, 32 Stewart St.
- 243 Santa Rosa, Calif.—Meets 2d Mon., Carpenters' Hall. A. L. Fautley, 305 12th St., Petaluma, Calif. Phone, 110-J.
- 244 Brooklyn—Kings and Queens Counties, N. Y.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Willoughby and Myrtle Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Fri. Edw. J. An- glim, 3402 Ave. L.
- 246 Lowell, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., St. Charles Hotel, 532 Middlesex St. Charles L. Chase, 14 Robeson St. Phone, 1210.
- 250 Morristown, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 5 South St. L. Beekman, B. A., 185½ Fairchild Ave. Phone, Morristown 4-3163-J. J. F. Singleton, 6 Sylvan Ter- race, Summit, N. J. Tel., Summit 6-4390-W.
- 252 San Bernardino, Calif.—O. F. Gregory, P. T., 295 E. 11th St.
- 254 New Bedford, Mass.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Temple, Pleasant St. James Lord, 328 Ashley Blvd.
- 258 Billings, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Cooks & Wait- ers Hall, Babcock Bldg. O. L. Aanes, Box 744.
- 259 Granite City, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2:30 p. m., Tri City Central Trades Council Hall, Niedringham Ave. and State St. Jacob Zimmer, 501 No. Fillmore., Ed- wardsville, Ill.
- 260 San Diego, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Tem., 621 6th St. Wm. Bakeman, 3653 Mississippi St.
- 262 Nashville, Tenn.—Meets each Mon., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem., 212 8th Ave. N. W. E. Marshall, Ocoola Ave., R. No. 2. Phone 7-6108-W.
- 263 New Brighton, Pa.—Meets 1st Fri., Painters' Hall. W. Bridgewater. H. C. Eiler, 1311 Penn Ave.
- 265 Chattanooga, Tenn.—Pruda Morgan, 215 East 2d St.
- 268 San Rafael, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 410 3d St. J. O. Dahl, 410 3d St. Phone S. R. 1052.

- 275 Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets 1st Wed., Lab. Tem. Sherman T. Clear, 1350 Central Ave.
- 276 Waterloo, Iowa.—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall, 310½ W. 4th St. C. L. Jolls, R. 4. Phone, 3038-J.
- 278 San Mateo, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon. Ex. Bd. meets 7 p. m., Bldg. Tr. Hall. J. A. Brogan, 807 2d Ave. Phone, 6904.
- 279 Joplin, Mo.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Hall, 6 Joplin St. E. Downer, 709 Chestnut St. Phone, 3327.
- 281 Boise, Idaho.—Meets 2d Tues., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. M. C. Garrett, R. D. No. 5.
- 282 Yakima, Wash.—Meets Wed., 20 So. 10th St. John A. Vann, 20 So. 10th St.
- 286 Stamford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., Carpenters' Hall, Gay St. Harry Johnson, 11 Orchard Pl., Coscob, Conn. Phones, Green. 2772 and Stamford 4-6229.
- 292 Charleston, W. Va.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Room 26, Lab. Tem., 18 Alderson St. E. V. Stricker, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 84B.
- 299 Sheboygan, Wis.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Union Hall, 632 N. 8th St. Herbert Haack, Fin. Sec., 1217 Mallman Ct. Elmer Haack, B. A., 1227 Georgia Ave. Tel., 3537-W.
- 300 Bakersfield, Calif.—Meets 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., 21st and I St. H. J. Ward, 1803 Alta Vista Dr.
- 301 San Antonio, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., North St. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 9:00 a. m., Lab. Tem. J. W. Powers, acting sec., 339 Kayton Ave.
- 302 Vallejo, Calif.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem., 314 Virginia St. Wm. Gellinger, Jr., Fin. Sec., R. F. D. No. 2. Box 2040, Napa, Calif. Phone, 738-J, Napa. A. L. Lawrence, B. A., 1100 Kentucky St. Phone, 581-J Vallejo.
- 305 Great Falls, Mont.—Meets 1st Tues., Painters' Hall, cor. 7th and Central. M. M. Milligan, 220—6th Ave. So.
- 308 New York, N. Y.—Meets every Wed. Ex. Bd. every Mon., 210 E. 104th St. J. M. Vacirca, 703 E. 187th St., Bronx, New York, N. Y. Tel., Raymond 9-3458.
- 309 Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 p. m., Central Labor Hall. Claus Ross, 15 Cowden Pl.
- 311 Amarillo, Tex.—Meets each Thurs., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Rex A. Teed, 1520 E. 7th St.
- 319 Muskegon, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 2 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall. Clyde L. Brunette, 358 E. Walton Ave.
- 328 Cheyenne, Wyo.—Meets 1st Mon., United Mine Workers' Bldg. Archie B. Darling, Allison Tracts. Tel., 7376.
- 330 Durham, N. C.—Meets Sat. 2 p. m., Painters' Hall, 122½ E. Main St. S. P. Tindal, 808 Pine St.
- 332 Victoria, B. C., Canada.—Meets 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, Courtney St. James Wilson, 946 Caledonia Ave.
- 336 Quincy, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem. 9th St. Geo. Miller, 822 So. 13th St.
- 337 Macon, Ga.—Meets 1st and 4th Tues., 525 Craft St. Pierce Fowler, 123 Mutual Ave. Phone, Davis 1027-J.
- 340 Lexington, Ky.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, No. Broadway. G. Irvin, 206 Race St.
- 344 Lafayette, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. Geo. Anderson, 2024 Scott St.
- 345 Miami, Fla.—Meets 2d Wed., 925 N. E. 1st Ave. A. W. Dukes, 1430 N. W. 37th.
- 346 Asbury Park, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Bldg. Trades Hall, Madison Ave. and Main St. Otto Fowler, 1498 Monroe Ave.
- 350 Portsmouth, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 115 Glover St. F. A. Kline, 115 Glover St.
- 353 Santa Monica, Calif.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., 1914 11th St. F. N. Coffey, 616 Boccaccio Ave., Venice, Calif.
- 359 Providence, R. I.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 48 Snow St., Providence, R. I. Chas. M. Trice, Box 28, Oaklawn, R. I. Res. 32 Brookdale Ave., Oak Lawn, R. I.
- 360 London, Ont.—Meets 3d Fri., Labor Tem., Dundas St. Sam Miller, 560 Grosvenor St.
- 374 Phoenix, Ariz.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., 17th Ave. and Jefferson St. Carl H. Burros, 1113 E. Polk St.
- 378 Marion, Ill.—Meets 1st Sun., 9 a. m., Lab. Tem., Murphysboro, Ill. Floyd Borden, 1821 Logan St., Murphysboro, Ill. Tel. 67.
- 379 Santa Barbara, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Hall No. 3, Labor Temple. Alex. Cook, 2 S. Salinas St.
- 380 Salem, Ore.—Meets 1st Mon., Salem Tr. and Lab. Council, 455 Court St. G. E. Wikoff, 1129 N. Cottage. Phone, 3612.
- 385 Morgantown, W. Va.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 327 Pleasant St. Geo. C. Hough, 154 Highland Ave.
- 386 Newburgh, N. Y.—Meets 1st Fri., 111 Liberty St. Ex. Bd. meets Bricklayers' Hall, 462 Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. W. Hignight, Bus. Agt., 26 Strett Ave., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Tel. 2787-R. B. A. Barringer, Sec., Billings, N. Y.
- 388 Green Bay, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Lab. Tem., 508 Main St. E. E. Maynard, 906 Clinton St.
- 392 Elmira, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 7:30 p. m., at Painters' Hall, 143½ W. Water St. Henry Warren, 211 Scottwood Ave., Elmira Hts., N. Y. Phone, Dial 2—5852.
- 394 Tucson, Ariz.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., Los Altos and Mojave Sts. J. W. Smith, P. O. Box 385.
- 395 Warren, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 428 Main Ave., S. W. W. D. Foster, 428 Main Ave., S. W.
- 397 Helena, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Helena Trades and Labor Assembly Hall. J. L. Poston, P. T., 536 Ewing Ave.
- 401 Allentown, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Tem., N. 6th St. Harry Frey, 722½ Whitehall St.
- 406 Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.—Meets Fri., 517 S. E. 8th St. Harry E. Sharp, 517 S. E. 8th St.
- 407 Austin, Tex.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m., Austin Lab. Tem. N. L. Smith, 4104 Ave. F.
- 413 Norwalk, Conn.—Meets 1st Wed., Community Hall, Van Zant St., E. Norwalk, Conn. Chas. A. Brown, No. 1 Edgewater Place, E. Norwalk, Conn.
- 419 Greensboro, N. C.—Meets 2d and 4th Sun., 10 a. m., Lab. Tem., 314½ Sycamore St. W. A. Mateer, 426 Church St.
- 428 Ponca City, Okla.—Meets 1st Fri., Carpenters' Hall. J. L. Hayes, 211 S. Birch St.
- 429 Harrisburg, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Union Hall, 223 Market St. D. McKerrocher, 2208 No. 6th St.
- 434 Merced, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Room 20, Shaffer Bldg., 17th St. Guy Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 205, 36 Gerard Ave.
- 435 Shreveport, La.—Meets 2d Sat., 9 a. m., 308 McNeill St. Monte Walkup, 4125 San Jacinto St. Phone, 2-1007.
- 440 Santa Ana, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 402½ W. Fourth St. Earl L. Lindig, 1019 Oak St. Phone 2342-J.
- 443 Steubenville, O.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. E. W. Jeffers, Capitol Ave.
- 446 Elgin, Ill.—Meets 2d Mon., 325 Raymond St. Albert Sederstram, 617 McClure Ave.
- 454 Palm Springs, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Peveler Court, Indiana Ave. Otto Bobo, Box 691.
- 455 West Palm Beach, Fla.—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., Gardenia and Rosemary Sts. C. M. Haefner, P. T., Gen. Del., Lake Worth, Fla.
- 456 St. Petersburg, Fla.—Meets every Fri., 7:30 p. m., A. F. L. Bldg., 1126 Central Ave. Ex. Bd. meets after regular meeting. H. L. Patterson, 3621 Queensboro Ave. So.
- 469 Meridian, Miss.—Meets Wed. night, 3416 Ray St. Oliver Trotter, Jr., 3419 34th Ave.
- 478 Wenatchee, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Farmers Union Hall, Wenatchee Ave. J. T. Kirby, R. 1.
- 481 Winona, Minn.—Meets 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Eureka Hall, 4th and Center Sts. E. T. Popple, 508 3d Ave. S. E., Rochester, Minn.
- 483 St. Paul, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem., 418 No. Franklin. L. Peffer, 252 Charles St.
- 485 Jackson, Miss.—Meets 1st Tues., 123½ N. Farish St. A. A. Banks, 1166 Hickory St.

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TALK to the owner about Bar-Z-Partitions and Bar-X-Lath; explain that they give him a better job at no extra cost. Remember that every time they are specified, it means more work for lathers and plasterers.

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The building industry passed through years of depression. The depths of that depression were happily left behind with the beginning of 1935. During that year the aggregate amount of residential floor space erected increased 105 per cent over that of 1934, but it was only 23 per cent of the amount constructed in 1925.

Today, there is not only an actual shortage of shelter, but the need for improving sub-standard housing. The construction of improved housing, especially for people in the lower brackets of income, has become an outstanding social necessity that should not be longer neglected. Home building offers a means, proven by experience, of stimulating all industry to sound activity. An adequate building program would provide work, directly and indirectly, for at least three to four million of the unemployed.

Everybody is mentally on the jump today. There are plenty of jumps yet to come, also.

And, added to other things, there happens to be a presidential campaign under way.

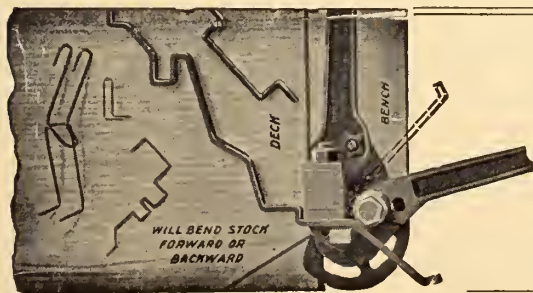
Not for years has a campaign so stirred men and women.

There's plenty of "wake up" medicine all over the place.

Whatever the outcome of the internal dispute, the general outcome is bound to be a stronger labor movement, a greater degree of progress, something more torn away from the feudalism of modern capitalism.

Wise enemies do not foolishly discount their opponents.

More important than that, labor must not discount itself.



## STAR BENDER

Has unlimited adaptability as a bench or hand tool. Capacity of stock throat  $\frac{5}{8}$ " by  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ". Weight 12 pounds. Fully guaranteed. Money refunded if not satisfied. Write for circular. Immediate delivery by parcel post. 2% discount for cash with order. Orders without cash shipped C. O. D. Price Delivered—U. S. A., East of Rockies, \$21.00; Rocky Mountains and West, \$21.75; Foreign Shipments, \$20.50; Basis at Detroit.

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# Pay Your Dues Promptly

## Protect Your Standing in the Funeral Benefit Fund

International law provides that dues are due and payable on the first day of each month in advance. Members are automatically suspended on the fifteenth day of the second month for which tax has not been received.

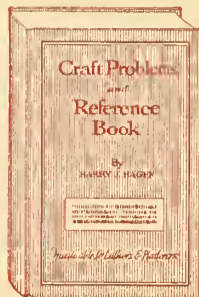
It will be noted how necessary it is to pay dues promptly in order to be in continuous good standing. The responsibility of members of the Lathers' International Union keeping in good standing devolves upon themselves.

A member suspended by action of his local union, or becoming automatically suspended, loses his continuous good standing and upon payment of back dues is debarred from any funeral benefit for six months after payment.

— A Reference Book No Apprentice or Journeyman Can Afford to Be Without —

## LATHERS!!

*An economical and valuable  
gift for the apprentice  
and journeyman*



## ATTENTION!!

*A splendid contribution to the  
trades both lasting and  
educational*

The 3rd edition of **LATHERS CRAFT PROBLEMS AND REFERENCE BOOK** by Harry J. Hagen, is now ready for distribution. It contains over a hundred new drawings, illustrations and articles not appearing in previous editions. The preparation of this text has covered many years of study in an endeavor to meet the needs of apprentices and journeymen lathers.

Mechanics who have not had the opportunities of modern schooling will find this an invaluable guide and reference book on such subjects as lay-out work, with the necessary information for solving practical problems on the job, mechanical drawing, blue print reading, geometrical analysis and its adaptation to actual construction and many other subjects essential to the well-trained mechanic.

The instructions for laying out work are presented in such simplified form that the average mechanic will have no trouble in understanding and following the drawings and explanations.

A few hours of study and honest effort each week in following the instructions as outlined, will prepare the mechanic to more readily solve the most difficult problems on the job. Wood lathers will find this book invaluable in preparing themselves for the metal end of the industry.

In this, the great machine age, competition for jobs is daily

becoming a greater problem. The most capable mechanic has the best chance of being regularly employed. This book will help you to become competent.

Starting out with a straight line and a true circle, the instructions gradually lead into many problems in which Angles, Degrees, Bisection, Use of Scale Rule, Mechanical Methods of Division, etc., are fully explained. Methods of showing lines, material, breaks, sections, etc., on blue prints follow. Then the Arches, Semi-Circular, Segmental, Gothic, Elliptical, Moorish, Ogee, etc. (38 large illustrations, many new). Then follow articles on Suspended Ceilings, Partitions, Pilasters, False Beams and Columns, Mitres, Angle Brackets, Laying out Brackets from Plaster Details and other similar subjects. The mechanic is then shown how to lay out Vaults and Groins (18 illustrations, many new); Lunettes and Fenestrations (23 illustrations), and other ornamental ceilings. There are also articles on developments of new material in the Lathing Industry, and articles on hangers, both rod and flat iron, showing ordinary and extra strong construction, recognized by Architects and Engineers everywhere as the most complete on the market. Many other articles too numerous to mention but of vital interest to every lather are also included.

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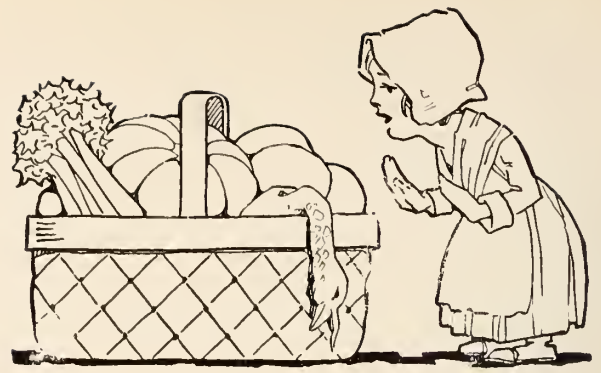
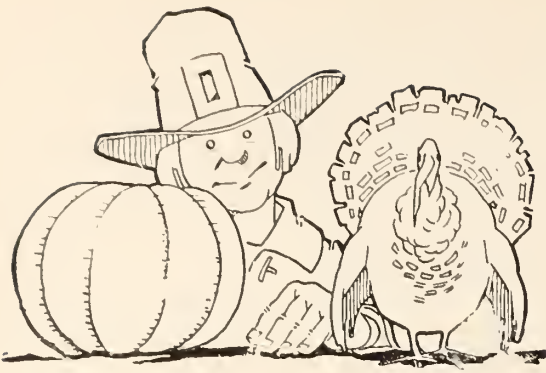
“The Injury To One Is The Concern Of All”

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE  
**WOOD, WIRE & METAL LATHERS’  
INTERNATIONAL UNION**

VOL. XXXVII.

NOVEMBER, 1936

No. 3



# Thanksgiving Day, 1936

By John J. Buckley

He is ungrateful who denies he has received a kindness which has been bestowed upon him. He is ungrateful who conceals it. He is ungrateful who returns no thanks for it, but the most ungrateful of all is he who forgets it.—Seneca.

From depths of gladdened heart and mind at peace,  
This day of Thanks we waft to Thee our prayers,  
In humble gratitude for the increase  
Of goodly things of Life in our affairs.  
Bright songs of joy we sing, of joy we sing in full-  
some soul  
And to Thy Throne our offering we bring.  
And night and day Thy Blessed Name extoll.  
Be This Our Offering.

The strength we lacked and trust so frail  
Has been revived; "green pastures" now are ours,  
And in the life with Thee we can not fail.  
Thou gavest us fruits of fields and sun and flowers.  
In recompense for labor Thou didst yield  
A harvest that our hearts has not forgot.  
With peace and happiness to us revealed,  
Has Been Our Lot.

A buckler and a light through darkened ways,  
A mighty arm to guide our straying feet,  
A solace in the bleak and burdened days,  
And sympathy the ills of Life to meet.  
Through briers and thorny roadside, pathway,  
cleaved,  
Uplifted heads, once bowed in shame,  
This day our thanks for help received,  
And Praise For Thy Name.

And though in sweat we earned our daily bread  
The sweetness of the toil we joyous felt.  
For Thou, O Lord, wert only just ahead,  
And from Thy bounteous store gave of Thy wealth.  
From city street and village, country town,  
A paean of thanks from hearts we lift to Thee.  
That of our needs in Life Thou sendest down  
In gracious care and sympathy.

We thank Thee for the golden grain.  
We thank Thee for the harvest's luscious store.  
For shelter, health, we bow our heads again  
And ask Thy Guidance. Help us as of yore!  
Keep from us dismal days and sordid heart,  
Our help for fellowmen grow more and more,  
And to his burdened back our strength impart,  
O God, We Implore!

Be with us in the days of need and stress,  
A rod, a staff, a prop on which to lean,  
And daily give to us Thy Comfortness.  
Our hearts and souls keep sweet and clean,  
Lest we forget Thy conscious loving care  
Billowed in ecstasy of calm o'er strife  
And in the Final Harvest have a share  
Of Eternal Life.



# The LATHER

OFFICIAL ORGAN, PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE  
WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

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## HIGHLIGHTS ON THE CONVENTION

The following resolutions adopted at our convention are being published in this issue to bring before our members several of the laws which go into effect December 1, 1936:

**RESOLUTION No. 2. Additional Fines Approved by Executive Council:** Section 129 L.I.U. Constitution, under caption "Fines" has been amended by the following addition thereto: "... and no Local Union can rescind a fine approved by the Executive Council only upon the approval of the members of the Executive Council."

**Explanation:** This means where a local union petitions the International Executive Board for authority to place an additional fine upon a member for violating any of the local or International laws and the International Executive Board grants this request, then this fine can not be rescinded by the local union without the sanction of the International Executive Council.

**RESOLUTION No. 12. Establishment of State Uniform Wages and Working Hours:** "That the Convention go on record endorsing the principle that it be the duty of all locals in their State to cooperate to establish, uniform wages, hours and conditions in their State, and that the highest prevailing scales and shorter hours in the State shall be the wages and working hours for all the Locals in their respective States;

"That our incoming officers shall render all possible cooperation towards the coordination of the organizational efforts of all locals with the objective of establishing more uniform wages and working hours throughout the L I U domain."

**RESOLUTION No. 13. Restoration of Good Standing to Members Who Were Suspended or Took Out Withdrawal Cards Since January 1, 1930:** "That all

members five years or more in continuous good standing who were dropped from the rolls, and all members who were required to take out withdrawal cards from the organization on or after January 1, 1930, may make application to cancel such suspension or withdrawal card record, provided they pay all back tax by January 1, 1938, and further provided that they did not work detrimentally to any of our Local Unions or the International Union six months after the final payment of such back tax to headquarters, they shall have their former good standing restored as it was on the date of their suspension or withdrawal;

**FURTHER PROVIDED,** That all members now in good standing with the L.I.U. and who were suspended for non-payment of dues during the periods of January 1, 1930 to November 1, 1936 because of inability to pay and who had five years' continuous good standing at the time of suspension, be accorded the same privilege as the man would be who came in now or six months from now."

**RESOLUTION No. 14. Taking Out Honorary Withdrawal Cards:** "That members of the L.I.U. may take out withdrawal cards without losing their good standing or death benefit, PROVIDED that members of the L.I.U. who have been in continuous good standing for fifteen years or longer may take out an honorary card without losing their good standing or death benefit, provided they pay the same moneys to the L.I.U. that other members pay through their Local Unions in whose jurisdiction they may reside."

**Explanation:** On and after December 1, 1936, any members who have been in good standing for a period of fifteen years or longer, may take out honorary withdrawal cards without losing their good

standing or death benefits, providing they pay the same moneys to the L.I.U. that other members pay through their local unions. In other words, a member who has been in continuous good standing for a period of fifteen (15) years or longer, may take out an honorary withdrawal card and preserve his continuous good standing at headquarters by paying his per capita tax and any assessments levied by the International Union through his local union.

**RESOLUTION No. 48. Depositing Withdrawal Cards:** Any member taking out a withdrawal card and depositing it before the expiration of twelve months will be required to pay full dues for the extent of the withdrawal card.

**Explanation:** You will note in Sections 138 and 140 of our L.I.U. Constitution that the time limit for depositing withdrawal cards has been changed from six (6) to twelve (12) full months.

**RESOLUTION No. 15. Non-Suspension of Older Members:** "That members of the L.I.U. who have been in continuous good standing for 25 years or longer, who at any time are totally unemployed for a period of three months or longer, shall not be suspended by a local union so long as they pay their International per capita tax each month to the secretary of the local in whose district they reside, provided that this law shall apply to months in which said members have been totally and continuously unemployed, after the expiration of the three month period."

**RESOLUTION No. 22. Confining Solicitors to Wood, Lathing, Plaster Board, etc.:** "That each local union be empowered to confine its solicitors to wood lath, plaster board and nailed-on metal lath as well as corner beads and appurtenances to this class of work."

**Explanation:** This resolution empowers our local unions to hold jurisdiction over solicitors to the extent that they can confine them to wood lath, plaster board and nail-on metal lath, as well as corner beads and gives a local union the right to prohibit a solicitor from soliciting work on metal furring and lathing. Of course, this is left to the discretion of our local unions.

**RESOLUTION No. 25. Mandatory Collection of Reinstatement Fees:** Section 96 would then read as follows: "A local shall collect a 'reinstatement fee' equal to one-half their initiation fee for reinstating, etc. . . ."

**Explanation:** This resolution makes it mandatory on the part of a local union to collect a reinstatement fee equal to one-half their initiation fee. For instance, a local union having an initiation fee of \$100.00 must collect a \$50.00 reinstatement fee from

each reinstating member at the time of his reinstatement.

**RESOLUTION No. 36. Increasing Per Capita Tax to \$1.00:** "Resolved, That this convention increase the per capita tax of the L.I.U. to \$1.00 per month." **Explanation:** This resolution increases the per capita tax by 10c a month, that is from 90c per month to \$1.00 per month and, effective with the December, 1936, report, the secretaries of our local unions in forwarding their reports to this office will remit \$1.00 in per capita tax a month on each member, instead of 90c. This is effective December 1, 1936, as this is the date the laws enacted at the convention go into effect.

**RESOLUTION No. 37. Section 164 Amended Extending 50-50 Regulation to a Local's Entire Territory:** "This ruling shall apply throughout the entire territorial jurisdiction of respective locals. All previous rulings or orders to the contrary to be annulled."

**Explanation:** This resolution sets aside the previous rulings regarding the 50-50 law and extends the territory of a local union half-way to the next nearest local. Heretofore, a contractor coming into a local's jurisdiction and the job was over 50 miles away, did not have to employ any members of that local in whose jurisdiction the job was located. In accordance with the resolution now adopted, regardless of how far the job is away, he must employ fifty per cent of the men from the local in whose jurisdiction the job is located.

**RESOLUTION 44. Three-month Classification of a "Local Man" under Section 164:** "Be it Resolved, That a transferred member must be in a local three months before he is classed as a local man under Section 164."

**Explanation:** This resolution was enacted into law in order to clarify Section 164 relative to a contractor coming into a local's territory and employing local men. A contractor coming into a local's jurisdiction would have to employ men who have been in the local at least three (3) months before they could be classified as local men under this section.

**RESOLUTION 61. A 25c Assessment on Membership for Twelve Months, for Organization Purposes:** "That we place a twenty-five cent assessment upon every member of our International Union for a period of twelve months and be placed in a separate fund for this purpose. Provided, that the General Officers be instructed to continue this assessment if in their opinion the conditions warrant at the end of one year."

**Explanation:** Beginning January 1, 1937, the secretaries of our local unions will remit each month,

along with per capita tax on each member, the sum of 25c, to be paid for twelve (12) months, and this money is to be kept in a separate fund for organizing purposes and to be used for no other purpose. I would advise that all secretaries bear in mind that per capita tax for any current month must not be forwarded to headquarters without this 25c assessment accompanying the same for each member, effective with the January, 1937, report.

**RESOLUTION No. 68. Pertaining to Duties of the General President: Sec. 18.** "He shall see that there is money in the International Treasury more than sufficient to pay the running expenses of the office, pay for needed supplies on delivery, and the salary and expenses of the General Secretary-Treasurer for at least three months and none of this amount shall be used for any other purpose."

**Sec. 19.** "He shall call a meeting of the Executive Council every six (6) months if necessary, except in the year in which a convention is held. That the sum of five cents (5c) per month per member be set

aside from our present per capita tax, creating a fund to be used for the purpose of defraying the expenses of our Executive Council meetings and organization. This fund to be used for no other purpose."

**RESOLUTION No. 69. Secretaries to Notify Headquarters of Unemployed Members or men required:** "Be it Resolved, local secretaries shall notify headquarters whenever members are unemployed or when additional members are required in their jurisdiction."

**Explanation:** This resolution makes it mandatory on the part of a local union when submitting their monthly report, to mark on it the number of men unemployed or if any additional men are needed in their jurisdiction.

These are only a few of the resolutions that were adopted at the convention. Other resolutions, together with these now being published, are in our Convention Proceedings, published in book form, and each member will receive a copy from his local secretary.

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## Observations of An Amateur At A Convention of Professionals In Toronto

The dignity that is so essential to successful operation of any representative organization was established in an able manner at the start by chairman DENSMORE.

Very little sarcasm cropped out in the convention, nor was it to be tolerated, as it was stopped promptly by MAC——Sorley.

The KLINK of the gavel was sufficient notice that laborious duties were at hand.

As the work of the convention progressed it became MOORE and more apparent that it was the wish of all delegates that physical infirmities might disappear and that they might not be permitted to retard the development of progress in the International Union.

Endorsement of ROOSEVELT appeared unanimous with one exception out Jersey way.

If a delegate to the convention or an individual member of the L.I.U. must cross the deep river of Despondency or Uncertainty it was most apparent that it was advisable to use the efficiency of the FORD.

If a proposal of merit was referred to the committee on Laws and Resolutions the CASE produced

adequate discussion to determine its merits so that equitable consideration might result.

Sitting too long produces stagnation and requires excessive exercises of the legs at a later date. This exclusive privilege was granted to delegate COHN.

Biltmore Restaurant serves wonderful steaks but one cannot possibly appreciate the full value thereof unless they are privileged to secure this delectable service a la KING and the only improvement conceivable is that it be garnished with KRESS.

There were innumerable delegates who insisted upon the inalienable right to say what they wanted where and when they pleased and they were ably assisted by delegate McVEY.

The book of Matthews discloses wonderful passages for clarification.

DUTY demands untiring determination to advance every interest of the L.I.U and its entire membership. Jurisdiction, hours, wages and even what one eats and drinks should be given every consideration. Good biscuits are one important necessity and exceptional care should be exercised to provide pure

In order to demonstrate that you had more ideas (water?) to drink.

than most other delegates in the convention you had to be FRANK.

It was quite apparent that the convention possessed numerous students of Blackstone, but it was more apparent that the daddy of them all (at least his opinions stood the test of time) was handsome HARRY.

The delegate from 243 with the support of the one from 68 with the same name was able to prove that there is some hell in MITCHELL.

There is usually a hag any place that one happens to be and this convention was no exception to the rule but this HAGG stuck out like a sore thumb and produced an unusual conviction of tolerance and then again viciousness if necessary in his determination to be punctual, firm and fair in improving the interest of parties concerned.

Sincerity of purpose was ably demonstrated by delegate O'CONNOR.

One MORAN demonstrated sportsmanship in his determination to give and take.

Exceptional service required that you would consult the COOK as usual but not alone at meal time.

HIGNIGHT'S aggressiveness and positive fairness was outstanding.

If one wanted heavy work done in an efficient manner it was wise to enlist the services of a SMITH.

There were some of the delegates that were heard inquiring for a DARLING.

### CHINESE WALL WORLD'S LARGEST PIECE OF MASONRY

The Great Wall of China is one of the seven wonders of the world. Built 200 years before the birth of Christ by Shi Hwang-ti, the first emperor, it is the greatest piece of masonry constructed before or since.

He assembled 300,000 workmen, and forced them to work night and day to build the giant barrier against invasion. His workmen toiled unceasingly for fifteen years. He had the foundations built of granite, and into the wall, made of boulders and burnt bricks, he threw the bodies of 1,000,000 of his subjects—"to make it strong." He built 25,000 towers and 15,000 watch towers, which he manned with a newly recruited army. Many of these towers today are being used for their original purpose—to keep out the invader. The wall is 25 feet wide, and crosses mountains more than a mile high. It begins 200 miles east of Peiping, on the coast of the Gulf of Liaotung, and stretches westward to the edge of the Gobi desert. The giant barrier varies from 30 to 60 feet in height, and has a massive parapet on each side.

Yale and Harvard may have claims but CORNELL had class.

Numerous occasions arose where it appeared as if too deep water was being traveled, but time, patience, and determination (with some good lookers) enabled us to sight and gain LAN da GAN.

That some Lathers are acquainted with the orthodox in haberdashery was ably demonstrated by SPILLANE.

Attempt to pilfer jurisdiction was met with prompt and effective response by RODIER.

The honors of the convention were accorded reluctantly and conducted in a manner that proved PRIESTLY.

It was said that New York would not get the next convention but Sal said that MA be SO.

When New York decided to take the next convention there were not so many present who cried for a DAHL but others will get it later if they travel the smoothly paved RHODES.

All officers elected were required to NEALON the platform of fairness, firmness and aggression and pledge their best efforts to the future success of the L.I.U.

'Moke' was there to entertain the delegates and the result was so complete and pleasing that it produced the exclamation: "Watch MOKE DANZ!"

Seriously:—After this and all else which is plenty, is said and done, an extremely pleasant, decent and constructive time was had by all.

—Anonymous.

### LIGHTNING WON'T STRIKE MAN WHEN HE IS DOWN

Lightning is a gentleman and observes the rules of the Marquis of Queensbury — it won't strike a man when he is down, according to electrical engineers who have experimented with man-made lightning. Experiments with 2,000,000 volts of electricity have shown that the possibilities are that a man standing directly under a storm cloud would be struck 50 times in 100 strokes, while a man flat on the ground would be struck only once in a hundred strokes. If you are out in the open in a severe electric storm, lie down.

### CORRECTION

Credit has been given to Local 30 for the \$2.00 Local 1 sent to headquarters for Local 171 on Brother T. C. Limes 5424, as published in the October issue, as this amount covers an assessment due under a 30-day working card.

# What Is Happening In Italy? — Behind the Fascist Mask

By J. E. MODIGLIANI,

Italian Labor Leader Now Living in Exile in France

Everybody has seen this some time. A masquerade is going by; performers got up as lords, or clad in mail as soldiers who have conquered the town, are moving in procession. But if the masquerade halts to take breath and the performers drop their pose, you can recognize under the soldiers armour the poor devil from the street corner and hear him grumble and curse the wretched ill-paid job he is compelled to do. And at once the masquerade loses all its charm; it no longer holds you, no longer hides the growing weariness of the procession dragging on to the end amid the cries, the jokes and even the protests of the crowd.

Such is the spectacle offered to real observers by Italy "home from Abyssinia". Every day there are one or more reviews of troops, with the Duce exhibiting himself, grimacing, delivering harangues. Every day troops returning from the war or setting out for manoeuvres. Almost daily a "historical" speech by the Duce, which "clears up the situation" and "guides world opinion". And all the princes and dukes, or else cardinals and archbishops who are going somewhere to inaugurate something, to make speeches here or be received there, eternally trailing behind them a whole army of uniforms and of cassocks, of followers in livery and . . . in shirts. All this is intended to prove that Italy is in high spirits and that, if not yet free, she is at least strong and happy.

But it is all nothing but a masquerade. Never has Italy had so many doubts of herself. Never in the past 10 years or so has Italy felt so many doubts of her own destiny and above all of the competence of her leaders and masters.

For the economic exploitation of the Ethiopian conquest there have been very few "volunteers" and still less capital. "It will be a long business"; the Duce has had to admit.

Tourists—unless paid to be deaf—can easily note in Italy nowadays that in the cafes, the trains and even in the street people enjoy a certain "freedom to grumble" which is in itself almost a point gained against the regime. For the moment there is nothing more active than grumbling, but it is something new all the same.

Much more active, however, have been the reactions in a number of factories which have led to recent wage increases. The Fascist press tries to show that they were due to the Duce's initiative and to an advance of the Fascist corporate system. Nothing

is further from the truth. For these increases had to be granted in consequence of the agitation started in the factories by the rise in the cost of living. It is very difficult to have full information on such events in a country living under a dictatorship.

The Duce's initiative to raise wages did not precede these manifestations, but followed them. These belated and inadequate wage increases would certainly not have quenched the incipient agitators. In any case their calming influence has been largely counteracted by the news from France and Spain.

The resounding triumphs of the workers in France had already given fresh life in Italy to the new pioneers of working-class revival, when the news of the heroic resistance of the Spanish masses to the military insurrection came to shake Italian opinion in every class. It was the Duce and his circle who took the initiative in the wave of arrests which is now sweeping over the whole country.

At Milan, the former labor deputy, Recalcati, and a former assistant of the mayor of Milan have been put in prison, with many other former members of the Labor and Socialist movement. The number of arrests exceeds 200, and there have been others around Milan. And almost at the same moment 300 arrests have been made at the little town of Terni (not far from Rome), where there are important metallurgical and chemical works.

Usually the execution of the repressive measures is not entrusted to the local police. Action is taken on instructions issued from Rome and executed by the agents of the OVRA, the special police organization.

All this strengthens the impression that notwithstanding its war-like mask and its "imperial conquests", Mussolini's regime realizes that its hold on the country is failing.

This is only a start, but it is, all the same, a start.

---

## FAMOUS BRIDGES

The Golden Gate bridge in San Francisco has the longest single channel span in the world—4,200 feet. The George Washington bridge over the Hudson is next, with a span of 3,500 feet. Royal Gorge bridge, spanning the Arkansas river in Colorado, is the highest above water, being 1,050 feet above the surface, while the Viscus railroad bridge in the Peruvian Andes is located at the greatest altitude—15,000 feet above sea level.

## Expect Decision On Wagner Act Soon

THE constitutionality of the Wagner Labor Relations act will be tested by the Supreme Court, probably before next summer, by action of the Associated Press in appealing from an adverse lower court opinion requiring it to reinstate Morris Watson, a discharged employe of its New York office. The National Labor Relations Board investigated the Watson discharge and concluded it had been made because of the latter's activity in the Newspaper Guild, trade union of reporters and newspaper workers, of which Heywood Broun is head.

The matter is receiving widespread attention because of two recent strikes involving the Guild. One of these against the Wisconsin News, a Hearst newspaper in Milwaukee, resulted in a draw, with employes recently reinstated, after picketing and strike agitation for many weeks. A second strike, in Seattle, caused the shut-down of the Hearst Post-Intelligencer there.

Matters are involved in this development beyond the importance of most American strikes. It is the first time that newspaper proprietors have been faced with the possibility of direct action from reporters, and a profound impression has been made throughout journalistic circles as evidenced by repeated warnings in *Editor & Publisher*, organ of the newspaper business, whose attacks on the Guild have been constant.

The National Labor Relations Board has ordered the Associated Press to reinstate Mr. Watson, a member of the editorial staff. Hearings on the original complaint were held before Dean Charles E. Clark of the Yale Law School, sitting as a trial ex-

aminer. Dean Clark recommended the reinstatement of Watson, and the board confirmed his findings. The AP took the matter to court and lost its case before the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Complaints in labor quarters have been heard at the inconspicuous handling of this defeat in newspapers supplied by the Associated Press. It has marked the first time in any case that the constitutionality of the far-reaching Wagner act was upheld.

The Associated Press bases its present appeal to the Supreme Court on a writ of certiorari strictly on the constitutional issue. It declares the whole question of freedom of the press is involved. In a petition filed by John W. Davis and William C. Cannon it takes the view that its right to discharge any employe whose views are biased is involved.

In large measures this view has been accepted by an editorial in the *New York Times*. How can a reporter write fairly of labor matters, the *Times* asks, if he is himself a member of a union?

The Seattle strike attracted widespread attention.

Again the freedom of the press on one side has been countered by the charge on the other side that the right to collective bargaining is attacked by a publisher.

Evidence presented in a hearing before representatives of the National Labor Relations Board at Seattle charged that reporters on the Hearst paper were informed there would be reprisals if they joined the union. One of the men whose discharge precipitated the strike alleged that a co-worker was ousted because he obtained members for the Guild.

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### INTERPRETING THE U. S. CONSTITUTION

A story is told of the late Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, that has a direct bearing on certain current events. One day a friend asked him if he had ever worked out a general philosophy to guide him in his work. He replied:

"Yes. Long ago I decided I was not God. When a State came before the Supreme Court and wanted to build a slaughter house, I looked at the Constitution; and if I could not find anything therein that said the State could not build a slaughter house, I said to myself: If they want to build a slaughter house, damnit, let them build it."

In other words, it was the practice of Justice Holmes not to search through the Constitution to find, if possible, some excuse for curtailing the general welfare powers of the State or nation, but quite

the contrary. It would be a benefit to the nation if that practice and that example were more generally followed by the courts.—*The Seamen's Journal*.

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### IS CHEATING A "VESTED RIGHT?"

Corporation gall reached new altitudes when Standard Oil of New Jersey sued the government for the return of \$2,017,624.59, plus interest on the same at six per cent since 1931.

The company paid that sum to the government on delinquent income taxes five years ago. It admits that it owed the taxes, and that they were delinquent. But it claims now that the statute of limitations had run against the government's lien, and that the government had no right to take the money.

# A Few Selected Reasons For Belief In Internationally Organized Labor

**B**ECAUSE it tends to raise wages. This is self-evident.

Because it helps to prevent reduction in wages. Reductions rarely come to well-organized labor.

Because it aids in getting shorter hours. Unorganized trades work the longest hours.

Because in union is strength. This is as true of wage earners as of Canadian Confederation.

Because it makes labor respected. Power wins respect from employers, as from all men.

Because association is the distinguishing feature of the age. Men of affairs and of executive ability set the example in the business world.

Because it lessens wage-cutting competition for situations. Useless competition is like useless friction.

Because it educates as to public questions. The trade union takes the place of the debating society.

Because it gives men self-reliance. A servile worker is not a free man.

Because it develops fraternity. Social contact breeds better understanding.

Because it is good investment. No other institution gives back so large a return for equal expenditure of time or money.

Because it makes thinkers. Men need to rub intellects together in matters of common concern.

Because it enlarges acquaintance. Extension of vision is much to be desired.

Because it teaches co-operation. When workers co-operate they will come into their own.

Because it curbs selfishness. Respect for the rights of others is a virtue.

Because it levels up. Getting more wages for the low man raises the standard for all.

Because it makes the shop better to work in. The union card is a symbol of independence.

Because it is our duty. The non-union man is the canker of political economy.

Because it helps the family. More money, more comforts, more happiness, if you please.

Because it is a necessity. It stands as a bulwark for the defense of labor.

Because it is scientific. The trade-union principle stands the test of analysis and application.

Because it is labor-saving machinery. The lever of organization can move the industrial world.

Because the unthinking and selfish condemn it. The trade union is to be commended for the opponents it has made.

Because our own common sense approves it. What sound and logical argument can you bring against it?

Because it has come to stay. Fads wax and wane, but the trade union has its fixed place in the social structure.

Because of its possibilities. The trade union can be made all that the hearts and intellects of the workers will permit.

Because it is Canadian. The highest possible standard of livelihood is none too good for sovereign citizens.

Because it is not an experiment. More than a century of tests have demonstrated its ability.

Because it is evolutionary. It seeks no miracles, but goes on step by step.

Because it means business. It grasps at tangible results, and does not spend its force in speculation.

Because of the enemies it has made, when you see people outside the wage class fighting trade unions, put it down that trade unions are desirable.

Because it is philosophical. It takes human nature as it is, not as somebody says it ought to be.

Because it is universal. The trade-union idea is co-existent with civilization.

Because it is immediate. You do not have to wait for your grandchildren to get the benefit.

Because it helps for good government. Unorganized and discontented labor is the parent of the mob and revolution.

Because it is your class organization. Your interests as a seller of labor are the interests of your class.

And, finally, because organization of labor has been approved by the brightest minds of the world, without equivocation, as the best means to attain happiness and comfort for those who toil.

### HORSE NEEDS OATS TO PULL LOAD, PROFESSORS FIND

The hair-raising discovery that a horse needs oats to pull a load, and the more oats it eats the greater the load it can haul, has just been revealed to an astounded nation by Dr. Howard Haggard and Dr. Leon A. Greenberg, both of Yale University.

The momentous, stupendous, colossal discovery is given to the world by the two savants free gratis to a suffering humanity. All problems are solved now, as the horse can go on and eat more oats and pull greater loads.

But there ain't any horse worth talking about! Ah, yes, excuse our absent-mindedness. They weren't horses the professors experimented with, come to think of it—they were people. But the result of their laboratory researches are the same. Give a man more food, or a woman for that matter, and he or she will work better. That really is the conclusion reached.

The thing to do, say the professors, is not to overburden the stomach at one time. Eat small meals many times a day. The first part is practically already a universal custom. How the second part can be achieved in any line of work and with unemployment and such, the good doctors did not deign to answer. Maybe they took their cue from Charlie Chaplin's "Modern Times" and expect the bosses to supply automatic feeding machines, so that the worker can take his food and bolt and nuts all at one and the same time.

However, their claim is that three meals a day are not enough to get all the production possible out of the workers. Five meals speed up output substantially. Six meals cause a worker to turn out two gadgets where one was turned out before.

You'd be surprised at the wonders in production an extra bar of chocolate can perform, say the doctors. What we'll do with this extra production, when we already have production stepped up to such an extent that about 10 or 12 million one-meal-a-day people can't find work, is something again the professors don't worry about.

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### FLAGS FOR VISITORS

In Helsinki (Helsingfors), Finland, hotels display the national flag of every guest registered, so that a foreign visitor can tell in a glance whether a compatriot is in town, says Agnes Rothery in her book on Finland. These flags are taken in at night, with the exception of midsummer night, when, since the sun does not set on them, they remain unfurled for 36 hours.

### AN INTELLIGENT BOOK AGENT

Vice-President Garner, while still a struggling lawyer in Texas, was sitting one day in his little office, pretending to be busy, when a genial book agent came in and undertook to sell him a new edition of the Bible—"red-letter edition, bound in full morocco, with notes and references," etc. Before the agent had got through with his stereotyped spiel about the merits of the volume, Garner interrupted him to ask, with a perfectly straight face: "Who's the author?"

"W-h-y, this is the Bible," the agent tried to explain. He was very much taken aback as he had learned his piece by rote and he had to go back to the beginning and start all over if anybody interrupted him.

The agent began again but had only got well steamed up when Garner, in a perfectly sober voice, again broke in with the query: "Yes, I know it's the Bible, but I ask again who wrote it."

Once more the poor agent explained that it was the Bible he was offering and it was the new red-letter edition, bound in full morocco, with notes and references. Again Garner put him aside with the question: "But I don't want to buy it unless you tell me who it's by."

Finally the agent became disgusted. He gathered up his samples and order blanks and retreated to the door. Then, with one hand on the knob, all ready to make a quick getaway, he turned round and shouted: "You pin-headed fool; it's the Bible and that's all there is to it. If I never made a sale I wouldn't sell a copy to such an idiot as you are."

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### FOOL'S GOLD

The great majority of politicians who run for office solicit votes on a tax reduction and economy plank in their platform. Local chambers of commerce whoop it up for tax economy, keep government out of business, etc., etc. Leading citizens in local communities demand retrenchment in public expense, and balanced budgets.

But how many of these proponents of tax reduction and public economy refuse to grab for a chunk of free "pork" in the shape of public funds (mortgages on every man, woman and child in the nation) when offered to a local community in the form of a more elaborate post office than needed, a more expensive school house than justified, or an unnecessary municipal power plant to duplicate existing facilities?

It is amusing to see the political flag-wavers grab for a handful of "fool's gold" because they think it comes out of their neighbor's pot instead of their own.



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## THE TRUTH, THE WHOLE TRUTH, AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

To be "well read" is not how much you read, but what you read.

One good book well read is worth a thousand just read.

The best fun in the world is winning with brains. Those that have no power to help are willing. Those that have, will not.

If you want to find out how many friends you really have, try to borrow some money.

Most arguments start about things that can't be proved at the time and place of the argument.

It's impossible to feed yourself with some one else's mouth.

You can tell by the way nature hung man's arms that she didn't expect him to pat himself on the back.

The man who always talks about quitting his job would commit suicide if he lost it.

The most powerful magnet known is money. The "acid test" of love: Just let the pay check stop. Then see what happens to love.

If you want to broadcast at a greater speed than the well-known radio, just tell some one something, and tell them not to tell it to any one.

Some claim that money isn't everything. Well, I'd like to know of at least one single thing that's worth anything that you can get without it.

The man who never made a mistake never did anything.

Some people are always going somewhere, but never get anywhere.—W. W. Hart.

## 100% AMERICAN?

During a conversation an attorney in the employ of a large corporation said to Congressman Ramsay, of West Virginia, in reply to an inquiry as to what was to be done with the millions of unemployed: "Nothing! We need that many men out of employment in America so that labor can be kept in its place, so employers can hire them at their own price." Congressman Ramsay repeated this conversation in a speech on the floor of the house recently. Its brutal frankness is astonishing. If this is one of our "American" institutions let us abolish it quickly before it is too late.

## AS TO STANDING

The editor of a daily newspaper comes to the rescue of a poor young benedict:

"Replying to your question as to how a man should stand at his own wedding, I must gently but firmly assert that he should stand perpendicularly erect.

"While it is possible that he might go through the ordeal more comfortably if permitted to recline at full length on the Persian rug, with his head secreted under the piano, such a position is not recommended by the best authorities.

"You should also stand still; it spoils the aplomb of the occasion, and is hard on the embonpoint of the preacher for the groom to go racing like a young Lochinvar or a wild gazelle off across the scenery in the direction of the tall timber, or to otherwise so behave himself that it becomes necessary to blindfold him into matrimony.

"It is not a bad notion, either, while you are at it, to stand well with the bride's relatives."

## HELL

Just what is meant by this word "hell?"

They say sometimes, "It's cold as hell."

Sometimes they say, "It's hot as hell."

When it rains "it's hell" they cry,

It's also "hell" when it's dry.

They "hate like hell" to see it snow,

It's a "hell of a wind" when it starts to blow.

Now "how in hell" can anyone tell

"What in hell" they mean by this word "hell?"

This married life is "hell" they say

When he comes in late, there's "hell to pay."

When he starts to yell, it's a "hell of a note."

It's "hell" when the kid you have to tote.

It's "hell" when the doctor sends his bills

For a "hell of a lot" of trips and pills.

When you get this you know real well

Just what is meant by this word "hell."

"Hell, yes," "hell, no," and "Oh hell," too,

"The hell you don't and "the hell you do,"

And "what in hell" and "the hell it is,"

"The hell with yours" and "the hell with his."

Now "who in hell" and "Oh, hell where?"

And "what the hell do you think I care?"

But "the hell of it is" "it's sure as hell"

We don't know "what in hell" is "hell."

—James Whitcomb Riley.

## LABOR MUST KEEP UP BATTLE FOR PROGRESSIVE LEGISLATION

To working women no question assumes greater importance than that of the future of labor legislation, Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, said in urging continued effort to secure by law "the right of women workers to be paid fair wages and to labor under healthful work conditions."

The road for the coming year must be forward, not backward, said Miss Anderson. She declared that facts and figures show women's special need of labor laws to be just as great as it has been in the past and went on to say:

"Now as always women carry the double burden of home duties outside their employed hours, and they have not yet protected themselves through labor unions as have men. Not only are their hours in many industries and localities distressingly long, but their wages remain too often below a subsistence level. In 1935 week's earnings of less than \$10 were being received by one-fourth of the women working in the candy, cotton garment, hand-bag and paper box industries and in retail stores in New York.

"A review of the last year shows few new labor laws for women appearing on the state statutes, due to the fact that only a small number of State legislatures held regular sessions.

"Let us hope that by next year the working women of the country will find in the protection of many more State and Federal laws, fair working conditions and an adequate living. The legislatures of all but a few of the States hold regular sessions in 1937. A concerted drive against long hours; low wages, and the evils of industrial home work should result in real legislative advancement to working women. Encouraging evidence of public sentiment for progressive labor laws is shown by the fact that many employers are still adhering to the 40-hour week of the NRA codes and by the further fact that public opinion in all sections of the country as reflected in newspapers and periodicals, seems preponderantly in favor of minimum wage legislation."

—o—

No living person can pronounce every word in the Oxford dictionary.—Dr. Frank C. Laubach, American authority on English. Page George Bernard Shaw!

—o—

Where envying is, there is confusion and every evil work.—James III:16.

## THE TYPOGRAPHIC ERROR

When you've worked your very hardest to read all your proofs with care

Till you're sure there's not an error or a bonehead anywhere,

And you really feel quite chesty and disposed to pat your bean

As you say, "She may be empty, but I'll tell the world she's clean!"

But when the sheet is printed and it is out upon the mail,

On its way to the subscribers, I have never never seen it fail—

In the center of the front page, in a most conspicuous place,

Some typographic error fairly kicks you in the face.

For the typographic error is a slippery thing and sly, You can hunt till you are dizzy, but it somehow will get by;

Till the forms are off the presses it is strange how still it keeps,

It shrinks down into the corner and it never stirs or peeps.

That typographic error is too small for human eyes, Till the ink is on the proper, when it grows to mountain size,

And you see that blasted error, far as you could throw a dog,

Looming up in all its splendor, like a lighthouse in a fog!

That glaring blunder juts out like an ulcerated tooth, Where it dodged the eagle vision of the napping comma sleuth.

It is sure too late to mend it, but it fills your soul with rage,

As you see it swelling loudly in the middle of the page.

The remainder of the issue may be clean as clean can be,

But that typographic error is the only thing they see.

It was down among the six point till the copy all was read,

When it shifted into blackface or a two-inch banner head—

Then when the sheet was printed it jumped up and hollered "Boo!"

You never saw me, did you? This is sure a horse on you!"

## FIND MONOXIDE DOESN'T CAUSE BUS SICKNESS

The belief that carbon monoxide gas causes headaches and nausea while riding in buses or walking on streets where there is heavy motor traffic is false, according to hundreds of tests made by chemists in a survey conducted in New York City by the WPA for the Department of Health.

These experts admit that passengers and pedestrians experience headaches and sick stomachs but claim that the exact cause has not yet been found. It is possible, they say, that these discomforts are due to aldehyde gases resulting from incomplete combustion or the cracking of oils. Acrolein, one of the aldehydes whose vapors are intensely irritating, is definitely suspected by the chemists, but their present apparatus is insufficient to prove this.

With the use of standard mine safety apparatus, the chemists have established that carbon monoxide gas is present in buses in too low a concentration to cause definite ill effects. They pointed out, incidentally, that carbon monoxide gas is tasteless and odorless.

"We know that the substances causing the ill effects are not tasteless or odorless—who would deny the gases in buses have odors and tastes," said one of the chemists. "We found that the gases were in greater concentration outside the buses sometimes, but there was a quicker dilution by the air.

"At no time did we find any dangerous concentration of gases in buses. According to accepted standards carbon monoxide gas must have a concentration of 0.03 to 0.04 to produce bad effects after an hour's exposure. The highest count we found was 0.004 to 0.019 inside buses and 0.002 to 0.009 outside. In some buses, where the aldehyde odor was marked, headache and nausea came after ten minutes and even an irritation of the eyes. The vapors are probably due to incomplete combustion. With buses operating on rich mixtures to facilitate quick movement in traffic they probably have a relatively large percentage of unused combustion."

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## THE CHISELER'S CREED

I want the earth and all that is in it; to get it I cheat, lie, steal, and kill.

I specialize in sending men, women and children into roaring factories, sunless mines, and many other insanitary places, crushing their spirits, their minds, their bodies, their very lives; taking the wealth they earn for myself, leaving them a mere pittance. Money means more to me than human life!

When I increase their work-load and cut their wages to get more money for myself I am called a

"Captain of Industry." Money means more to me than any principle of fair play!

I agree to codes only when I think it is best for my own interests; however, they mean no more to me than a scrap of paper.

I oppress the poor, the aged, the blind, the helpless, for there is neither love nor mercy in me.

In order to add a few more dollars to my overflowing coffers, I send men, women, boys, and girls to ruin and a devil's hell—they are my victims. Money means more to me than the spiritual condition of humanity!

Being responsible for the crime wave that is sweeping the country — racketeering, bootlegging, robbing, kidnapping, dope peddling, and rioting—makes me prance with glee. Money means more to me than social peace!

I defy law and order, the pulpit and the press—all the established principles of mankind—in order to accomplish my own schemes. I serve neither God nor man, but I am in partnership with the devil.

---

## MEN WHO HUNG ON

James Watt: Thirty years to the steam engine and perfected it.

George Stephenson: Fifteen years to the locomotive and won.

Samuel F. B. Morse: Fourteen years to the telegraph and then sent the message.

Alexander Graham Bell: Sixteen years to the telephone and we hear and talk.

John W. Niepce: Thirteen years to photography and then made photographs.

Elias Howe: Twelve years to the sewing machine and is acclaimed its inventor.

Charles Goodyear: Ten years before he vulcanized rubber.

Edward Gibbon: Seven years collecting material for his "Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire."

George Bancroft: Forty years gathering data for his American history.

Who says it does not pay to stick?

Are you sticking? The world wasn't made in a day, neither were other things worth while.

Stick-to-it-ive-ness, sometimes called "backbone," always wins out.

If your job is hard, "hang on;" you'll succeed.

Think it over, see who is at fault, you or the world.

Stick to it and climb, there's plenty of room at the top. The world likes a climber. Whatever your chosen profession or occupation, there is still room for plenty of improvement. It's up to you as an individual.

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## NEW NRA?

Washington, D. C.—Recent announcements in the press that an effort was to be made to revise the National Industrial Recovery Act to meet the requirements of the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court, the revision to be based on the findings of the Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation, has again made this question a live issue. Such a revision will eventually draw upon the seven reports which have already been prepared on such subjects as, the report of the Committee on National Industrial Policy, the report of the Committee on Maximum Work Week, General Wage and Child Labor, report of the Committee on Fair Trade Practices, report of the Committee on Internal and External Competition (Part II, External Competition), report of the Committee on Anti-Trust Laws (including the Federal Trade Commission Act), report of the Com-

mittee on Financial Aid to Small Enterprise, report of the Committee on Government Competition with Private Enterprise.

For the present the Coordinator is undertaking to carry forward a program of disseminating knowledge about the work of the cooperating agency, and is prepared to provide information on this subject.

The Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation is George L. Berry, who was appointed by President Roosevelt one year ago.

## FREE SPEECH

We live in a dangerous era. Men fought the most terrible war known in all history from 1914 to 1918. They lost 10,000,000 lives and crippled 10,000,000 more; they spent or mortgaged about all the property then in existence, and the peoples who won lost about as much as those who were defeated. They proved that warfare is no longer the solution for any great problem.

The civilized world is entering upon a new age, and it is the business of all of us who are engaged on international problems to bring home to our generation the real meaning of the great war and the certain consequences of hyper-national attitudes.

We must speak the truth to one another; the press of the world must tell what happens everywhere so all peoples may profit from their work. Civilized mankind needs to be better informed so men may cooperate and not fight.—William E. Dodd, United States Ambassador to Germany.

## UP IN THE AIR

A lot of people envy a steeple jack his nerve, but mighty few envy him his job, for the peril of great heights is very real and very pressing to the majority. Men who can and do face other dangers of life without a quiver will turn pale and hang on like grim death if placed on the coping of a skyscraper. Few can see a structural steel worker ride an I-beam into place on a new building in the movies without a sinking feeling where the last piece of pie ought to have been.

The reason for this feeling is because on a height, men can see the danger which threatens them. They have but to cast their eyes down to visualize the penalty of a slip or loss of balance. The same men who turn dizzy on a high building will work undisturbed on a narrow plank across a mine shaft a thousand feet deep because they cannot see the yawning depth below them. If they slipped, they would be just as dead as if they jumped off the tower of the Empire State Building, but they never give it a thought.

## INDUSTRIAL ESPIONAGE

Last year the Senate of the United States ordered an investigation of the use of spies in industry preliminary to decision as to whether the situation should be thoroughly examined with a view to formulation of corrective legislation. The information thrown up was so conclusive that a special Senate committee was authorized to make the examination. Senator LaFollette is chairman of this committee.

The inquiry had hardly got under way before it was halted by the refusal of the Railway Audit and Inspection Company to respond to summons. This company had in its files orders for strike-breakers, letters and orders concerning munitions, such as guns, tear-gas, etc. Officers of the agency refused to appear to give an account of themselves. When the committee held up proceedings a few days upon the statement of an attorney of the company that one client was too ill to appear, another attorney was securing a five-day restraining order from a District Court. In this interim, the agency is reported to have made an attempt to destroy these records and other incriminating evidence to prevent their getting into the record. But the Senate Committee refused to tolerate the kind of treatment which this agency had been handing out to workers for thirty years. Charges were preferred to a District Grand Jury which indicted the official for contempt. Meanwhile the hearings have continued.

These private detective agencies have long sold to industries spy-service to help them discriminate against workers who joined unions and reserve workers and strike breakers to enable them to forcibly reject efforts to secure collective bargaining or to defeat strikes. The industry could thus buy force to defeat efforts of workers to advance their economic welfare by negotiation and contract. This service now is a tool which industries are using to defeat the purposes of the National Labor Relations Act which is the immediate reason for the inquiry.

In addition to defiance of law, the practice of using spies and hiring strike-breakers is at variance with our ideals of fair play. It is a practice which breeds that ill-feeling and sense of injustice that finds expression in counter-violence and sometimes a state of civil war.

Last year in the strike of the building service workers in New York City, private detective agencies deliberately put into apartment houses, persons with criminal records, violating the security of thousands of homes. This sort of thing for private profit is intolerable by a civilized society. We should be prepared to help this inquiry in every possible way and secure whatever legislative relief the recommendations of the committee may indicate.

## WHAT NEXT?

A new product, asbestos cloth, which can be used in the making of aprons, tablecloths and rugs, has just been put on the market by British inventors. The cloth is said to resist any kind of fire, except furnace fires and forest fires. Asbestos is woven into the cloth, which is dyed, like a bolt of woolen. The British are reported to have made beautiful pink asbestos aprons for cooks, striped asbestos tablecloths which will resist the smolder of a cigarette, lacey curtains and even fireproof sheets.

—o—

Where is the oldest home in the United States?

Is it the old Fairbanks home at Dedham, Mass., variously reported as the oldest and the second oldest residence still standing on this continent; is it the home of Paul Revere, is it the house of John and Priscilla Alden, or is it a house not widely known?

The National Association of Real Estate Boards wants to know.

The association wants to locate the oldest home and start a movement to preserve it as a shrine dedicated to the ideals that are founded on home ownership.

"American battle sites are marked because of their significance in American life," said Herbert V. Nelson, executive secretary of the association. "The birthplace of American heroes are preserved to remind the public what these men did for our country. The desire for home ownership had an equal part in making America great. The longing for a bit of land drove men and women through the western wilderness. The wish to keep their homes has made men work on our farms and in our factories and in our offices as they never would have worked otherwise.

"I would like to see a shrine made of the oldest American home. Its very age would be bound to make it appealing. It would do more to sell home owning than the words of the best salesman. I would like to see children make pilgrimages to it and there be imbued with the wish for their own hearths that will follow them throughout their lives."

The old Fairbanks home was built in 1636. It was occupied by lineal descendants of the family until 1903.

The house is built entirely of lumber and plaster except for the chimneys, door steps, etc., and the old oak framing has achieved a rich chocolate brown. It is believed that the timbers were originally ship timbers, very possibly having been made in England.

## THE NEED FOR BUILDING CODES

New construction—both residential and non-residential—which has been an event of the last year, places a definite responsibility upon every community. That responsibility is to pass and enforce adequate building codes designed to prevent fire.

Most of the larger cities of the country have building codes—though some of them are out of date and entirely inadequate for modern conditions. In smaller communities, there are often no building codes at all. A man can erect a firetrap that will endanger his neighbor and there is no law to stop him.

It is obvious better to prevent a fire than to extinguish one after it has started. And nothing does more for fire prevention than a building code "with teeth in it." Such a code has been prepared by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and has been adopted in many years. It should be adopted universally.

Good building does not necessarily mean expensive building. Certain materials and designs will retard the start or spread of fire where others, perhaps more expensive, will not. It is possible that many sub-standard buildings are erected without their owners knowing that they are taking needless risks. They simply don't know how to build safely—and don't take the trouble to find out.

Any town lacking a modern building code should remedy the situation at the earliest possible time. Every existing code should be revised periodically, for like an automobile or a suit of clothes, it can get out of date. Equally important, the code must be enforced aggressively and without fear or favor—an unenforced law is worse than none at all.

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## BELIEVE IT OR NOT

An Arctic explorer was telling his friends about an exciting adventure that befell him while he was exploring unknown regions.

"Imagine my surprise and fear," he said, "when I was confronted by a large bear. I had no bullets, and tears came to my eyes when I thought of my beloved ones. Taking the tears from my face as they rolled down and froze hard, I rammed them in my gun and fired. The heat of the gun, however, melted the tears, and as they came into contact with the cold air they froze into icicles which entered the bear's brain. Instantly the warmth of the bear's brain melted the icicle and so the bear died of water on the brain."

## DICTATORS

The dictators of the present day are running true to the type of tyrants in all lands and all centuries. All of them are nearly or quite insane with egotism. All of them have the sadistic love of cruelty which has marked their breed of human reptiles from the first records which have come down to us. All of them are enemies of mankind.

Mussolini rose to power in the Fascist movement, in which torture and, if need be, murder were the accepted ways of dealing with opposition. Hitler rose in the same way and, since his rise, admits the murder of more than 70 of his former followers. His persecution of the Jews is marked by every variety of indignity and torture.

Dictatorship is not grand, it is not wise, it is not noble. It is a whole range of crimes rolled together and practiced on a national scale. An enormous proportion of those who, down the ages, have seized despotic power and held it have been sadists, lovers of cruelty for its own sake, creatures who exulted in the agonies of their fellows.

From Phalaris and Ibrihim Ibn Pasha down to Hitler and Machado and Batista, the record of dictatorships is a chronicle of blood and horror. It is time and past time that this plain fact received general recognition.

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## STABILIZING WORLD CURRENCIES

Britain, France and the United States have entered into an arrangement for the exchange of gold. The object is to stabilize the currencies of the countries named and, if possible, of the rest of the world.

There was a time when we all knew that so many dollars would buy so many pounds, so many francs, so many marks. Since the World War, no one has known just what any particular currency might be worth the following day.

This uncertainty has made international trade a good deal of a gamble. It is a question if any nation has achieved any genuine advantage by devaluing its currency, although most of them have indulged in the practice during recent years. It has been like a lot of merchants in the same neighborhood putting on "cut sales." If John Jones slashed the price of sugar from five to four cents, naturally he got the bulk of the sugar trade, but when "Jim" Smith or "Sam" Brown followed suit, or perhaps went a little lower, Jones lost his advantage.

It will be best for all of us if the big nations will abandon this particular form of "cut-throat" competition and resume commercial intercourse on a fair basis.

## THE LONGEST BRIDGE

**B**EFORE long the gigantic San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge will be humming with the motors of millions of vehicles. A dream for more than sixty years, the eight and one-quarter mile bridge stretches from the Embarcadero in San Francisco, to steep-cliffed Yerba Buena Island, and from there to the Bay's eastern shore where fanwise arterials divert the traffic to Berkeley, to Oakland and to Alameda.

On the western span the towers rise to a height of 519 feet and beneath the bridge there is a vertical clearance of 200 feet which will permit practically any ship in the world to pass under it.

Building the longest bridge in the world has been a tremendous undertaking of course—from the borings with the diamond studded drill that cut into the hardest rock and the work of the divers, to the spinning of the great cables and the applying of the final protective coating by painters suspended at dizzy heights in wind-swept boatswain's chairs.

Radio, too, has played its part. A two-way, short-wave radio set, with stations at each of the piers, at the center anchorage, at the distributing stations on shore, on the work launches and at the engineer's construction headquarters in San Francisco made it possible for the work to be directed and synchronized with the greatest possible efficiency.

Some of the quantities of the material used in building the span serve as an index to the immensity of the project. Needed were 70,000 miles of cable wire (which weighed 18,500 tons), 182,000 tons of steel, 1,000,000 cubic yards of concrete (composed, in part, of 1,300,000 barrels of cement). Over 200,000 gallons of paint are required to protect the huge structure from rust and disintegration and it will take a crew of one hundred men to apply the four coatings.

The upper deck of the bridge will accommodate six traffic lanes, while the lower level will take care of three truck lanes and two interurban electric trains. The estimated cost of the undertaking is \$77,000,000.

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Once upon a time, so the story goes, the wolves sent a delegation to interview the sheep, proposing that there be peace between them for all time to come. "Why should we be forever waging this deadly strife?" said the wolves. "Those wicked dogs are the cause of it all; they are continually barking at us and provoking us. Send them away and there

will be no longer any obstacle to our eternal friendship and peace."

The foolish sheep listened. The dogs were dismissed and the flock, thus deprived of their best protectors, became an easy prey to the wolves.

Most of us shouldn't laugh too loud or too long at the misplaced confidence of the trusting sheep, as we workers have been fooled many times by the wiles and pretended friendship of those whom we should know, from past experiences, are our enemies.

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Abraham Lincoln once said, "No nation can exist half slave and half free," and that slavery might cease as an institution in America there followed the greatest mutually destructive war ever known in the world's history, lasting for a period of four years. What was true in the case of slavery is equally true in the present hour.

This nation can not exist with nearly half of the people on the border of starvation and a small number of the remaining half in possession of the vast wealth of the country and unwilling to contribute either money or thought to the relief of those in need.

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"As Maine goes, so goes the nation." That's the old saying, which is probably almost as true as that you'll have bad luck if you walk under a ladder. If the ladder slips, or the bucket of paint gets knocked over, you will have bad luck. No doubt about that.

As Maine goes—so, if Maine goes for hot dogs, the nation will go for hot dogs. If Maine goes fishing, some of the fish will get shipped to other States. Thus, good fortune is radiated.

Maine, like other resort States, maintains a promotion bureau, called a tourist bureau. Maine spends money to advertise Maine and every time Maine gets into print, that's considered good luck for Maine.

Count up the times Maine appears in this section of this column.

But, as a union State, Maine isn't so hot. Now, why is that?

Read Bernarr McFadden, forget about your income tax, if any, and just go as Maine goes. However, Maine watches the tourists and gets his money, it boosts itself.

If unions are not so hot in Maine, that's because workers haven't got their minds out of the chloroform yet. But that doesn't mean that workers elsewhere are going to stay, or have stayed, unorganized.

After all, let's play "knock-knock." And let's not kid ourselves any more than necessary.

**TRIUMPHANT**

I love that face the best,  
 That, lined and seared and scarred  
 After the journey hard,  
 Shows in each token of life's awful test  
 A sign of victory from the fields of pain;  
 Tracings that prove it braved the stinging rain  
 Undaunted, undismayed,  
 Valiantly unafraid.  
 Glad of its grief, yet glad now of its rest.  
 I love that face the best.

—Charles Hanson Towne.

**DUES BOOKS LOST**

59 G. W. Manley 1522  
 144 H. W. Hawkins 25736  
 171 P. P. Nicholas 8389  
 259 J. Zimmer 13488  
 308 A. Manganaro 8210  
 397 W. J. McNeer 25164

**BANKERS AND THE PEOPLE**

The recklessness, running into financial turpitude and illegality frequently manifested by business men operating as bankers, is disclosed in the investigation made by Commissioner Carl K. Withers of the New Jersey State Banking Department into the loans made by the Mechanics Trust Company of Bayonne, N. J., which was closed last June and taken over by the state.

One of the fundamental principles of sound banking is that adequate security shall be required for loans. This is necessary because the bankers are handling money belonging to the depositors, who are morally entitled to have loans made only under conditions which guarantee their payment.

Another fundamental principle of sound banking is that directors and officers of banks shall not abuse their positions of trust by making inordinate and insecure loans of the depositors' money to themselves and their friends.

**OFFICERS ELECTED BY LOCAL UNIONS**

Section 101 of our International Constitution provides that: "It shall be the duty of the corresponding secretary of each local to forward to the General Secretary-Treasurer, immediately after each election of officers, the names and addresses of the newly elected officers. The following local unions filed at headquarters the results of their latest election:

Local	City	Pres.	Fin. Sec.	Rec. Sec.	Bus. Agt.
107	Hammond, Ind.	B. Nims	C. W. Coyle	J. Ball	
234	Atlanta, Ga.	E. T. Anthony	J. A. Hill	W. Davis	
265	Chattanooga, Tenn.	T. Parker	P. Morgan		J. Morris
481	Winona, Minn.	J. Schlenker	E. T. Popple		E. T. Popple
485	Jackson, Miss.	J. Campbell	A. A. Banks	H. Turner	S. Peyton

**RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT**

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His divine wisdom to call from our midst our beloved Brother Alfred Leek 18025,

RESOLVED, That we, the members of Local Union No. 4 extend to his family in their sad hour of bereavement our deepest sympathy; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the International headquarters for publication in our official journal and the charter of Local Union No. 4 be draped for a period of thirty days.

WILLIAM HORAN, Secretary,  
 Local Union No. 4.

**IN MEMORIAM**

4 Alfred Leek, 18125  
 244 Benjamin Socholitsky, 12346

244 Morris Bloom, 13618  
 308 Joseph Calvin Hemeon, 12125



## MERRITT'S BRAINSTORM

Walter Gordon Merritt, a New York lawyer whose erudition and mental agility have been consecrated for many years to those un-American employers who refuse to recognize the right of working men and women to organize in trade unions for the protection of their economic interests, got off one of his usual tirades against trade unionism in an address before the recent Atlantic City convention of civic associations and chambers of commerce of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

According to press reports he assailed strikes, picketing and boycotting "as the right to injure property and disrupt business" and urged that courts of equity should exercise the power to issue injunctions restraining unions from using these methods of mutual protection.

Under our economic system the workers sell the use of their labor power to employers in industry, trade and commerce, whose main objective is profit. Without the labor performed by the workers there would be no profit for employers. A strike is a refusal of the workers to sell the use of their labor power to employers except for wages and under conditions which the workers deem essential to their welfare. Mr. Merritt would have the workers prohibited from refusing to sell the use of their ability to work.

Picketing is a method used by unions to warn the workers and the general public that an employer has dealt unfairly with the workers, with the recommendation that the workers and their friends withhold their patronage, buying power, from the employer until he consents to deal fairly with his employes. Mr. Merritt would have this right outlawed.

Boycotting, as the term is usually understood, is a more or less united action by organized workers to refuse to buy the products or services of employers who oppose the workers' interests. It is illustrated by the action of unions in placing an employer on the "unfair list," with the suggestion that workers and their friends refrain from patronizing the employer as long as he persists in his unfair attitude toward labor. It is merely the exercise by workers of the right to spend their wages with employers who deal fairly with them and to withhold their patronage from employers who refuse to deal fairly with them. Mr. Merritt would have the workers deprived by law of this right.

Mr. Merritt's three-plank brainstorm illustrates a type of European Fascism which anti-union employers and their propagandists would like to fasten on the necks of American workers and thus reduce them to the economic slavery which prevails in Hit-

ler's Germany and Mussolini's Italy. Thanks to the organized labor movement, this un-American ambition has not been given, and will not be given, statutory approval in the United States.

## VIOLENCE BY EMPLOYERS FEATURES LOCK-OUT OF VEGETABLE WORKERS BY SALINAS GROWERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The use of violence and allied methods of un-American warfare against union organization mark the lockout imposed by the Growers-Shippers Vegetable Association of Salinas, California, on members of Fruit and Vegetable Workers Union, Local No. 18211, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, according to a statement at the A. F. of L. headquarters here by Jimmie Sells, business representative of the union, who is conferring with labor organizations in the Middle West and East to enlist their support for the California workers. He also represents the Teamsters and Box Makers Unions of Salinas.

The Fruit and Vegetable Workers' Union had a two-year contract with the growers and shippers organization which expired a number of weeks ago. During this agreement the union had 98 per cent of the vegetable and fruit workers. After a month's negotiation the organized growers and shippers refused to sign a new agreement. This action forced the union to strike for the protection of its members.

The Growers-Shippers Association then declared a lockout and notified all business concerns supplying material for the purpose of shipping head lettuce and other vegetables to union employers to stop the supply under the threat of a business boycott. This threat became a fact, according to Mr. Sells, in the case of the Tracy Waldrun Packing Company, of Salinas, which signed up with the union only to find itself deprived of all material necessary for packing, thus forcing the company into bankruptcy.

In their warfare against the union the organized growers and shippers barricaded a number of their packing houses with galvanized metal walls and mounted machine guns on them. Highway patrol officers were mobilized. Citizens were deputized and equipped with clubs, sawed-off rifles and gas grenades.

"Strikebreakers from outside the State were imported in covered vans under the escort and protection of the highway police," Mr. Sells said. "They were barricaded in the packing plants and lettuce was transplanted from the fields to the packing houses by caravans of trucks policed by scores of

(Continued on Page 19)

# PROJECTS OF \$50,000 OR MORE IN CITIES WHERE WE HAVE NO LOCALS

## ALABAMA

FAIRFIELD, ALA.—Post office: \$50,000. H. I. Flinn, 200 Thomas Ave., Montgomery, contr.

## ARIZONA

MESA, ARIZ.—Post office: \$63,780. E. and E. J. Pfozter, Philadelphia, Pa., contr.

## FLORIDA

TALLAHASSEE, FLA.—Chemical building: \$123,000. T. A. Monk Co., contr.

## GEORGIA

AUGUSTA, GA.—Medical school: \$69,013. Wheatley & Mobley, 718 Reynolds St., contr. PWA.

HARTWELL, GA.—Post office: \$50,000. E. M. Williams, Monroe, contr.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA.—Heating plants: \$65,872. Contr. 7: Crawford & Slater Co., 820 Woodrow St., S. W., Atlanta, contr. Contr. 2: Alphons Custodis Chimney Constr. Co., 135 Williams St., New York, N. Y. PWA.

## ILLINOIS

ANNA, ILL.—Post office: \$54,897. Hanson Bros. Co., 127 North Dearborn St., Chicago, contr.

DIXON, ILL.—Ward buildings, Dixon State Hospital: \$794,750. PWA. A. Smith & Co., 134 North LaSalle St., Chicago, contr.

LAMONT, ILL.—Post office: \$58,900. Thorp-Rogoff Co., 306 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, contr.

## INDIANA

VALPARAISO, IND.—Court house: \$140,660. Foster Lumber Co., contr. PWA.

## KANSAS

INDEPENDENCE, KAN.—Extending and remodeling post office: \$84,116. T. L. Dawson Co., 2035 Washington St., Kansas City, Mo., contr.

RUSSELL, KAN.—High school building: \$234,605. Reinhart & Donovan, Commerce Exchange Bldg., contr. WPA.

## KENTUCKY

MORGANFIELD, KY.—Post office: \$58,400. Blauner Constr. Co., 89 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill., contr.

## LOUISIANA

ALEXANDRIA, LA.—Administration building, Veterans Bureau: \$50,000. Central Contg. Co., 409 Construction Bldg., Dallas, Tex., contr.

BATON ROUGE, LA.—Law school building, Louisiana State University: \$678,913. PWA. Caldwell Bros. & Hart, 816 Howard Ave., New Orleans, contr.

OAKDALE, LA.—Post office: \$52,998. Bonded Constr. Co., 110 East 42d St., New York, N. Y., contr.

## MAINE

BANGOR, ME.—Administration and laboratory building: \$250,000. Hegeman-Harris, 185 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass., contr.

## MARYLAND

DELMAR, MD.—School: \$90,000. PWA. C. E. Brohawn, Cambridge, contr.

MARDELA, MD.—Grade and high school building: \$140,600. PWA. P. Lange, 715 East 21st St., Baltimore, contr.

## MASSACHUSETTS

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—Post office: \$64,970. D. A. Sullivan & Sons, North Hampton, contr.

HARWICH, MASS.—High school: \$117,977. I. P. Rocheford, 8 Arlington Pl., Framingham, contr.

## MICHIGAN

ST. JOSEPH, MICH.—Post office: \$92,415. J. I. Barnes, Culver, Ind., contr.

## MINNESOTA

TWO HARBORS, MINN.—School addition: \$194,993. R. J. McLeod & Co., 412 Builders Exchange, Duluth, contr.

## MISSISSIPPI

BILONI, MISS.—Constructing Building 19, U. S. Veterans Hospital: \$319,000. Virginia Eng. Co., Newport News, Va., contr.

PICAYUNE, MISS.—Garment manufacturing plant: \$75,225. B. L. Knost, Pass Christian, Miss., contr.

VICKSBURG, MISS.—Library, office, art room, etc. Xavier University, Pine and Washington Sts.: \$150,500. Geo. J. Glover, Inc., Whitney Bank Bldg., New Orleans, La., contr.

## MISSOURI

FARMINGTON, MO.—Psychiatric clinic building and hospital, infirmary building: \$400,455. McCarthy Bros. Constr. Co., Roosevelt Bldg., contr. PWA.

FULTON, MO.—Hospital for criminal insane in connection with State Hospital: \$321,261. W. McDonald Constr. Co., 3829 West Pine Blvd., St. Louis, contr. PWA.

NEVADA, MO.—Building for infirmary and tubercular patients in connection with State Hospital: \$245,070. Reinhart Constr. Co., International Bldg., St. Louis, contr.

## NEW JERSEY

LIVINGSTON, N. J.—Group dwellings: \$140,000. Corporation, c/o D. Everts, Jr.

## NEW YORK

AUBURN, N. Y.—Extending and remodeling post office: \$179,477. Ross Eng. Co., 20 L St., S., Washington, D. C.

HAMILTON, N. Y.—Student building, Colgate University: \$250,000. W. B. Chambers, 430 East 57th St., New York, archt.

TICONDEROGA, N. Y.—Post office: \$54,057. The Loucks & Clare Corp., 6-26 Erenst St., Wallingford, Conn., contr.

## NORTH CAROLINA

WARRENTON, N. C.—Post office: \$50,813. Upchurch Constr. Co., 112 North McDonough St., Montgomery, Ala., contr.

## OHIO

LEBANON, OHIO—Post office: \$53,513. John Grant & Son, 3866 Carnegie Ave., Cleveland, contr.

## OKLAHOMA

FORT SILL, OKLA.—Addition to Fort Sill Hospital: \$90,342. J. J. Ballinger Constr. Co., Braniff Bldg., Oklahoma City, contr.

TAHLEQUAH, OKLA.—Indian Service Hospital: \$288,000. Brickner-Ruck Constr. Co., Tulsa, Okla., contr.

## PENNSYLVANIA

ST. CLAIR, PA.—School: \$240,309. Berwick Lumber Co., Berwick, contr.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Additional building and utilities at U. S. Veterans Facility: \$419,200. Virginia Eng. Co., Newport News, Va., contr.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

RAPID CITY, S. D.—Indian Sanatorium: \$270,642. W. C. Smith, Inc., 311 Builders Exchange, Duluth, Minn., contr.

## TEXAS

ANAHUAC, TEX.—Jr. College: \$130,510. PWA. W. Frank Little Constr. Co., Amarillo, contr.

CANYON, TEX.—Post office: \$53,900. Lundberg-Richter Co., Fredericksburg, Va., contr.

GILMER, TEX.—Courthouse and jail: \$182,923. J. T. Taylor, 605 First National Building, Fort Worth, Tex., contr.

## UTAH

ST. GEORGE, UTAH—Post office: \$55,706. MacDonald Constr. Co., 3829 Pine Blvd., St. Louis, Mo., contr.

## WASHINGTON

RENTON, WASH.—Post office: \$56,570. Western Constr. Co., 1008 Textile Tower, Seattle, contr.

## WEST VIRGINIA

ELKINS, W. VA.—U. S. Forest Service Bldg.: \$182,478. Viking Constr. Corp., 441 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y., contr.

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the armed strikebreakers and highway patrolmen.”

Although the union exercised its constitutional rights for peaceful picketing, Mr. Sells declared that its efforts were materially crippled by the forces of intimidation and terrorism mobilized against them by the organized employers.

As a persuasive method to bring the reactionary Growers-Shippers Vegetable Association to its senses the California State Federation of Labor placed the commodities handled by the Association, including head lettuce, carrots and all other vegetables, on the “unfair list.”

Because of the fact that most of the consumers of California vegetables live outside the state, Mr. Sells was delegated to make a personal appeal to all unions throughout the country to back up California labor and refuse to purchase the products of the Growers-Shippers Association until the right of the fruit and vegetable workers to organize and negotiate an agreement for wages, hours and work conditions is recognized.

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### OLD AGE SECURITY

The feeling for old-age pensions was evident in the following which the Townsend movement gained. When such a poorly conceived plan can draw such response it is well to turn our minds toward devising a satisfactory answer. The present Social Security Act has two provisions for old age: (1) federal grants supplementing state old-age pensions for aged dependents, and (2) old-age benefits to which certain employers and employees jointly contribute. No one can challenge the statement that these provisions constitute a tremendous gain. They write into public policy social responsibility for caring for those whose producing days are over both by direct relief and through provisions for savings. Federal aid has proven a stimulus to state action in accord with federal standards.

These provisions, although a great advance, are by no means perfect. We must work steadily for amendments that will represent a truer measure of social justice. For example, the Social Security Board may approve as a condition for supplemental grant a state plan fixing benefit of \$5. per month for a person of 65 years or over. The most recent report of the Board shows that grants were made to 37 states, the District of Columbia and Hawaii, with the average per recipient including sums varying in different states from 31.46 in California to 3.56 in Mississippi. Other low averages are \$3.57; \$5.00; \$7.43; \$11.26, et cetera. Obviously with industries unwilling to employ older workers, they

suffer dire hardships before reaching the age of 65 and then with resources exhausted they will find it difficult to manage on \$4, \$5, et cetera a month. In addition the means test invades the privacy of individuals and penalizes thrift.

The old-age benefit plan provides for only a portion of our population and in part if not in whole represents pennies taken from pay envelopes—a sort of compulsory savings. When we realize the thousands of families that do not have enough incomes to provide adequate food, clothing and common comforts of living, we realize that funds for social security should not come from wage-earners envelopes directly or indirectly but from a general tax on the wealth they help to create. Actuarial data are available to estimate the sums needed each year.

Labor believes that Federal grants to general old-age pension provisions in states is the way to take care of those who have lived beyond the work-years. This pension should be a right—not assistance or charity with a means test incorporated.

We can build an honest, generous provision for our older workers upon the foundations already laid and thus achieve the key to social security, gradually adding to the structure until satisfied that we are doing justice to all.

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### 1936 AUTO FATALITIES SIX TIMES DEATH TOLL OF GETTYSBURG BATTLE

By the time this year is over, it will show more than six times as many persons killed by automobiles in this country as were slain on both sides in the battle of Gettysburg. Taking Federals and Confederates together, 5,664 men were killed on that battlefield; while according to the figures now in, automobile deaths this year will number more than 36,000.

These figures, and many others, were given at the 25th session of the National Safety Congress; and all of them were compiled by R. L. Forney, chief statistician of the National Safety Council.

Deaths from flood, fire, blizzards, heat, lightning and many other causes are classed as accidental. On this basis, Mr. Forney said that the accidental deaths in the United States this year would number close to 110,000. He lays 6,000 of these deaths to the terrific heat of last summer. Railroads are expected to account for 5,350 by the time their whistles blow for New Year.

But the place of most deadly accidents, after all, is the home. Falls, fires, scaldings, and, on farms, the tempers of unruly bulls and stallions; these, with various other causes, prompt Mr. Forney to say that by the end of this year 40,000 fatal accidents will be recorded as occurring in homes.



# WIT AND

"Luxurious tastes De Rich has. He has a Corot in his office."

"That's nothing. I have a whistler in mine."

Two oysters were in a big pot full of milk, getting ready for a stew. Said one oyster to the other:

"Where are we?"

"At a church supper," was the reply.

Whereupon the little oyster said:

"What on earth do they want with both of us?"

A father and his little boy were having a discussion on legal matters.

"What is a retaining fee?" asked the little boy.

His father replied: "A retaining fee is a fee paid to a lawyer before he will undertake to do any work for a client."

"Oh!" replied the little boy, "like putting a quarter in the meter before you get any gas."

The army doctor was a trifle puzzled at the black spot on the recruit's stomach.

"Where did you get that spot?" asked the doctor.

"That," answered the recruit, "is a tattoo mark."

"Tattoo mark?" questioned the doctor. "What is it supposed to represent?"

"Oh, that's my girl's name," replied the recruit.

"What is your girl's name?" asked the doctor.

"Elizabeth," answered the recruit.

"But that spot does not spell Elizabeth," said the doctor.

"Well," answered the recruit, "It did when I was fat."

Latin Prof.—"Mr. Thusansuch, kindly decline the noun femina."

Frosh—"I decline with pleasure."

Voice (over telephone)—"Are you the game warden?" "Yes, ma'am." "I am so thankful I have the right person at last. Would you mind suggesting some games suitable for a children's party?"

"Do you object to kissing, Mehitabel?"

"That is something I've never done, Joshua."

"Kissed, Mehitabel?"

"Objected, Joshua."

Curious Old Lady—"Why, you've lost your leg, haven't you?"

Crippled Beggar—"Well, doggoned if I haven't!"

A man in Indianapolis has left a million dollars to a girl who refused to marry him. There's gratitude for you.

"Oh, what a funny looking cow!" said the chic young thing from New York. "Why hasn't it any horns?"

"There are many reasons," answered the farmer, "why a cow does not have horns. Some are born without horns and do not have any until the late years of their life. Others are dehorned, while still other breeds are not supposed to have horns at all. There are many reasons why a cow sometimes does not have horns. But the chief reason that this cow does not have any horns is that it isn't a cow at all. It's a horse."

Customer—"Have you that book called, 'Man, the Ruler?'"

Salesgirl—"Fiction department, on the first floor, sir."

For two hours he had been the pest of the party. His imitations were terrible, ranging anywhere from George Arliss to a humming bird. In the far corner had been sitting the man with the screwed-up face.

"What would you like to see me imitate now?" asked the bore.

The man moved. He spoke. "How about a ground hog that's seen its shadow?"

"I see there is a plan on foot to make soda water a popular drink."

"Yes, but it will probably be Scotchd."

# HUMOR



Teacher: Johnny, who was Anne Boleyn?  
 Johnny: Anne Boleyn was a flat iron.  
 Teacher: What on earth do you mean?  
 Johnny: Well, it says here in the history book:  
 "Henry, having disposed of Catherine, pressed his  
 suit with Anne Boleyn."

Visitor (viewing baby): "Isn't he like his  
 father?"

Mother: "Yes, he's a bit off color at present."

Diner—Here is a brown caterpillar on the cab-  
 bage!

Waiter—That's the sausage you ordered, sir.

Lady (at party): "Where's that pretty maid who  
 was passing out cocktails a while ago?"

Hostess: "Are you looking for a drink?"

Lady: "No, I'm looking for my husband!"

The draft-horse exhibition was under way. Up  
 and down the central aisle of the big building hur-  
 ried a haughty old dowager, evidently unable to  
 locate her entry. Seeing her apparent confusion, an  
 attendant stepped up to her and inquired solicitous-  
 ly:

"What's the matter madam? Can't you find your  
 stall?"

Lady—I bought two hams here some time ago  
 and they were excellent. Have you any more?

Farmer—Yes. I've several more hanging up in  
 the kitchen.

Lady—Well, if you're quite sure they're off the  
 same pig I'll take three of them.

"What's all the racket in the barber shop?"

"One of the barbers is shaving himself and trying  
 to talk himself into a massage."

"Friday is not an unlucky day," says a writer.  
 No, some poor fish started the superstition.

Beggar: "Excuse me, sir; you gave me a coun-  
 terfeit bill."

Gentleman: "Keep it for your honesty."

Father: "Why did the teacher cane you?"

Willie: "We were having a lesson on trees, and  
 I asked the teacher if he'd ever seen a pink palm.  
 He said, 'No,' so I showed him my hand."

Wife (at dance)—This is the twelfth time you've  
 been to the refreshment buffet.

Husband—Oh, that's all right. I tell everybody  
 I'm getting something for you.

A psychologist says that women wear better than  
 men. They may wear better, but not so much.

"Have you any references?" inquired the lady of  
 the house.

"Yis, mum, lots of 'em," answered the prospective  
 maid.

"Then why did you not bring them with you?"

"Well, mum, to tell the troot, they're just loike  
 me photographs. None of thim do me justice."

Man (getting a shave)—Barber will you please  
 get me a glass of water?

Barber—What is the matter? A little hair in  
 your throat?

Man—No, I want to see if my neck leaks.

"Here," lamented Mrs. L., "is another invitation  
 from Mrs. Boreleigh, asking us to one of her dull  
 parties. I wish we didn't have to go."

"Oh, tell her we have a previous engagement,"  
 said her husband.

"No," said Mrs. J., virtuously. "That would be a  
 lie. Edith, dear, write Mrs. Boreleigh that we ac-  
 cept with much pleasure."

Twenty minutes out from Charing Cross Station,  
 a lean, lanky Britisher, slightly inebriated, looked  
 out the window, turned to one of his companions,  
 and said: "Is this Wembley?"

The second Britisher replied: "No, it's Thursday."

The third Britisher, who up to this time had been  
 silent, said: "I'm thirsty, too. Let's have a  
 drink."

## ROOSEVELT'S LABOR RECORD AS PRESIDENT

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT was inaugurated President of the United States on March 4, 1933.

One of his first official acts was to call a special session of the Seventy-third Congress, which opened on March 9, 1933.

The Seventy-fourth Congress adjourned on June 20, 1936.

Between these two dates—March 9, 1933 and June 20, 1936—the Congress of the United States enacted and President Roosevelt signed 47 bills favorable to labor, according to the report of the American Federation of Labor National Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee on "Labor Planks in the Political Platforms of the Republican and Democratic Parties and the Records of the Candidates for President and Vice President," published by authority and direction of the Executive Council of the A. F. L. for the information of working men and women and their friends.

Following are the bills listed by the Committee which the Nation's Chief Executive approved:

Creating the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Creating Home Owners Loan Corporation for relief of harassed home owners who could not pay the interest on their property.

Providing for the guaranteeing of bank deposits up to \$2,500.

Improving conditions of rural letter carriers.

Creating Adjustment Board to adjust disputes between railroads and employes.

Retirement system for railroad employes.

Passing new Philippine Independence Act which eliminates immigration from the Islands.

Bank deposit guarantee raised to \$5,000 and made permanent.

Appropriating \$950,000,000 for unemployment relief.

Authorizing President to appoint boards to adjust disputes in private employment.

Appropriating \$3,000,000 for vocational education.

Authorizing construction of 102 naval vessels and 1,100 air crafts.

Restoring automatic promotions for government employes.

Labor Disputes Act.

Security Act.

Law to stabilize the coal industry.

Air Mail Act providing rates of compensation and working conditions for all pilots.

Forty-hour week for 121,069 postal employes with no reduction in wages.

Railroad Retirement Act.

Appropriating \$4,880,000,000 for relief of unemployed.

Repealing the last 5 per cent reduction made by the Economy Act.

Appropriating funds to send 30,000 Filipinos to their homeland.

Prohibiting transportation of prison-made products into states having state use system.

Providing that all government contractors shall pay the prevailing rate of wages, work employes not more than eight hours a day and five days a week, with no child or convict labor to be employed on contracts entered into by any activity of the government.

Forbidding transportation in interstate commerce of professional strikebreakers who would interfere with peaceful picketing.

Placing under state compensation safety laws all workers employed on public works.

Placing employes in the airplane industry under the Railway Labor Board.

Providing that all passenger vessels having accommodations for 50 or more passengers shall be equipped with automatic sprinkler systems.

Prevailing rate of wages to be paid on all relief work.

Forbidding the employment of aliens illegally in the United States on relief work.

Requiring all licensed officers on vessels of the United States to be citizens or completely naturalized. In three years 90 per cent of all other departments shall be citizens.

Shipping corporations that receive subsidies from the government must incorporate in their contracts minimum manning and wage scales and reasonable working conditions.

Granting facilities of Public Health Service to all seamen on government vessels not in military or naval establishments.

Appropriating \$12,000,000 for further development of vocational education.

Appropriation of \$1,425,000,000 for direct and work relief on useful projects.

Granting 26 days annual leave for government employes which can be accumulated for succeeding years until it totals 90 days.

Sick leave for government employes of 1¼ days per month accumulative not to exceed 90 days.

Five-day week for employes of mail equipment shops at the same wages for 5½ days.

Authorizing operations of stands in federal buildings by blind persons to enlarge their economic opportunities.

# REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER ON FINANCES OCTOBER RECEIPTS

Sept. Local			Amount	Sept. Local			Amount	Sept. Local			Amount
1	47	Sept. report.....	\$ 70.58	9	75	Sept. report.....	15.60	15	84	Oct. report.....	4.50
1	374	Aug.-Sept. reports .....	9.90	9	87	Oct. report.....	16.05	15	240	Oct. report.....	8.70
1	388	Aug. report.....	5.80	9	162	Sept.-Oct. report .....	23.00	15	244	Oct. report.....	255.30
1	428	Aug.-Sept. reports .....	3.75	9	238	Oct. report.....	12.60	15	311	Aug.-Sept. rep'ts	7.00
1	67	Oct. report (cr.)		9	332	Sept.-Oct. reports .....	7.20	15	309	Oct. tax (add'l.)	.90
2	54	Sept. report.....	40.80	12	4	Oct. report.....	14.20	15	483	Oct. report.....	50.90
2	59	Sept. report.....	9.70	12	5	Supp. ....	1.40	16	105	Sept. report.....	17.10
2	76	Bal. Int. fine—J. B. Linse 14515	1.00	12	12	Oct. report (cr.- Oct. report.....	22.50	16	115	Sept. report.....	5.40
2	82	Sept. report.....	9.00	12	27	Oct. report.....	44.10	16	122	Enroll; supp. ....	4.15
2	110	Oct report (cr.)		12	29	Oct. report.....	17.30	16	258	Oct. report.....	9.00
2	132	Sept. report.....	7.65	12	33	Oct. report.....	75.00	16	259	Supp. ....	1.00
2	222	Oct. report.....	4.50	12	40	Oct. report.....	10.00	16	299	B. T. ....	1.80
2	243	Enroll. & Oct. tax .....	2.90	12	40	B. T. & reins.....	55.10	16	359	Sept. report.....	18.00
2	301	Sept. report.....	24.60	12	77	Sept.-Oct. reports .....	14.40	19	19	Oct. report.....	10.80
5	24	B. T. & reinst.....	115.20	12	83	Sept. report.....	14.40	19	24	Oct. report.....	33.30
5	31	Oct. report.....	7.70	12	106	Oct. report.....	20.70	19	81	Oct. report.....	7.20
5	32	Oct. report.....	50.55	12	108	Oct. report.....	31.70	19	107	Oct. report.....	9.00
5	46	Premium on bond .....	4.25	12	122	Oct. report.....	32.60	19	120	Oct. report.....	17.10
5	62	Oct. report (cr.)		12	143	Oct. report.....	36.00	19	125	Sept.-Oct. rep'ts	11.70
5	65	Sept. report.....	188.10	12	147	Oct. report.....	2.70	19	141	Oct. report.....	13.15
5	71	Oct. report.....	23.57	12	152	B. T. & reinst.....	48.60	19	172	Sept. report.....	91.20
5	74	Sept. report.....	546.75	12	155	Oct. report; supp. (cr.- Oct. report.....	20.40	19	173	Oct. report.....	7.17
5	98	Sept. report.....	14.15	12	197	Oct. report.....	6.30	19	185	Oct. report (cr.)	
5	114	Sept. report.....	10.00	12	202	Oct. report.....	6.30	19	212	Oct. report.....	10.95
5	122	Premium on bond; supp.....	5.50	12	203	Sept.-Oct. reports .....	3.60	19	232	Oct. report.....	10.95
5	144	Sept. report.....	24.75	12	213	Sept. report.....	4.53	19	234	Oct. report.....	19.80
5	166	B. T. & reinst.....	15.60	12	224	Oct. report (cr.)		19	246	Oct. report.....	12.60
5	152	Sept.-Oct. tax (add'l.) .....	1.80	12	226	Oct. report.....	17.90	19	260	B. T. and reinst. (part payt.)..	5.70
5	250	Oct. report.....	9.40	12	233	Oct. report (cr.)		19	265	Oct. report.....	6.30
5	262	Sept. report.....	10.80	12	259	Oct. report.....	3.60	19	281	Oct. report.....	22.90
5	265	Enroll; supp.....	5.90	12	302	Oct. report.....	6.30	19	319	Sept. report.....	4.50
5	278	Enroll; supp.....	3.90	12	309	Oct. report.....	24.70	19	359	B. T. and reinst. (part payt.)..	1.00
5	278	Oct. report.....	66.00	12	346	Sept.-Oct. reports .....	16.30	19	380	Sept.-Oct. rep'ts	15.20
5	282	Sept. report; B. T.....	15.30	12	359	B. T. & reinst.....	17.50	19	428	Oct. report.....	30.10
5	385	Oct. report.....	25.00	12	413	Oct. report.....	9.90	19	455	Oct. report.....	67.85
5	407	Sept. report (cr.)		12	481	Aug.-Sept reports; B. T... Oct. report.....	15.30	19	456	Aug. report.....	8.75
5	171	B. T. & reinst.....	45.00	13	9	Oct. report.....	198.50	19	308	Oct. report.....	346.00
6	57	Oct. report.....	4.40	13	28	Oct. report.....	15.28	20	8	Sept. rep't (cr.)	
6	102	Sept. report.....	54.90	13	30	Sept. report.....	24.40	20	34	Oct. report.....	8.80
6	344	Sept. report.....	6.30	13	47	Enroll; B. T. & reinst.; supp; premium .....	47.60	20	78	Oct. report.....	13.50
6	29	Sept. report.....	15.40	13	64	Oct. report.....	7.20	20	99	Oct. report.....	13.50
7	44	Sept. report.....	12.60	13	74	Premium on bond .....	75.50	20	243	Oct. report.....	7.00
7	73	Oct. report.....	80.50	13	85	Sept. report.....	17.10	21	281	Oct. tax (add'l.) supp. ....	2.00
7	109	Oct. report.....	42.05	13	143	Enroll.; supp.....	3.80	21	63	Sept.-Oct. rep'ts	5.80
7	121	Oct. report.....	10.80	13	171	Oct. report (cr.)		21	66	Oct. report.....	6.30
7	172	B.T. reinst.; enr.; supp. ....	36.80	13	386	Oct. report.....	13.90	21	68	Oct. report.....	74.80
7	279	Sept. report.....	4.50	14	25	Sept. report.....	10.65	21	79	Oct. report.....	42.65
7	434	Oct. report.....	6.30	14	33	Premium on bond .....	4.25	21	104	Oct. report.....	84.00
7	435	Sept. report.....	9.15	14	59	Enroll and tax; supp. ....	7.05	21	374	B. T. ....	1.90
7	469	Oct. report.....	5.50	14	142	Sept. report.....	13.30	22	49	Oct. report.....	11.70
8	5	B. T. & reinst.; supp. ....	40.95	14	158	Oct. report.....	2.70	22	140	Oct. report (cr.)	
8	45	B. T.....	4.50	14	190	Oct. report.....	285.10	22	230	B. T. and reinst.	118.00
8	76	Sept. report.....	7.20	14	209	Sept.-Oct. rep'ts	15.40	22	345	Oct. report.....	102.65
8	88	Sept. report.....	100.80	14	260	Oct. report.....	79.05	22	443	Sept.-Oct. rep'ts	9.90
8	97	Sept. report.....	33.30	14	336	Sept.Oct. rep'ts	7.20	23	42	Oct. report.....	194.00
8	166	Sept.-Oct. reports .....	33.45	14	485	Oct. report.....	54.83	23	2	Oct. report.....	249.06
8	184	Sept. report.....	9.00	15	5	Oct. report.....	52.05	23	208	Oct. report.....	10.60
8	286	Oct. report.....	15.60	15	29	Sept. tax (add'l.) .....	2.70	23	276	B. T. and reinst.	36.00
9	2	Premium on bond .....	8.00	15	74	Sept. tax (add'l.) .....	.90	23	406	Oct. report.....	5.65
9	36	Oct. report.....	70.75					23	429	Oct. report.....	7.70
9	53	Oct. report.....	79.75					23	440	Oct. report.....	8.10
								26	5	B. T.; supp.....	2.80
								26	7	Oct. report.....	13.50
								26	18	Oct. report.....	18.00
								26	23	Oct. report.....	9.50
								26	43	Oct. report.....	17.10
								26	70	Oct. report.....	9.00

26	105	B. T. and reinst. (part payt.) ..	20.00	27	New York State Council of Lathers—Charter and Outfit	15.00	30	1	Oct. report .....	11.70	
26	137	Oct. report .....	4.50	27	93	Oct. report .....	15.30	30	10	Oct. report .....	193.10
26	165	Oct. report .....	44.50	27	263	Sept.-Oct. rep'ts	12.60	30	47	Oct. report .....	69.53
26	169	Oct. report .....	5.55	28	114	Oct. report .....	40.30	30	54	Oct. report .....	49.10
26	184	B. T. and reinst. supp. ....	17.45	28	254	Oct. report .....	6.70	30	59	Oct. report .....	18.00
26	350	Oct. report .....	4.50	28	446	Oct. report .....	6.30	30	230	Oct. report .....	74.40
26	378	Oct. report .....	6.30	29	52	Oct. report .....	12.60	30	300	Oct. report .....	56.20
26	397	Oct. report .....	7.80	29	103	Oct. report .....	6.30	30	46	Oct. report .....	900.00
26	454	Oct. report .....	13.20	29	279	Oct. report (cr.)		30		Misc. ....	1.80
27	70	Int. fines—F. Hogue 9723, L. J. Beasley 23969, W. R. Miles 10137 (appealed) ....	15.00	29	305	Oct. report .....	3.45	30		Ads and subs.— The Lather ....	148.00
				29	337	Sept.-Oct. rep'ts; B. T. ....	7.20	30		Transfer indebt- edness .....	788.65
				29	340	Oct. report .....	5.40			Total Receipts .....	\$8,556.90
				29	481	Oct. report .....	6.65				

### OCTOBER DISBURSEMENTS

1	Ora Kress, organizer .....	\$ 70.54	26	Central National Bank, payment on note .....	\$500.00
6	Western Union Telegraph Co. Sept. messages...	4.03		Interest on \$1,500.00 bal. for 91 days.....	22.75—
16	Bastian Bros. Co. convention badges .....	84.93			522.75
16	Acme Stamp Co. local supp. ....	7.58	30	Charles J. Case } delegates to Bldg. Trades and A. F. of L. conventions	500.00
16	Union Paper & Twine Co. convention supp. ....	1.39	30	George T. Moore } on account	500.00
16	Metal Marker Mfg. Co. local supp. ....	3.74	30	Ohio Bell Telephone Co. local & L. D. service...	11.90
23	Riehl Printing Co. October journal .....	465.00	30	Funeral benefits paid:	
21	Sal Maso, organizer .....	65.72		Local 24, H. C. Johnston 971.....	500.00
23	Carswell Printing Co. daily convention proceed- ings .....	1,200.00		Local 99, T. J. Troye 1309 .....	488.00
23	M. F. Nealon, 4th Vice Pres., convention ex- penses per Section 7—L. I. U. constitution.....	190.50		Local 74, J. P. Hoglund 18072.....	300.00
24	Miss E. M. Halter, reporting convention.....	233.90		Local 46, G. R. Nicoll 29984.....	300.00
24	John P. Cook, organizer .....	64.62	30	Wm. J. McSorley, General President.....	950.00
26	Miscellaneous convention expense, hall rent, stenographic service, postage .....	239.19	30	Terry Ford, General Secretary-Treasurer.....	700.00
26	A. J. Mokedanz, convention sergt. at arms.....	50.00	30	Postage and express .....	51.37
26	Ben Cohen, convention messenger .....	50.00	30	T. K. Products Co. office supp. ....	3.73
26	Office salaries .....	1,092.00	30	Ohio Tax Commission, sales tax stamps.....	11.18
30	Geo. T. Moore, 1st Vice Pres., convention ex- penses per Section 7—L. I. U. constitution.....	188.05	30	Central United National Bank, service charge...	1.30
				Total disbursements .....	\$8,851.42

### RECAPITULATION

Balance on hand, September 30, 1936 .....	\$ 77,488.91
October receipts .....	8,541.90
	<hr/>
	\$ 86,030.81
October disbursements .....	8,851.42
	<hr/>
Balance on hand, October 31, 1936 .....	\$ 77,179.39

## ON MEMBERS

### NEW MEMBERS

Local		Local		Local	
243	William James Toney 36621	265	Daimke Raperson 36631	47	Albert Kennard Ott 36646
65	Russell Thomas Lynch 36622 (Sept.)	278	Joe LoPresti 36632	143	Francis Maso 36647
65	Robert Ambrose Lewis 36623 (Sept.)	278	Abraham Madrid 36633	74	James Henry Hamilton 36648
65	Walter Eugene Douglas 36624 (Sept.)	278	Allen Stewart Grant 36634	59	Ben Corbett Hamilton 36649
65	Arvid Brown 36625 (Sept.)	278	Howard William Fraser 36635	260	Allen Samuel Hetrick 36650
65	Henry Patrick Ryan 36626 (Sept.)	278	Dick Tomlin 36636	152	Joseph Michael Rizzo 36651
301	Emil August Elmendorf 36627	278	Laurence John Robinson 36637	122	George Gordon Bengé 36652
65	George Thomas Baker 36628 (Sept.)	278	Fred Funston Long 36638	122	Leo August Perry 36653
65	Charles Alivin Paulson 36629 (Sept.)	278	Thomas Cordery 36639	345	William Franklin Jones 36654
114	Merritt Meller Griggs 36630	262	Leroy Moore 36640 (Aug.)	345	John Louis Peterson 36655
		65	Joseph Bono 36641 (Aug.)	345	Harry Eugene Reith 36656
		88	Ernest Myron Anderson 36642 (July)	345	Ray Warren 36657
		172	Garland V. Fuller 36643	42	Manuel Enos Gray 36658
		172	DeVon E. Stokesbury 36644	141	Art Thomas Campbell 36659
		172	Elmer Raymond Stokesbury 36645	40	James Benjamin Jones 36660
				172	Jack Arlington 36661
				74	Walter Roy Huck 36662



REINSTATEMENTS

Local  
 165 O. Satterlee 7450  
 54 W. C. Casey 33082 (June)  
 301 R. W. Muse 13895 (Sept.)  
 74 M. R. Hammond 20831 (Sept.)  
 74 E. S. Schleter 9441 (Sept.)  
 65 K. F. Carson 5004 (Sept.)  
 65 F. C. Iodence 28236 (Sept.)  
 385 G. Pluto 28794  
 24 W. J. Carpenter 33826  
 24 T. E. Willey 20008  
 24 G. W. Patten 7692 (June)  
 5 B. E. Wallace 33120  
 5 C. H. Cassidy 33118  
 98 W. E. Rowse 23155  
 47 C. Murray 15365  
 152 P. Vadeboncoeur 19110  
 244 C. Bartell, Sr. 2866  
 260 J. D. Hume 10308  
 485 J. Campbell 20521  
 485 R. Griffin 20520  
 485 H. Turner 36197

Local  
 88 J. J. Reiter 27765 (June)  
 77 D. Finlayson 24205 (June)  
 108 M. B. Hartman 4630  
 29 A. K. Ewing 17046 (Sept.)  
 197 C. R. Balluff 7130  
 359 G. Generous 31196  
 40 M. Carroll 27438  
 190 C. A. Nystrom 25612  
 190 J. Mitchell 13771  
 190 L. G. White 34962  
 166 C. E. Allen 28816  
 42 G. W. Hallett 19910  
 42 T. J. Matson 34173  
 308 C. Schepis 32857 (June '35)  
 8 D. R. Eckard 36187 (Sept.)  
 455 C. W. O'Hara 20902  
 230 C. T. Knight 25416  
 230 J. R. Fogerson 24025  
 66 S. P. McDonough 9311  
 79 G. J. Bilske 31299  
 79 W. Bouthilette 20630

Local  
 104 J. W. Benton 21289  
 345 W. A. March 27950 (Sept.)  
 345 A. T. Powell 28211 (Sept.)  
 345 R. H. Hicks 25429 (Sept.)  
 345 E. H. Gast 26702 (Sept.)  
 345 E. G. Anthony 29103 (Sept.)  
 2 J. Shiffling 16486  
 2 G. Sanders 7178  
 2 J. Valenti 22894  
 10 H. Gerke 16868  
 10 A. Seehaner 5143  
 10 P. T. Peterson 9227  
 172 J. V. Blake 35981 (Sept.)  
 172 G. R. Chadbourne 30111 (Sept.)  
 172 S. P. Flacy 30143 (Sept.)  
 172 L. Mackey 33791 (Sept.)  
 172 R. B. Vance 30512 (Sept.)  
 10 W. Franz 24368  
 230 B. Walling 27078  
 300 P. Nesser 7210  
 311 A. R. Schryver 23072 (June)

SUSPENSION FOR NONPAYMENT OF DUES

234 H. C. Murden 27402

WITHDRAWAL CARDS ISSUED

Local  
 47 W. Truitt 35577 (Sept.)  
 74 A. J. Brzezinski 13123 (ren. Sept.)  
 74 C. G. Hanson 7980 (ren. Sept.)  
 74 E. H. Morten 16464 (ren. Sept.)  
 18 W. C. Shultz 35536 (ren.)

Local  
 226 F. D. Carozza, Jr. 27462 (ren. Sept.)  
 226 J. G. Verespy 29065 (ren. Sept.)  
 226 W. Macadie 28445 (ren. July)  
 19 M. C. Anderson 30507

Local  
 99 S. J. Sylvester 5705 (Sept.)  
 104 R. W. Zesinger 18486 (ren. Sept.)  
 2 J. W. Sanderson 23290 (ren.)  
 197 E. E. Broberg 33575 (ren. June)

WITHDRAWAL CARDS DEPOSITED

14 E. E. Perkins, Jr. 31155

260 E. L. Whitacre 23214

RESIGNATION CERTIFICATE ISSUED

88 R. L. Lewis 35016 (Aug.)

RESIGNATION CERTIFICATE DEPOSITED

380 J. L. Senyohl 19439 (Aug.)

APPRENTICES INDENTURED

68 Edward Maldwyn Lindquist, age 17  
 68 Donald Ball, age 17

68 William Towne, age 17  
 73 Earl Joseph Keller, age 19  
 197 Tom Claude Daily, age 19

197 Adrian Rodney Brundage, age 18  
 209 Donald Hoge, age 20  
 7 William Bridges, age 21

FINES AND ASSESSMENTS

9 A. E. Archer 23500, \$100.00  
 9 E. L. Barrett 22076, \$100.00  
 9 F. E. Barrett 27322, \$100.00  
 9 J. J. Barrett 10838, \$100.00  
 9 W. F. Clarkson 14676, \$100.00  
 9 F. P. Crovo, 3343, \$100.00  
 9 H. E. Daniel 15343, \$100.00  
 9 W. Edgve 10331, \$100.00  
 9 E. H. Embree 7972, \$100.00  
 9 J. L. Florine 24735, \$100.00  
 9 M. R. Gleason 36177, \$100.00  
 9 H. M. Grantham 33399, \$100.00

9 A. J. Haske 3281, \$100.00  
 9 W. Heeney 27155, \$100.00  
 9 P. G. Lange 10464, \$100.00  
 9 H. W. Madill 18840, \$100.00  
 9 W. H. McNamee 24509, \$100.00  
 9 S. M. Mitchell 362, \$100.00  
 9 E. A. Myers 35371, \$100.00  
 9 W. A. Selby 11926, \$100.00  
 9 A. J. Stoll 20419, \$100.00  
 9 G. W. Taylor 4295, \$100.00

9 J. R. Trenary 26175, \$100.00  
 9 J. H. Watkins 30412, \$100.00  
 9 T. F. Werner 7306, \$100.00  
 9 W. E. Zenz 32948, \$100.00  
 9 W. D. Jackson 18345, \$100.00  
 9 N. D. Pifer 23285, \$100.00  
 9 R. O. Jones 34007, \$100.00  
 9 O. F. Long 20591, \$100.00  
 345 H. S. Wing 9401, \$100.00  
 74 E. J. Koch 32695, \$100.00  
 190 C. E. Anderson 35304, \$30.00  
 386 L. Casselburg 28695, \$100.00

TRANSFERS

From Name To  
 2 F. Bernard 24800..... 171  
 2 R. E. Caster 30103..... 171  
 2 P. Papenfus 32273..... 171  
 4 W. Gundry 24766..... 87  
 7 H. E. Campbell 36138..... 240  
 7 A. E. Enga 26834..... 485  
 7 W. R. Johnston 35525..... 262

From Name To  
 7 L. K. Mallow 30169..... 485  
 7 E. Saunders 27862..... 240  
 8 H. Bright 7415..... 276  
 8 L. E. Bright 28256..... 276  
 8 M. J. Brunskill 26992..... 115  
 8 D. Eckard 36187..... 276  
 8 J. W. McCormick 7501..... 276

From Name To  
 8 E. E. Weichman 2357..... 276  
 9 P. Dunlevy 29350..... 53  
 9 A. McSorley 12199..... 53  
 14 J. W. Bowser 17395..... 120  
 14 L. H. Fuller 32342..... 120  
 14 B. Wales 32470..... 120  
 18 L. Garrett 17463..... 340

## TRANSFERS (Continued)

From	To	From	To	From	To
18 F. Marlow 24449	44	85 E. L. Greiner 25568	9	240 D. B. Allen 7132	485
20 W. B. McHenry 16109	446	85 F. Krogsgaard 25651	9	240 G. Allen 36477	485
20 J. F. Will 14374	114	88 M. Earhart 11004	109	240 H. E. Campbell 36138	7
24 W. P. Evans 27634	30	88 J. G. Lennon 36567	278	240 H. Cottrell 28772	59
24 C. Routt 8371	107	88 C. A. Mason 25065	109	240 J. V. Henry 22891	262
24 A. L. White 29782	30	88 J. Murchinson 7657	109	240 E. Saunders 27862	7
25 A. Auclair 29341	79	88 W. Young 4145	109	240 J. E. Steele 36219	59
25 A. Talbot 24933	79	93 R. H. Findorff 1174	282	240 E. L. Stinchcomb 36484	59
26 W. E. Ballard 15836	428	93 A. A. Johnson 32567	282	246 A. J. Bergeron 21279	137
26 O. L. Connors 5329	428	93 L. Rothgeb 15907	104	246 M. J. Bergeron 35519	137
26 C. Hogan 350023	428	99 H. Parlee 17774	31	252 C. McCall 28872	42
26 C. W. Johnson 33789	279	102 W. Thompson 33507	143	258 A. S. Kerr 31215	397
26 G. S. Pease 30700	428	104 C. Blyth 34870	282	258 J. Nissen 28398	12
26 E. Storey 34234	169	105 S. Hartwell 29800	319	258 E. Raess 14233	397
26 W. Summers 30541	140	105 C. J. Moll 15454	319	260 T. Ondivarus 28506	300
27 L. C. Brown 14490	203	109 R. E. Anderson 33772	208	260 P. Woodcock 14839	300
28 A. W. Butts 16260	76	114 B. Peterson 24469	114	276 H. Bright 7415	8
28 E. W. Smith 19593	76	115 M. J. Brunskill 26992	8	276 L. Bright 28256	8
29 F. W. Becker 27833	46	120 E. H. Farmer 25437	52	276 E. Cosner 34475	8
29 W. J. Murphy 28029	46	120 D. Marx 36148	52	276 D. Eckard 36187	8
29 W. Quig 11906	53	136 E. C. Hughes 8976	88	276 F. W. McCormick 7501	8
30 F. Wilson 6722	1	139 C. Armstrong 19101	359	276 H. W. Schmidt 28924	8
32 P. S. Coughlin 32144	120	140 C. C. Carothers 15466	224	276 E. E. Weichman 2357	8
32 W. Cuthill 28226	309	140 D. L. Evans 20926	230	278 O. W. Olson 28237	65
32 A. F. Fenzel 23838	309	140 A. P. Hausinger 10887	230	281 J. A. Bostrom 36024	42
32 J. N. Hall 32981	309	140 A. W. Lagow 36467	407	282 R. H. Findorff 1174	93
32 S. J. Hummer 23872	309	140 P. W. McCarson 33281	407	282 A. A. Johnson 32567	93
36 H. Schmidt 28924	115	140 C. H. McKim 17508	230	300 R. A. Caskey 24625	109
39 J. H. Smith 2640	40	140 C. Scoregga 28570	224	300 G. W. Flanders 23919	42
40 G. Walker 103	30	140 W. Summers 30541	230	300 W. J. McNear 25164	397
42 C. A. Jaynes 30113	109	141 A. C. Gauthier 15906	282	300 T. Ondivarus 28506	144
42 H. E. Lee 21456	300	141 J. A. McPeak 12604	282	300 H. J. Skelly 15366	434
42 A. R. Steele 31187	109	141 J. P. Powers 17128	282	300 P. Woodcock 14839	144
45 G. A. Brower 17521	59	144 G. E. Espinosa 35959	434	301 R. M. Hennessy 1971	407
45 M. H. Brower 36556	59	144 J. A. Pendry 35957	434	301 R. W. Muse 13895	197
45 A. Christian 36283	59	151 G. Conway 29830	52	305 A. F. Musselman 16566	397
45 J. Cosey 36274	59	151 J. Conway 10103	52	309 A. F. Fenzel 23838	32
45 W. H. Lofton 29947	59	151 A. W. Fischel 3021	120	309 W. Volk 19854	76
45 F. Matthews 26928	59	152 W. Smith 7243	286	326 H. Eaton 27853	26
46 M. Nealon 7361	9	166 P. Coughlin 32144	32	326 W. E. Summers 30541	26
49 R. A. Githens 31051	68	171 A. E. Beam 27721	30	340 L. Hargett 30250	44
49 W. Malone 34825	68	171 F. J. Billings 4982	71	353 J. L. Young 26991	238
49 A. Matthews 23137	68	184 W. Chappell 27467	443	379 G. W. Flanders 23919	65
49 S. A. O'Day 20642	68	184 H. Coats 4992	385	380 A. C. Bauer 28752	54
49 J. E. Ready 19083	68	185 W. P. Henderson 16009	49	380 H. Carns 8999	54
52 H. Durell 17620	386	185 H. R. Troy 26092	49	380 W. Cody 15293	155
52 E. Farmer 25437	120	190 C. Farnsworth 8731	481	380 V. W. Knight 16480	54
52 A. Jones 23270	120	190 E. T. Popple 20175	481	380 R. C. McKean 29322	54
52 G. Larson 28389	14	190 J. L. Ritter 30209	481	386 M. Helmke 34317	46
52 D. Marx 36148	120	190 J. L. Schlenker 29025	481	386 J. C. Matheson 19489	46
52 R. Smart 34238	25	190 G. Wilke 30583	32	392 J. Hasler 19896	386
54 H. Carns 8999	380	195 J. Raver 8842	483	392 J. C. Norris 28054	42
54 R. C. McKean 29322	380	195 H. R. Shinnick 29486	190	395 C. M. Gotshall 33492	28
54 E. F. McKnight 18445	104	202 A. L. Carr 20387	36	397 J. P. Nelson 7456	212
55 C. E. Barron 32347	279	222 M. W. Baughman 11391	114	407 C. B. Bowling 18937	230
55 R. E. King 36257	203	222 W. J. Peyton 9417	114	407 R. V. Jameson 25703	224
55 H. L. King 30074	203	224 C. F. Phelps 26313	230	407 D. R. Roberts 19091	230
59 H. M. Bowen 31293	234	226 E. G. Bibeau 21966	244	407 S. H. Powers 34414	230
59 E. Floyd 20898	240	228 J. S. Jones 22673	428	407 V. C. Thomason 35138	230
59 A. G. Stoner 6815	240	230 F. C. Bray 11000	140	429 L. Leedy 13589	429
63 F. Bernard 24800	2	230 D. C. Collawn 5180	140	429 H. D. Wagner 24023	87
64 J. W. Payne 32355	260	230 H. E. Dolton 7526	140	434 G. Espinosa 35959	144
65 W. Cody 15293	380	230 A. J. Garrett 25162	140	434 J. A. Pendry 35957	144
65 G. W. Flanders 23919	300	230 G. Garrett 35383	140	435 W. Dunz 5007	62
65 R. Ford 36472	278	230 H. H. Shannon 35569	140	435 W. E. Patterson 31947	230
65 P. Grivet 33296	109	230 K. A. Stoughton 36460	140	435 C. A. Smith 33370	301
65 W. O. Harris 30743	380	230 R. Stoughton 9640	140	435 R. E. Towers 35375	301
65 C. A. Medean 7924	42	230 B. VanVoast 14345	140	435 M. W. Walkup 19694	230
66 R. Ford 36602	108	230 R. A. VanVoast 34482	140	435 J. L. Wallace 33427	230
66 I. Sigenfoos 15581	108	230 M. Walkup 19694	435	443 P. Nicholas 8389	171
71 H. B. McGinnis 2749	76	234 E. Baskin 36002	240	481 V. A. Hemshrot 35757	481
72 E. Schults 36483	79	234 J. H. Bruce 34693	240	483 F. Baker 20490	36
74 K. E. Bayer 17613	110	234 A. Daniel 21229	240	483 S. Fitzel 36413	481
74 J. Bozovsky 33683	107	234 E. Floyd 20898	59	483 W. Hayne 14035	481
74 B. E. Harris 29294	42	234 P. R. Replogle 15306	485	485 D. B. Allen 7132	59
74 W. E. Lucas 9800	9	234 J. B. Wallace 16425	240	485 G. Allen 36477	59
81 H. J. Anderson 27029	42	238 R. Bickhard 32032	68	485 R. B. Allen 35590	59
81 H. Sanford 26109	42	238 J. T. Coffey 2033	68	485 A. Enga 26834	7
82 G. O. Potter 9591	107	238 E. L. Hill 29596	68	485 J. H. Melton 36524	469
83 T. G. Thomas 31760	144	238 H. D. Sheppard 18669	68	485 S. A. Peyton, Jr. 36196	469
		238 C. O. Souder 22347	301	485 J. F. Rowe 21501	469

## MONEY REMITTED TO LOCALS ON ACCOUNT OF TRANSFER INDEBTEDNESS

Local	Sent	Local	Account of	Local	Sent	Local	Account of
374	\$ 2.00	1	I. D. Innes 21954	359	2.00	23	J. J. Hassett 24220
428	10.00	26	C. R. Cooper 318	359	2.00	23	M. Hassett 34083
428	10.00	26	I. D. Mechtly 11343	455	26.00	46	J. H. Croft 32207
54	2.50	380	A. C. Bauer 23752	190	1.25	195	H. R. Shinnick 29486
54	2.50	380	R. C. McKean 29322	104	5.25	54	E. F. McKnight 18445
54	5.00	380	V. W. Knight 10900	42	3.00	65	G. W. Flanders 23919
76	6.00	250	H. Salzman 9571	42	3.00	65	C. A. Medean 7924
76	7.00	250	J. B. Linse 14515	345	10.00	33	R. H. Hicks 25429
132	3.00	73	T. Smith 8344	406	5.00	185	J. S. Carr 32133
301	1.60	435	C. A. Smith 33370	7	2.00	485	A. Enga 26834
301	1.60	435	R. E. Towers 35375	184	4.50	385	J. A. Brandon 34955
24	7.00	224	T. E. Willey 20008	70	11.00	39	W. R. Miles 10137
32	1.00	166	P. S. Coughlin 32144	70	14.00	39	L. J. Beasley 23969
71	2.00	171	F. J. Billings 4982	70	14.00	39	F. Hogue 9723
98	60.85	74	W. E. Rowse 23155	93	1.50	282	R. H. Findorff 1174
144	1.90	260	P. Woodcock 14839	93	1.50	282	A. A. Johnson 32567
265	10.00	345	H. O'Neal 29305	276	\$2.55	74	G. F. Manley 27363
9	18.00	386	J. Lightfoot 31216	446	4.50	20	W. B. McHenry 16109
9	58.00	456	E. A. Duhaine 17029	52	4.00	151	B. L. Conway 23025
29	15.00	53	J. Jewell 10168	52	8.00	120	D. Marx 36148
434	13.00	144	G. E. Espinosa 35959	52	8.00	120	E. H. Farmer 25437
75	5.00	108	E. L. Stebbing 25017	103	3.00	110	B. W. Franzman 31163
45	3.20	7	F. Matthews 26928	279	1.00	185	R. T. Sharpless 14141
45	1.60	59	W. H. Lofton 29947	481	6.00	190	E. T. Popple 20175
45	1.60	59	J. Cosey 36274	54	2.50	380	A. C. Bauer 28752
45	1.60	59	A. Christian 36283	300	1.00	172	L. S. Blanchard 5737
45	.10	59	R. A. Ashley 36263	230	1.60	435	J. L. Wallace 33427
88	9.00	81	O. N. Rambo 30745	230	1.60	435	W. E. Patterson 31947
309	4.00	250	H. Salzman 9571	230	2.50	407	S. H. Power 34414
109	3.00	300	N. F. Wilson 14889	230	6.00	407	D. R. Roberts 19091
109	.50	98	W. H. Schrontz 478	230	18.50	407	V. C. Thomason 35138
109	15.00	42	A. Raymore 20283	230	2.00	140	W. E. Summers 30541
28	1.80	385	A. J. McClure 16590	230	2.00	140	D. L. Evans 20926
260	13.00	64	J. W. Payne 32355	45	1.50	59	R. A. Ashley 36263
5	1.50	105	C. H. Churcher 30296	45	1.60	59	F. Matthews 26928
240	2.60	234	E. Baskin 36002	88	1.75	113	J. P. Peterson 8563
240	1.60	234	S. E. Floyd 20898	40	6.00	39	M. Carroll 27438
240	4.45	234	J. H. Bruce 34693	8	3.00	276	D. Eckard 36187
240	1.65	234	A. Daniel 21229	279	1.50	55	C. E. Barron 32347
240	1.50	59	S. E. Floyd 20898	140	1.25	311	H. H. Shannon 35569
309	2.25	32	A. F. Fenzel 23838	140	1.25	311	G. D. Garrett 35383
265	10.00	345	H. O'Neal 29305	140	3.00	230	F. C. Bray 11000
115	5.20	8	M. J. Brunskill 26992	140	1.50	230	H. E. Dolton 7526
359	4.00	123	A. Sankey 32692	140	1.50	230	G. D. Garrett 35383
74	2.00	429	C. Baldwin 24754	140	3.00	230	D. C. Collawn 5180
76	8.00	250	J. B. Linse 14515	140	1.50	230	R. M. Stoughton 9640
76	8.00	250	H. Salzman 9571	140	1.50	230	B. VanVoast 14345
234	3.00	59	H. M. Bowen 31293	140	1.50	230	R. A. VanVoast 34482
265	10.00	345	H. O'Neal 29305	140	1.50	230	A. J. Garrett 25162
359	35.00	78	J. J. Hassett 24220	140	1.50	230	K. A. Stoughton 36460
359	35.00	78	M. Hassett 34083	140	3.00	230	P. Brooks 24571
				59	1.80	240	L. E. Stinchcomb 36484

# WOOD WIRE & METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

ORGANIZED DECEMBER 15, 1899

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department.

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

General President—Wm. J. McSorley, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.  
 First Vice President—Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.  
 Second Vice President—C. J. Haggerty, 2416 McCreedy St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Third Vice President—Jos. H. Duty, 1901 5th Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
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 Fifth Vice President—John P. Cook, 5 Bartlett Ave., Arlington, Mass.  
 Sixth Vice President—Ora Kress, 2628 E. 3d St., Dayton, Ohio.  
 Seventh Vice President—Sal Maso, 359 Van Houten St., Paterson, N. J.  
 Eighth Vice President—Chas. W. King, 166 Todd Place, N. E., Washington, D. C.  
 Ninth Vice President—John J. Langan, Labor Temple, 307 Walnut St., Yonkers, N. Y.  
 General Secretary-Treasurer—Terry Ford, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

## STATE AND DISTRICT COUNCILS

Buckeye State Council, composed of Locals 1, 2, 24, 28, 30, 47, 71, 126, 171, 213 and 275. Chas. J. Case, Room 61, Leverone Bldg., 4 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 California State Council, composed of Locals 42, 65, 81, 83, 88, 109, 122, 144, 172, 243, 260, 268, 278, 300, 302, 353, 379, 434 and 440. J. O. Dahl, 410 3d St., San Rafael, Calif. Phone S. R. 1052.  
 Capitol District Council, composed of Locals 120, 166 and 386. Meets 3d Sunday of month alternately in affiliated cities. A. Dinsmore, 365 Lathrope Ave., Schenectady, N. Y.  
 Central New York District Council, composed of Locals 14, 52, 57, 151 and 392. Meets 1 o'clock, 1st Sunday of month, Labor Temple, Syracuse, N. Y. Henry Warren, 211 Scottwood Ave., Elmira Hts., N. Y.  
 Florida East Coast District Council, composed of Locals 345 and 455. Meets 1st Wednesday of month, 517 E. 8th St., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Carl M. Haefner, General Delivery, Lake Worth, Fla.  
 Golden Gate District Council, composed of Locals 65, 88, 98, 109, 122, 144, 243, 268, 278 and 302. Meets first Sunday of month, alternately in the cities represented by the affiliated locals. E. K. Rhodes, 49 Julian Ave., San Francisco, Calif.  
 Greater New York District Council, composed of Locals 46, 244 and 308. Meets 2d Tuesday at Teutonia Hall, 154 Third Ave., New York, N. Y.  
 Illinois State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 19, 20, 36, 64, 74, 103, 110, 114, 121, 197, 209, 222, 336, 378 and 446. Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.  
 Interstate District Council, composed of Locals 12 and 84. Meets quarterly in alternate cities. J. D. Meldahl, 305 So. 63d Ave. W., Duluth, Minn.  
 Massachusetts State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 25, 31, 72, 99, 123, 139, 142, 246 and 254. Meets quarterly, 47 Hanover St., Boston, Mass. John P. Cook, 5 Bartlett Ave., Arlington, Mass.  
 Mississippi Valley District Council, composed of Locals 64, 73 and 259. Meets 3d Sunday of month, Fifth St. at St. Louis Ave., East St. Louis, Ill. H. J. Hagen, 4750 Highland Ave., St. Louis, Mo.  
 New Jersey State Council, composed of Locals 29, 66, 67, 85, 102, 106, 143, 162, 173, 250 and 346. Meets 3d Sunday, Labor Center, Washington St., Newark, N. J. F. A. Fetridge, P. O. Box 342, High Bridge, N. J.  
 New York State Council, composed of Locals 14, 32, 46, 52, 57, 120, 151, 152, 166, 226, 233, 244, 308, 309, 386, 392. A. Dinsmore, sec. p. t., 365 Lathrope Ave., Schenectady, N. Y.  
 Oregon State Council, composed of Locals 54 and 380. W. A. Himstreet, 211 Labor Temple, Portland, Ore.  
 Southern California District Council, composed of Locals 42, 81, 172, 260, 353 and 440. Meets 1st Saturday of month, 2:30 P. M., Labor Temple, Los Angeles. Fred N. Coffey, 616 Boccaccio Ave., Venice, Calif.  
 Twin City District Council, composed of Locals 190 and 483. Meets 1st Sat. each month, 1:00 P. M. alternately in each city, the odd month at 310 E. Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. and the even month at the Labor Temple, 418 No. Franklin Ave., St. Paul, Minn. Walter Frank, 310 E. Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 Washington State Council, composed of Locals 77, 104 and 155. Meets quarterly. R. E. Moore, R. F. D. No. 5, Box 83, Seattle, Wash.  
 Westchester District Council, composed of Locals 46, 152, 226 and 233. Meets 1st Tuesday at 8 P. M., Odd-fellows Hall, 72 No. Broadway, Yonkers. David Christie, 11 William St., Yonkers, N. Y.  
 Western New York District Council, composed of Locals 32 and 309. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St., Buffalo, N. Y. Tel., Garfield 2732.  
 West Penn District Council, composed of Locals 33, 76 and 263. Meets 4th Sunday, 1901 5th Ave. J. H. Duty, 1901 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

## PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, doz.....	\$ .25	Jurisdiction Award Book.....	.20
Apprentice Indentures .....	.50	Labels, per 50.....	.35
Arrearage Notices .....	.50	Lapel Button .....	.50
Charter .....	2.00	Letterheads, Official .....	.70
Charter and Outfit.....	15.00	Manual "How to Run a Union Meeting".....	.10
Constitution .....	.15	Membership Book, Clasp.....	1.25
Contractor Certificates .....	.50	Membership Book, Small.....	1.00
Dating Stamp .....	.50	Reports, Long Form, per doz.....	.40
Dues Stamps, per 100.....	.15	Reports, Short Form, per doz.....	.60
Envelopes, Official, per 100.....	1.00	Seal .....	4.50
Envelopes, Gen. Sec.-Treas. Addressed, per doz.....	.25	Secretary Order Book .....	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 150 pages.....	4.75	Secretary Receipt Book.....	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 400 pages.....	8.50	Solicitor Certificates .....	.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 600 pages.....	14.25	Stamp Pad .....	.25
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 700 pages.....	20.00	Statements of Indebtedness.....	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 800 pages.....	23.00	Transfers .....	.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 900 pages.....	25.00	Treasurer Cash Book.....	1.00
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1000 pages.....	27.50	Triplicate Receipts .....	.35
		Withdrawal Cards .....	.60
		Working Permits .....	.35

# Meeting Places and Addresses of Local Secretaries

ALWAYS CONSULT THE LATEST ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL IN CORRESPONDING WITH LOCAL SECRETARIES

- 1 Columbus, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 E. Chestnut St., Room 514. J. Warren Limes, 1901 Aberdeen Ave. Phone Lawndale 0541.
- 2 Cleveland, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Plasterers' Hall, 1651 E. 24th St. Ex. Bd. meets alternate Fri., 7:30 p. m. Frank Smith, B. A., 1355 Central Ave. Tel. CHerry 0031. J. M. Farrar, Fin. Sec., 15004 Elm Ave., E. Cleveland, Ohio. Phone, POtomac 2038.
- 4 Scranton, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Room 211 Adlin Hall, cor. Adams Ave. and Linden St. Wm. Horan, 2625 No. Main Ave. Phone 2-5767.
- 5 Detroit, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., at 3111 Elmwood Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 7 p. m. Harry Kiff, 3454 Field Ave. Phone, Pl. 3427. E. R. Miotell, B. A., 2740 Elmwood Ave. Apt. 38.
- 7 Birmingham, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 7 p. m., Pythian Temple, 310 18th St. J. R. Davis, 701 No. 12th St.
- 8 Des Moines, Ia.—Meets Thurs., Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 216 Locust St. O. E. Simpson, 621 E. 16th St.
- 9 Washington, D. C.—Meets every Mon., 721 6th St. N. W. Exec. Bd. meets every Fri. Timothy A. Hill, 228 11th St. N. E. Phone Lincoln 2028.
- 10 Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 2d Floor, Dorsen Bldg., 2218 No. 3d St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 8 p. m. Mike Zahn, B. A. and Fin. Sec., 308 A East Clarence St. Phone, Locust 1956. Chas. Duerr, Cor. Sec., 3343 N. 20th St. Phone, Hop. 8684-W. Office phone, Locust 1956.
- 12 Duluth, Minn.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 119 W. 2d St. J. D. Meldahl, 1107 E. First St. Phone Hemlock 331.
- 14 Rochester, N. Y.—Meets every Mon. eve., 341 Clarissa St. Chas. H. Carey, Sr., 215 Depew St. Phone, Genesee 2281-J.
- 18 Louisville, Ky.—Meets 1st Wed., 644 So. Shelby St. Ex. Bd. meets Wed. Geo. Kettler, 1331 Winter Ave.
- 19 Joliet, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., Schoette's Hall, 127 E. Jefferson St. Dorn Johnston, 2112 Cass St.
- 20 Springfield, Ill.—Meets every Sat., 9:30 a. m., 219 No. 5th St. L. Rodier, 920 Bryn Mawr Blvd.
- 23 Bridgeport, Conn.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Moose Hall, Main St. J. R. Piccirillo, 117 No. Washington Ave.
- 24 Toledo, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., C. L. U. Hall, 912 Adams St. Paul Royer, 2116 Airline Ave.
- 25 Springfield, Mass.—Meets 3d Sun., 10 a. m., C. L. U. Hall, 21 Sanford St. L. A. Moquin, B. A., 145 Orchard St. Wm. H. Dion, Sec., 43 Mason St. Phone 6-2549.
- 26 Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets Wed., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem., 520 W. California St. Ex. Board meets Tues., 7:30 p. m. O. R. Ballard, 911 N W 32d St
- 27 Kansas City, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 14th St. and Woodland. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. 5 to 6 p. m. at Lab. Tem. Elwood Eshe, 3033 Elmwood Ave. Phone, Linwood 3085.
- 28 Youngstown, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., 22 East Broadman St. Bldg. Trades Hdqrs. C. P. Yeager, 445 Werner St. Phone, 75755.
- 29 Atlantic City, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Eagles Hall, 12 So. Michigan Ave., Atlantic City. Hours 8 to 9 p. m. Edw. Murphy, 206 No. 1st St., Pleasantville, N. J., pro tem.
- 30 Dayton, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Hamiel Bldg., Fifth and Ludlow Sts. Phone Fulton 2681. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 11 a. m., 4th Floor Hall. Wm. P. Evans, Phillipsburg, Ohio
- 31 Holyoke, Mass.—Meets 1st and 2d Thurs., Caledonia Bldg., 189 High St. Alfred Paille, 728 Chicopee St., Williamsett, Mass. Dial 2-4632 Holyoke.
- 32 Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Hoerner's Hall, 246 Sycamore St. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St. Tel. Garfield 2732.
- 33 Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Plumbers Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Mon., 8:00 p. m., following regular meetings. H. F. Thompson, Plumbers Bldg., 1901 Fifth Ave.
- 34 Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Meets 1st Tues., Carpenters' Hall, 209 W. Berry St. V. L. Schory, 1626 Oakland St. Tel., Anthony 19872.
- 36 Peoria, Ill.—Meets 1st Wed., Room 4, Lab. Tem., Jackson and Jefferson Sts. Node Taneyhill, B. A., and Sec., 513 Lincoln Ave.
- 39 Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Paperhangers' Hall, 3d Floor, 18 W. Market St. Geo. H. Stevenson, 5128 E. North St. Tel., Irvington 6855.
- 40 Anderson, Ind.—Meets 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 806½ Main St. David N. Watkins, R. R. No. 1.
- 42 Los Angeles, Calif.—Meets every Fri., 8:00 p. m., Room 702, Lab. Tem., 540 Maple Ave. L. Mashburn, B. A., 209 E. 99th St. Tel. Thornwall 2903. R. A. Jones, Sec., 1735 W. 39th St. Tel., V. E. 5147.
- 43 Salt Lake City, Utah—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. C. H. Worden, 915 S. 8 East. Tel., Hyland 5186-W.
- 44 Evansville, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Central Labor Bldg., 8th and Main St. E. R. Jameson, R. R. 3, Newburg, Ind.
- 46 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 1322 Third Ave. Ex. Bd., 1st and 3d Fri. Sec. at hall daily, 8 to 4:30, except Thurs. Walter Matthews, 1322 Third Ave. Tel., Butterfield 8-7109.
- 47 Cincinnati, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Room 308, Brotherhood Bldg., Court and Vine Sts. Ira Koble, B. A., 4025 Runnymede Ave. Phone, Kirby 2262-R. Wm. Cady, Sec., 3944 Glenmore Ave., Cheviot, O. Phone, Montana 0984-J.
- 48 Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., R. 6 Tejon and Colo. Ave., Stratton Bldg. W. T. Davidson, 417 W Platte St.
- 49 Pueblo, Colo.—Meets 1st Mon., Room 5, Lab. Tem., Victoria and Union Ave. T. A. Dunlap, 1202 Brown Ave.
- 52 Utica, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Frank F. Percac-ciante, 1417 Nye Ave.
- 53 Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Mon., Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon. after local meeting, Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. James Leyden, Fin. Sec., 2013 E. Loney St. Chas. Sweeney, B. A., 5026 Hazel Ave. Office, Room 508 Fox Bldg., 16 Market St. Tel., Allegheny 8439.

- 54 Portland, Ore.—Meets every Fri., 8:00 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri., 7:00 p. m., 203 Lab. Tem. W. A. Himstreet, 2 Labor Temple.
- 55 Memphis, Tenn.—Meets 2d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Memphis Lab. Tem., 565 Beale St. E. W. Brinkmeyer, 988 Tulley St.
- 57 Binghamton, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues. C. L. U. Hall, 53 State St. Albert Miller, 7 Telegraph St.
- 59 Jacksonville, Fla.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 815 W. Union St. Geo. W. Manley, 815 W. Union St.
- 62 New Orleans, La.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 8 p. m., Electrical Workers Home. Ex. Bd. meets 7:30 p. m., meetings nights. A. G. Siegel, 3135 Milan St.
- 63 Richmond, Va.—Meets 3d Thurs., Trade and Labor Assembly Hall, 11 Marshall St. J. G. Duggan, 1319 W. Main St.
- 64 East St. Louis, Ill.—Meets 3d Wed., B. T. Hall, 5th St. at St. Louis Ave., 7:30 p. m. F. J. Wilbert, R. R. No. 2, St. Louis Rd., Collinsville, Ill.
- 65 San Francisco, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 224 Guerrero St. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri., 8 p. m., same hall. Jas. Healy, Sec. and B. A., 1017 Alabama St. Tel. Valencia 8120
- 66 Trenton, N. J.—Meets 1st Sun., 2 p. m., 308 Hewitt Ave. Chris Beckmann, 308 Hewitt Ave., Deutzville, Trenton, N. J.
- 67 Jersey City, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Orpheum Bldg., 583 Summit St. Ex. Bd., same nights. P. W. Mullane, 199 Wilkinson Ave.
- 68 Denver, Colo.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Bldg. Trades Club, 1031 17th St. J. H. Mitchell, B. A., 1064 Clarkson St. Cherry 0702. G. E. Lindquist, Fin. Sec., 1125 E. 6th Ave.
- 69 Butte, Mont.—Meets 1st Sun., Carpenters' Hall. Thos. Ryan, 1825 So. Montana St.
- 70 Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 3117 No. 14th St. C. C. Truitt, 3117 No. 14th St., R. R. 5.
- 71 Akron, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 35 So. Howard St. A. Nicholson, 171 No. Adolph St.
- 72 Boston, Mass.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Wells Memorial Bldg., 985 Washington St. Ex. Bd., 1st and 3d Wed. John Carrigan, Fin. Sec., 5 Saxton St., Dorchester, Mass. Day Room and Office, 985 Washington St. Frank Conway, B. A., 20 Assabet St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 5018. Office, 985 Washington St.
- 73 St. Louis, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 4709 Easton Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10:00 a. m. to 12:00 m. H. L. Beerman, Fin. Sec., 5352 Magnolia Ave. H. J. Hagen, B. A., 4750 Highland Ave. Tel. Forest 9357.
- 74 Chicago, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lathers' Hall, 731 So. Western Ave. Ex. Bd., Fri., 7 p. m. Edward Menard, Fin. Sec., 731 So. Western Ave. Tel. Seeley 1667. Wm. Haun, Cor. Sec., 6450 So. Green St.
- 75 Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Mon., 8 p. m., Hahn Hall, S. E. corner Washington and Jefferson Sts. J. P. Boyd, 709 E. 30th St. University 7638.
- 76 Sharon, Pa.—Meets 2d Tues., 79 West State St. B. H. Goodall, Jr., 325 Sterling Ave.
- 77 Everett, Wash.—Meets Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., Lombard Ave. Fred H. Michel, R. F. D. No. 3, Box 637.
- 78 Hartford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., 8 p. m., 172 Tower Ave. A. E. Boudreau, 172 Tower Ave.
- 79 Worcester, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Tues. Geo. Dearing, B. A., 23 Clarendon St. H. G. Reed, 44 Myrtle St.
- 81 Pasadena, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 34 E. Walnut St. Claude Mobray, 3851 Blanche St. Phone, W. A. 2831 Madison St. Phone, 2-8212.
- 82 South Bend, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Labor Temple, 103 W. LaSalle Ave. B. F. Mitchell, 919 E.
- 83 Fresno, Calif.—Meets 1st Thurs., 534 Chestnut Ave. R. E. Linderstrand, 1554 Mono St.
- 84 Superior, Wis.—Meets 2d Wed., Lab. Hall, 1710 Broadway. Ed. Lund, 1908 Lamborn Ave.
- 85 Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Institute, 955 Elizabeth Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m. John B. McGarry, Sec., 312 Walnut St. James M. Temple, B. A., 28 Schneider Ave., Union, N. J. Phone, Unionville 2-0403-J.
- 87 Reading, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 87 Orioles Bldg., South 8th St. H. D. Brubaker, 235 Sterley St., Shillington, Pa. Bell Phone, 2-1284.
- 88 Oakland, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 562 11th St. Ex. Bd., every Sat., 10 a. m. to 12 m., Rm. 3, Lab. Tem. A. W. Miller, 2259 Hopkins St.
- 93 Spokane, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Fraternal Hall, 305½ Riverside Ave. Emil Krohn, 521 Shannon Ave.
- 97 Toronto, Ont., Canada.—Meets Mon., Lab. Tem., 167 Church St. Ex. Bd. meets before each meeting. H. Weller, 193½ Coleman Ave.
- 98 Stockton, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Friday, Lab. Tem. A. Lopez, Rt. 4, Box 427 P.
- 99 Lynn, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 520 Washington St., Lab. Tem. Kenneth Ober, 5 Rowell Ave., Beverly, Mass. Phone, Beverly 1424-W.
- 102 Newark, N. J.—Meets 2d Tues., 8:30 p. m., Union Labor Center, 260 Washington St. Ex. Bd. meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m. Wm. Hutchinson, B. A., 25 Orchard St., Nutley, N. J. Tel., Nutley 2-3683. John J. Vohden, Jr., Sec., 2026 Kay Ave., Union, N. J. Tel., Unionville 2-0979.
- 103 Chicago Heights, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., 8 p. m., 1144 Park Ave. Lee Roy Patton, 1144 Park Ave. Phone, CH. 2662.
- 104 Seattle, Wash.—Meets every Fri., Lab. Tem., Room 9. E. F. McLaughlin, pro. tem., 3942 Bozeman.
- 105 Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets 3d Mon., Grand Rapids Labor Temple Assoc., 415 Ottawa Ave., N. W. A. H. Spaman, 1135 Sigsbee St., S. E.
- 106 Plainfield, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Trades Council Hall, 233 W. Front St. H. Swartz, 1430 Bradford St. Phone, Plainfield 6-0410-J.
- 107 Hammond, Ind.—Meets 2d Tues., Hammond Lab. Tem., Oakley and Sibley Sts. C. W. Coyle, 515 Sibley St. Phone, Hammond 1827-M.
- 108 Wilmington, Del.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Irish-American Hall, 610 French St. Chas. Hartman, R. D. No. 2, Newark, Del. Phone, Kemblesville, Pa. 24R5.
- 109 Sacramento, Calif.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem., 8th and I Sts. Ex. Bd. meets Sat. a. m. H. S. Hyberger, Fin. Sec., 3200 22d Ave. Mail Address, R. I. Box 1331. Phone, Cap. 511. Ed. Sands, Rec. Secy., Labor Temple.
- 110 Kankakee, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., 265 E. Merchant St. Frank Erzinger, 1557 Crosswell St.
- 111 Madison, Wis.—Meets 2d Fri., Labor Tem., 309 W. Johnston St. Orville Knee, 2326 Willard Ave.
- 114 Rockford, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, 114 So. Wyman St. Geo. Borst, 344 King St.
- 115 Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 90 1st Ave. H. C. Schutzman, R. R. 1. Tel., Dial 32286.
- 120 Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Labor Temple. Edw. Hunt, 330 Veeder Ave. Phone 4-2177.
- 121 Aurora, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., E. Main St. A. J. Plant, 1137 Grove St.
- 122 Salinas, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., Watsonville. Ex. Bd. meets 7 p. m. E. E. Laney, 217 Van Ness Ave., Watsonville, Calif. Tel., 990-W.
- 123 Brockton, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., 71 Center St., Room 6. H. L. Reagan, 157 Winthrop St.
- 124 Beckley W. Va.—Meets Fri., Central Labor Council Bldg. E. G. Nichols, E. Beckley, W. Va.
- 125 Waterbury, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., B. T. C. Hall, 44 Scovill St. Fred Duphiney, 637 Watertown Ave.
- 126 Canton, Ohio.—Meets 1st Tues., 7:30 p. m., Painters' Hall, 2d floor, 212 Court Ave., No. Canton. H. W. Little, Schneider Rd., R. D. No. 7, No. Canton, Ohio.

- 132 Topeka, Kan.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. R. A. Florence, 1316 Kellam Ave. Phone, 31490.
- 136 Omaha, Neb.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Ex. Bd., 7 p. m., Wed., Labor Temple. Bruce Sprecher, 2703 Pinkney St. Phone, Webster 6347.
- 137 Augusta, Me.—Meets 3d Wed., G. A. R. Hall, Water St. Andrew Tuttle, 20 Allen St. Tel., 76-J.
- 139 Fall River, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., 971 Slade St. Albert Gagnon, 971 Slade St.
- 140 Dallas, Tex.—Meets 8 p. m., 1st and 3d Mon., 1803 Commerce St. A. J. Garrett, Bus. Agt., 2002 Mar-salis St. W. D. Hall, 4822 Parry Ave. Phone 3-8523.
- 141 Bellingham, Wash.—Meets 1st Mon., 1400 Harris Ave., So. Bellingham. Roy Brown, 2315 Queen St.
- 142 Waltham, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., McGlinchey Bldg., 645 Main St. Frank Burke, B. A., 372 River St. Waltham 2431-R. Michael Mooney, 27 Liberty St. Phone, Waltham 2364-J.
- 143 Paterson, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Institute, 359 Van Houten St. Anthony Braddell, Sec., Sal. Maso, B. A. 359 Van Houten St.
- 144 San Jose, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 72 No. Second St. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10:30 a. m. R. A. Judson, 431 Hull Ave. Phone, Ballard, 8147.
- 147 Winnipeg, Man., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Tem., James St. J. A. Allen, 134 Evanson St.
- 151 Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 215½ Grace St. E. J. Roberts, 215½ Grace St. Phone, 5-4712.
- 152 White Plains, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., 208 Hamilton Ave., White Plains. A. A. Pelletier, 52 Stevens St.
- 155 Tacoma, Wash.—Meets every Thurs., 8 p. m., Carpen-ters' Hall, 1012½ So. Tacoma Ave. R. D. Thorn-ton, 9021 So. Yakima Ave.
- 158 Dubuque, Iowa.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 9th and Locust So. H. L. Dean, 1510 Adair St.
- 162 Hackensack, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 36 Bergen St. Fred Eichenauer, B. A., 108 Lawrence St. Phone, Hackensack 2-1332. G. E. Barber, 124 Prospect Pl., Rutherford, N. J.
- 165 La Porte, Ind.—Meets 2d Fri., 8 p.m., 112 A St. H. T. Lange, 112 A St.
- 166 Albany, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem., Beaver St. Harold Hay, 385 Second Ave. A. Clothier, Sr., B. A., R. F. D. 1, Delmar, N. Y. Phone, 9-1325.
- 169 Enid, Okla.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Trades Council Bldg., 130 E. Bdw. R. E. Brooks, 611 W. Oklahoma.
- 171 Lorain, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Sun., 10 a. m., 1544 Oberlin Ave. C. W. Maurath, 1544 Oberlin Ave.
- 172 Long Beach, Calif.—Meets every Wed., Lab. Tem., 1231 Locust St. R. L. Smith, 139 W. Neece St. R. 2, Box 149.
- 173 Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets 2d Fri., 223 Smith St. Harry Farnsworth, Sec., 279 Main St., So. River, N. J. Knud Aggerholm, B. A., Bldg. Trades Hall. Phone, Perth Amboy 4-1693. Residence 36 Ever-green Ave., Fords, N. J.
- 184 Wheeling, W. Va.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 7:30 p. m., Hancher Bldg., 1213 Market St. J. L. Bonene, 720 Market St.
- 185 Wichita, Kan.—Meets 1st Fri., 7:30 p. m., 2000 E. Franklin Rd. Howard Troy, pro. tem., Derby, Kans.
- 190 Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., 310 E. Hennepin Ave. Ex. Bd. meets each Thurs., 310 E. Hennepin Ave. Walter Frank, 310 E. Hennepin Ave.
- 195 Fargo, N. D.—Meets 2d Wed., Union Hall, Palm Room, 226 Broadway. Hans Hanson, 1417 8th Ave. N.
- 197 Rock Island, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Lab. Tem., Rock Island. R. J. Brundage, 2335 31st St., Moline, Ill.
- 202 Champaign, Ill.—Meets 2d Fri., Labor Hall. Wm. F. Betz, 106 No. Fair St. Phone, 2242.
- 203 Springfield, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 315½ Boonville Ave. Oriie Miller, 914 W. Locust St. Phone, 8579.
- 208 Reno, Nevada.—Meets 3d Fri., Musicians' Hall, Com-mercial and Chestnut Sts. W. O. Bates, 1316 Wells Ave. Mail address: 300 Vassar Ave.
- 209 La Salle, Ill.—Meets 4th Sun., 2 p. m., at 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill. LeRoy B. Liesse, 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill.
- 212 Missoula, Mont.—Meets 2d Tues., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem. A. E. Golder, 515 No. 4th St.
- 213 Newark, Ohio.—Meets 1st Mon., 115 W. Church St. J. W. Kennedy, 63 No. Williams St.
- 214 Tampa Fla.—Meets 2d Thurs., 8 p. m., Bricklayers & Plasterers' Hall, 16th St. and 11th Ave. W. B. Roach, 2601 Corina St.
- 215 New Haven, Conn.—Meets 3d Fri., Trade Council Hall, 215 Meadow St.—Edwin Balliet, 195 Lombard St.
- 222 Danville, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 829 E. Harrison St. Lincoln Peterson, Fin. Sec., 829 E. Harrison St. B. W. Cronkhite, B. A., 1034½ E. Main St.
- 224 Houston, Texas.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Houston La-bor Temple, 509 Louisiana St. Ex. Bd., Sat., 10 a. m. Louis George, 5401 Kolb St. Phone, Taylor 5876.
- 225 Kenosha, Wis.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., 63d St. and 26th Ave. Wm. Van Kammen, Rt. 3, Box 255A.
- 226 Yonkers, N. Y.—Meet 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Odd-fellows Hall, No. Broadway. David Christie, 11 Wil-liam St.
- 228 Tulsa, Okla.—Meets Mon. H. A. Brocker, 1427 E. 2d St.
- 230 Forth Worth, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Lab. Tem. G. H. Roberts, 1508 E. Morphy St.
- 232 Racine, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Union Hall, Wisconsin St. bet. 4th and 5th Sts. H. M. Olson, 2603 Olive St.
- 233 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—Meets 4th Fri., 44-48 So. 4th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. J. Octave Dussault, 30 E. 4th St. Tel. Oakwood 1354.
- 234 Atlanta, Ga.—Meets Tues., 7:30 p. m., cor. Piedmont and Auburn Aves. Jas. A. Hill, 79 Jackson St., S. E.
- 238 Albuquerque, N. M.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 1316 Sawmill Rd. C. L. Wasmer, Rt. 3, Box 612.
- 240 Montgomery, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Standard Drug Store, cor. High and Jackson. A. Crapp, act. secty., 32 Stewart St.
- 243 Santa Rosa, Calif.—Meets 2d Mon., Carpenters' Hall. A. L. Fautley, 305 12th St., Petaluma, Calif. Phone, 110-J.
- 244 Brooklyn—Kings and Queens Counties, N. Y.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Willoughby and Myrtle Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Fri. Edw. J. Anglim, 3402 Ave. L.
- 246 Lowell, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., St. Charles Hotel, 532 Middlesex St. Charles L. Chase, 14 Robeson St. Phone, 1210.
- 250 Morristown, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 5 South St. Lewis C. Beekman, Jr., B. A., 185½ Fairchild Ave. Phone, Morristown 4-3163-J. J. F. Singleton, 6 Syl-van Terrace, Summit, N. J. Tel., Summit 6-4390-W.
- 252 San Bernardino, Calif.—O. F. Gregory, 295 E. 11th St.
- 254 New Bedford, Mass.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Temple, Pleasant St. James Lord, 328 Ashley Blvd.
- 258 Billings, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Cooks & Wait-ers Hall, Babcock Bldg. O. L. Aanes, Box 744.
- 259 Granite City, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2:30 p. m., Tri City Central Trades Council Hall, Niedringham Ave. and State St. Jacob Zimmer, 501 No. Fillmore., Ed-wardsville, Ill.
- 260 San Diego, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Tem., 621 6th St. Wm. Bakeman, 3653 Mississippi St.
- 262 Nashville, Tenn.—Meets each Mon., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem., 212 8th Ave. N. W. E. Marshall, Oceola Ave., R. No. 2. Phone 7-6108-W.
- 263 New Brighton, Pa.—Meets 1st Fri., Painters' Hall. W. Bridgewater. H. C. Eiler, 1311 Penn Ave.
- 265 Chattanooga, Tenn.—Pruda Morgan, 215 East 2d St.
- 268 San Rafael, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 410 3d St. J. O. Dahl, 410 3d St. Phone S. R. 1052.

- 275 Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets 1st Wed., Lab. Tem. Sherman T. Clear, 1350 Central Ave.
- 276 Waterloo, Iowa.—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall, 310½ W. 4th St. C. L. Jolls, R. 4. Phone, 3038-J.
- 278 San Mateo, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon. Ex. Bd. meets 7 p. m., Bldg. Tr. Hall. J. A. Brogan, 807 2d Ave. Phone, 6904.
- 279 Joplin, Mo.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Hall, 6 Joplin St. E. Downer, 709 Chestnut St. Phone, 3327.
- 281 Boise, Idaho.—Meets 2d Tues., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. M. C. Garrett, R. D. No. 5.
- 282 Yakima, Wash.—Meets Wed., 20 So. 10th St. John A. Vann, 20 So. 10th St.
- 286 Stamford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., Carpenters' Hall, Gay St. Harry Johnson, 11 Orchard Pl., Coscob, Conn. Phones, Green. 2772 and Stamford 4-6229.
- 292 Charleston, W. Va.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Room 26, Lab. Tem., 18 Alderson St. E. V. Stricker, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 84B.
- 299 Sheboygan, Wis.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Union Hall, 632 N. 8th St. Herbert Haack, Fin. Sec., 1217 Mallman Ct. Elmer Haack, B. A., 1227 Georgia Ave. Tel., 3537-W.
- 300 Bakersfield, Calif.—Meets 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., 21st and I St. H. J. Ward, 1803 Alta Vista Dr.
- 301 San Antonio, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., North St. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 9:00 a. m., Lab. Tem. Chester Smith, 123 Castillo Ave.
- 302 Vallejo, Calif.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem., 314 Virginia St. Wm. Gellinger, Jr., Fin. Sec., R. F. D. No. 2. Box 2040, Napa, Calif. Phone, 738-J. Napa. A. L. Lawrence, B. A., 1100 Kentucky St. Phone, 581-J Vallejo.
- 305 Great Falls, Mont.—Meets 1st Tues., Painters' Hall, cor. 7th and Central. M. M. Milligan, 220—6th Ave. So.
- 308 New York, N. Y.—Meets every Wed. Ex. Bd. every Mon., 210 E. 104th St. J. M. Vacirca, 703 E. 187th St., Bronx, New York, N. Y. Tel., Raymond 9-3458.
- 309 Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 p. m., Central Labor Hall. Claus Ross, 15 Cowden Pl.
- 311 Amarillo, Tex.—Meets each Thurs., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Rex A. Teed, 1520 E. 7th St.
- 319 Muskegon, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 2 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall. Clyde L. Brunette, 358 E. Walton Ave.
- 328 Cheyenne, Wyo.—Meets 1st Mon., United Mine Workers' Bldg. Archie B. Darling, Allison Tracts. Tel., 7376.
- 330 Durham, N. C.—Meets Sat. 2 p. m., Painters' Hall, 122½ E. Main St. S. P. Tindal, 808 Pine St.
- 332 Victoria, B. C., Canada.—Meets 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, Courtney St. James Wilson, 946 Caledonia Ave.
- 336 Quincy, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem. 9th St. Geo. Miller, 822 So. 13th St.
- 337 Macon, Ga.—Meets 1st and 4th Tues., 525 Craft St. Pierce Fowler, 123 Mutual Ave. Phone, Davis 1027-J.
- 340 Lexington, Ky.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, No. Broadway. G. Irvin, 206 Race St.
- 344 Lafayette, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. Geo. Anderson, 2024 Scott St.
- 345 Miami, Fla.—Meets 2d Wed., 925 N. E. 1st Ave. A. W. Dukes, 1430 N. W. 37th.
- 346 Asbury Park, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Bldg. Trades Hall, Madison Ave. and Main St. Otto Fowler, 1498 Monroe Ave.
- 350 Portsmouth, Ohio.—Meets 1st Sun., Carpenters Hall, Gallia and Gay Sts. F. A. Kline, 115 Glover St.
- 353 Santa Monica, Calif.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., 1914 11th St. F. N. Coffey, 616 Boccaccio Ave., Venice, Calif.
- 359 Providence, R. I.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 48 Snow St., Providence, R. I. Chas. M. Trice, Box 28, Oaklawn, R. I. Res. 32 Brookdale Ave., Oak Lawn, R. I.
- 360 London, Ont.—Meets 3d Fri., Labor Tem., Dundas St. Sam Miller, 560 Grosvenor St.
- 374 Phoenix, Ariz.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., 17th Ave. and Jefferson St. Carl H. Burros, 1113 E. Polk St.
- 378 Marion, Ill.—Meets 1st Sun., 9 a. m., Lab. Tem., Murphysboro, Ill. Floyd Borden, 1821 Logan St., Murphysboro, Ill. Tel. 67.
- 379 Santa Barbara, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Hall No. 3, Labor Temple. Alex. Cook, 2 S. Salinas St.
- 380 Salem, Ore.—Meets 1st Mon., Salem Tr. and Lab. Council, 455 Court St. G. E. Wikoff, 1129 N. Cottage. Phone, 3612.
- 385 Morgantown, W. Va.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 327 Pleasant St. Geo. C. Hough, 154 Highland Ave.
- 386 Newburgh, N. Y.—Meets 1st Fri., 111 Liberty St. Ex. Bd. meets Bricklayers' Hall, 462 Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. W. Hignight, Bus. Agt., 5 Hammersley Ave., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Phone, 3549-R. B. A. Barringer, sec., Billings, N. Y. Tel., Hopewell Junction 27F5.
- 388 Green Bay, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Lab. Tem., 508 Main St. E. E. Maynard, 906 Clinton St.
- 392 Elmira, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 7:30 p. m., at Painters' Hall, 143½ W. Water St. Henry Warren, 211 Scottwood Ave., Elmira Hts., N. Y. Phone, Dial 2—5852.
- 394 Tucson, Ariz.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., Los Altos and Mojave Sts. J. W. Smith, P. O. Box 385.
- 395 Warren, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 428 Main Ave., S. W. W. D. Foster, 428 Main Ave., S. W.
- 397 Helena, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Helena Trades and Labor Assembly Hall. A. S. Kerr, Harvard Apts. Mailing Address: Box 966.
- 401 Allentown, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Tem., N. 6th St. Harry Frey, 734 Greenleaf St.
- 406 Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.—Meets Fri., 517 S. E. 8th St. Harry E. Sharp, 517 S. E. 8th St.
- 407 Austin, Tex.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m., Austin Lab. Tem. N. L. Smith, 4104 Ave. F.
- 413 Norwalk, Conn.—Meets 1st Wed., Community Hall, Van Zant St., E. Norwalk, Conn. Chas. A. Brown, No. 1 Edgewater Place, E. Norwalk, Conn.
- 419 Greensboro, N. C.—Meets 2d and 4th Sun., 10 a. m., Lab. Tem., 314½ Sycamore St. W. A. Mateer, 426 Church St.
- 428 Ponca City, Okla.—Meets 1st Fri., Carpenters' Hall. J. L. Hayes, 211 S. Birch St.
- 429 Harrisburg, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Union Hall, 223 Market St. D. McKercher, 2208 No. 6th St.
- 434 Merced, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Room 20, Shaffer Bldg., 17th St. Guy Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 205, 36 Gerard Ave.
- 435 Shreveport, La.—Meets 2d Sat., 9 a. m., 308 McNeill St. Monte Walkup, 4125 San Jacinto St. Phone, 2-1007.
- 440 Santa Ana, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 402½ W. Fourth St. Earl L. Lindig, 1019 Oak St. Phone 2342-J.
- 443 Steubenville, O.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. E. W. Jeffers, Capitol Ave.
- 446 Elgin, Ill.—Meets 2d Mon., 325 Raymond St. Albert Sederstram, 617 McClure Ave.
- 454 Palm Springs, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Peveler Court, Indiana Ave. Otto Bobo, Box 691.
- 455 West Palm Beach, Fla.—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., Gardenia and Rosemary Sts. C. M. Haefner, P. T., Gen. Del., Lake Worth, Fla.
- 456 St. Petersburg, Fla.—Meets every Fri., 7:30 p. m., A. F. L. Bldg., 1126 Central Ave. Ex. Bd. meets after regular meeting. H. L. Patterson, 3621 Queensboro Ave. So.
- 469 Meridian, Miss.—Meets Wed. night, 3416 Ray St. Oliver Trotter, Jr., 3416 Ray St.
- 478 Wenatchee, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Farmers Union Hall, Wenatchee Ave. J. T. Kirby, R. 1.
- 481 Winona, Minn.—Meets 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Eureka Hall, 4th and Center Sts. E. T. Popple, 508 3d Ave. S. E., Rochester, Minn.
- 483 St. Paul, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem., 418 No. Franklin. L. Pepper, 252 Charles St.
- 485 Jackson, Miss.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 128½ N. Parish St. A. A. Banks, 1166 Hickory St.











Delegates and Visitors to the Seventeenth Convention of the Wood, Wire & Metal Lathers' International Union  
Toronto, Ont., October 19 to 23, 1936







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It is true that France has led the way in taking over the armament factories, but no other nations have shown any great haste to follow such an excellent lead. Not even in the Trades and Labor Congress of Great Britain was there any pressing demand that it should be done. Nor is there on this continent. Yet until it is done there will always be an indifference among thousands of people who hold armament shares that dividends they may get out of such profits (and they must be huge these days) should be stained with the blood of the poor devils that are being slaughtered in Spain today. Take the profit out of war and reduction of armaments would be much more likely.—“The Comox Argus”, Courtenay, B.C.

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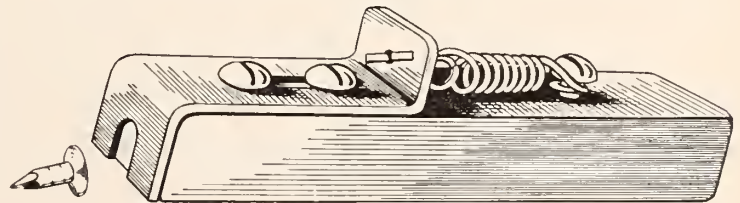
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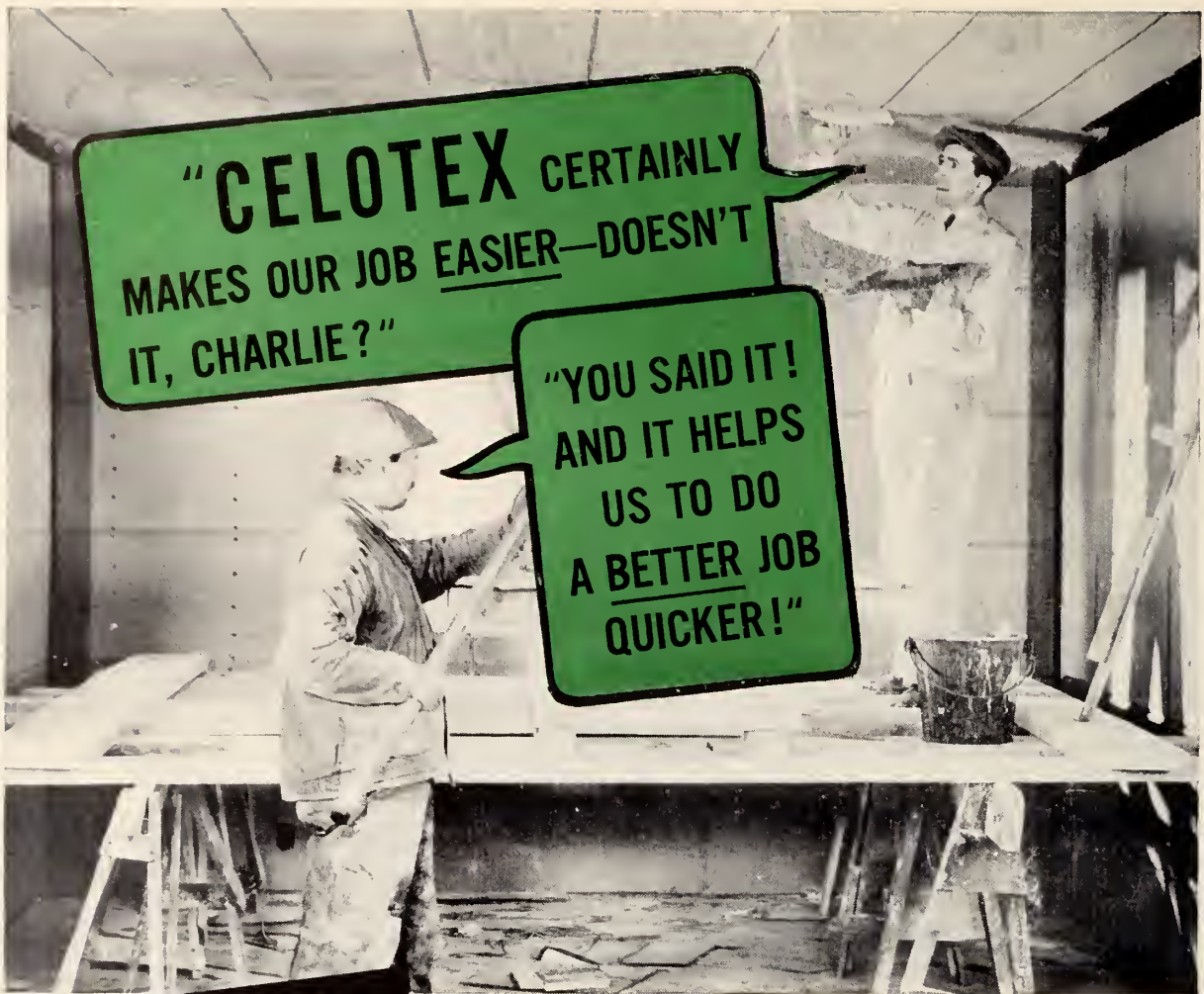


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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE  
**WOOD, WIRE & METAL LATHERS’  
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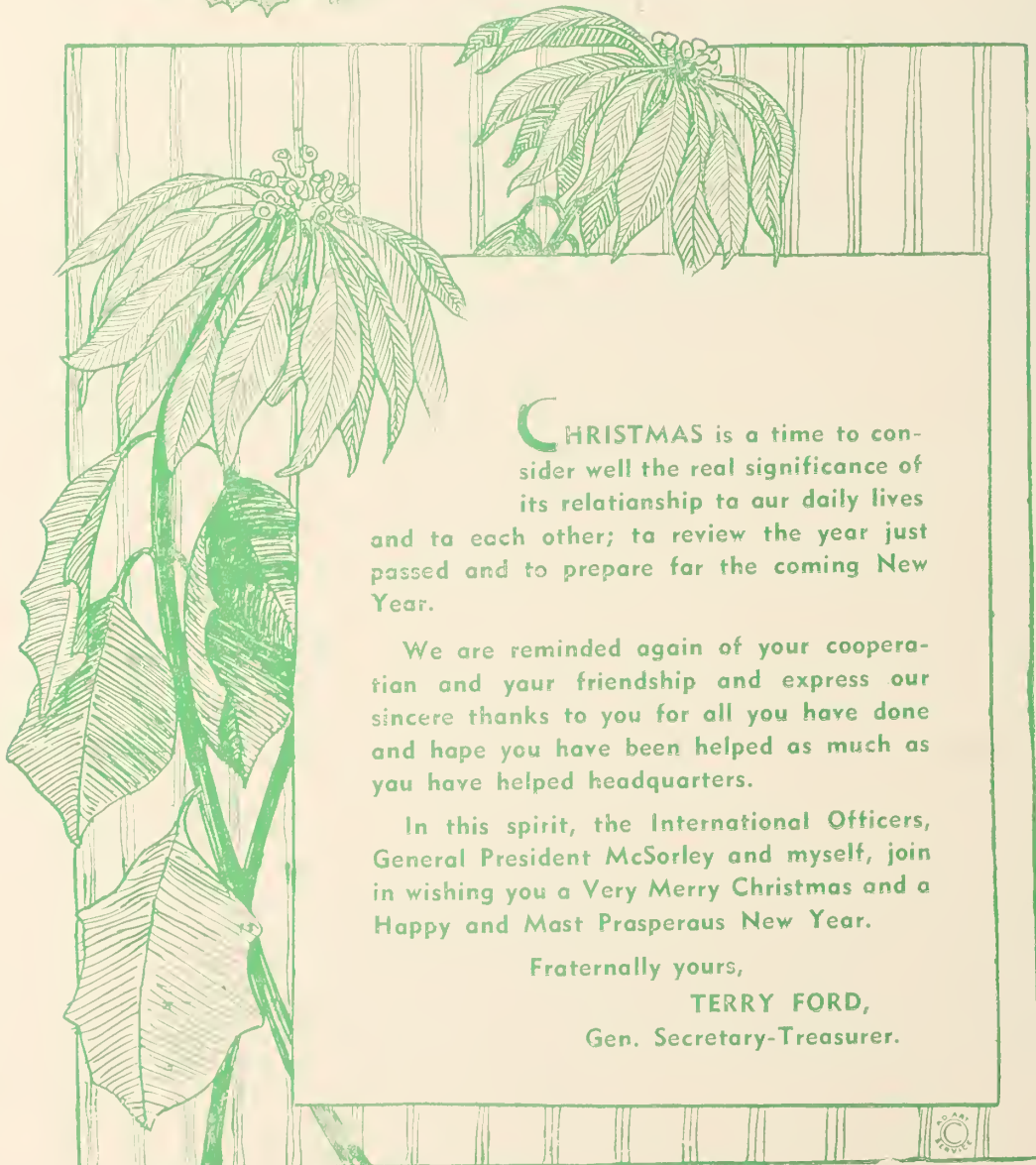
VOL. XXXVII.

DECEMBER, 1936

No. 4



A Merry Christmas  
And A Happy  
New Year!



**C**HRISTMAS is a time to consider well the real significance of its relationship to our daily lives and to each other; to review the year just passed and to prepare for the coming New Year.

We are reminded again of your cooperation and your friendship and express our sincere thanks to you for all you have done and hope you have been helped as much as you have helped headquarters.

In this spirit, the International Officers, General President McSorley and myself, join in wishing you a Very Merry Christmas and a Happy and Mast Prosperaus New Year.

Fraternally yours,

**TERRY FORD,**  
Gen. Secretary-Treasurer.



# The LATHER

OFFICIAL ORGAN, PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE  
WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

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VOL. XXXVII

DECEMBER, 1936

No. 4

## 23 U. S. Labor Laws Enacted During 1936

Thousands of Workers Benefited By American  
Federation of Labor's Legislative Activities

TAMPA, FLA. — An impressive record of the efficiency of the American Federation of Labor's non-partisan political policy was contained in the report by the Executive Council of the Federation to the A. F. of L. convention on national labor legislation enacted by the 1936 session of Congress.

Although there was considerable opposition to some of the measures, twenty-three bills favored by labor became statute law during the session. They include laws benefiting seamen, mandatory prevailing wage on relief work, eight hour day, five-day week and prevailing wage on government contract work; annual leave and sick leave for government employees and many other provisions of value for working men and women.

In addition to the twenty-three laws, the Council said the Senate passed the resolution introduced by Senator LaFollette "to investigate violations of the right of free speech and assemblage and undue interference with the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively." The resolution "was adopted after most startling testimony was submitted showing methods used to suppress the activities of labor."

The Council's report gave the following list of labor laws passed by Congress in 1936:

1. Providing that all government contractors shall pay the prevailing rate of wages, work employes not more than eight hours a day and five days a week, with no child or convict labor to be employed, on all contracts entered into by any activity of the government.

2. Forbidding transportation in interstate com-

merce of professional strike breakers who would interfere with peaceful picketing.

3. Investigation ordered by the Senate of violations of the right of free speech and free assemblage and undue interference with the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively.

4. Placing under state compensation laws all workers employed on public works.

5. Placing employes in the airplane industry under the Railway Labor Board.

6. Providing that all passenger vessels having accommodations for 50 or more passengers shall be equipped with automatic sprinkler systems.

7. Prevailing rate of wages to be paid on all relief work.

8. Forbidding the employment of aliens illegally in the United States on relief work.

9. Requiring all licensed officers on vessels of the United States to be citizens or completely naturalized. In three years 90 per cent of all other departments shall be citizens.

10. Shipping corporations that receive subsidies from the government must incorporate in their contracts minimum manning and wage scales and reasonable working conditions.

11. Granting facilities of Public Health Service to all seamen on government vessels not in military or naval establishments.

12. Appropriated \$12,000,000 for further development of vocational education.

13. Appropriation of \$1,425,000,000 for direct and work relief on useful projects.

14. Granted 26 days annual leave for government

employees which can be accumulated for succeeding years until it totals 90 days.

15. Sick leave for government employes of one and one-fourth days per month accumulative not to exceed 90 days.

16. Five-day week for employes of mail equipment shops at the same wages for five and one-half days.

17. Authorizing operations of stands in federal buildings by blind persons to enlarge their economic opportunities.

18. Granted additional \$50 a month to all government employes for services of attendants to those who are blind or totally disabled.

19. Limiting numbers of subsidies in postal service to one for each six regular employes.

20. Raised vocational schools in District of Columbia to rank of junior high schools.

21. Five-day week with no reduction in pay for those employes of Bureau of Engraving and Printing who were not included in the 1935 law.

22. Retirement Act for railroad employes of Alaska.

23. Repealing radio zone law for broadcasting stations which will benefit WCFL.

### THE SECRET'S OUT

Unionism doesn't benefit the worker! So say two business economists (?) Allen W. Rucker and N. W. Pickering in "Does Unionism Really Benefit Labor?", published by Forrel-Birmingham Co., Inc. In a survey purporting to cover 2,000,000 factory wage earners in 12 major nondurable goods industries the claim is made that in the prosperity period, 1923-1929, the average annual income per worker in non-unionized industries increased 6.2 per cent as compared to a decline of 1.8 per cent in unionized industries. Employment opportunity increased 10 per cent in nonunionized, compared to a decline of 5.3 per cent in unionized industries; and, total purchasing power of wages rose 23.7 per cent in non-unionized industries as contrasted with a shrinkage of 2.3 per cent in the unionized group of industries. And so on! Doesn't it strike you as peculiar that employers are so much opposed to unionization of their employes when all they have to do is to encourage unionization and automatically have their workers' wages reduced and conditions of toil made onerous and difficult? The conclusion is that the "American System" is definitely superior to unionism. Can any sensible American desire America without churches? Can any informed person even imagine America without unions of the workers? Or can you?

## Six Detective Agency Men Indicted; Contempt of Senate in Labor Spy Probe Charged By Jury

THE District of Columbia Grand Jury indicted six men, four of them high officials of the Railway Audit & Inspection Co., of Pittsburgh, on two charges of contempt of the United States Senate in connection with the investigation of labor spies in industrial disputes and other forms of interference with the right of the workers to organize and carry on ordinary union activities which is being made by the Senate Civil Liberties Committee headed by Senator Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin.

The indictment was based on testimony submitted to the Grand Jury by representatives of the LaFollette committee that the persons involved had refused to obey subpoenas served by agents of the committee requiring them to appear before the committee with the records and documents of the concern's activities.

Those indicted were:

W. W. Groves, Pittsburgh, president of the company.

W. B. Groves, Pittsburgh, vice president.

J. E. Blair, Philadelphia, treasurer.

L. W. Rice, Philadelphia, general manager.

R. S. Judge, New York, former director.

J. C. Boyer, Pittsburgh, an operative.

Railway Audit & Inspection Company is reputed to be one of the largest detective agencies in the United States. Representatives of the LaFollette committee stated that the managers of the company's offices in various cities not only refused to surrender their documents to the committee in response to the subpoenas but actually destroyed them. Agents of the committee seized waste paper discarded by offices of the concern and put a number of employes to work piecing together the scraps of torn correspondence. From these sources the committee gained considerable information which the concern thought had been completely buried by its document-destroying policy.

Conviction on the contempt charge is punishable by a fine of \$100 to \$1,000 and by imprisonment of one month to a year. The United States District Attorney's office said counsel for six men would be instructed to arrange for their immediate appearance here. Later it was announced that bench warrants had been issued for their arrest.

## ANTI-STRIKEBREAKER LAW PRAISED BY A. F. OF L. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

### Outlawing of Interstate Commerce in Thugs De- signed for Use by Employers in Labor Disputes

#### Visioned as Preventing Violence

TAMPA, FLA. — The enactment by Congress of the bill, sponsored by Senator Byrnes of South Carolina, outlawing the transportation of strike-breakers from state to state to be used for interfering with the right of strikers to picket plants in labor disputes was praised by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in their report to the annual convention of the federation as a constructive measure to prevent strike riots and fatalities and protect the workers in the exercise of picketing as a procedure in making public the fact that a strike is in progress.

"Congress in passing S 2039," the council said, "did more to prevent disturbances in labor disputes than could be accomplished in any other way.

"The law provides that whoever shall knowingly transport, or cause to be transported in interstate or foreign commerce, any person with intent to employ such person to obstruct or interfere with the right of peaceful picketing during any labor controversy affecting wages, hours, or conditions of labor, or the right of organization for the purpose of collective bargaining, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding \$5000, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both in the discretion of the court.

"According to the evidence submitted to the Committees on the Judiciary of both Houses, strike-breaking agencies have been the cause of riots and the deaths of many strikers. It appears that wherever there is peaceful picketing the scene changes when spies and thugs arrive on the scene.

"According to the report of the Committee on Education and Labor to the Senate these organizations sometimes drum up business by fomenting industrial disorder where none exists in order to secure a contract to suppress it. Disputes can be settled, the report states, more amicably without the injection of professional thugs from the outside in an unforunate situation."

Three resolutions affecting different phases of the use of National Guard in strikes came before the convention.

It was brought out by the Resolutions Committee that the A. F. of L. Executive Council has already successfully taken up with the proper governmental authorities the use of Federal equipment by state militias in connection with industrial disputes.

In a report unanimously approved, the Executive

Council was requested to continue their efforts "until there exists no cause for complaint that state militias are used in the guise of maintaining public order, but in reality for the purpose of intimidating workmen and breaking strikes."

—o—

## LIFE IN THE SOVIET UNION

Charles P. Nutter, a member of the Associated Press Foreign Staff, is investigating the living conditions of the "average citizen" of the Union of Soviet Socialistic Republics.

According to a story written by Mr. Nutter from Moscow this average Soviet citizen "does what he is told without any questions asked, reads what the state thinks he should and lives where he is told, stays close to home and minds his own business."

Due to a shortage of housing, "he and his family live, eat and sleep in one room."

Under the system of militarism, "he joins the army at 19 if he is physically fit and serves two years compulsory training, whereafter he is placed on the reserve list, subject to call."

"He can't take a flier in real estate or the stock market, for no land is for sale and there is no stock market."

"He has freedom of thought as long as it is what he is supposed to think. If he wants to denounce Leon Trotsky, he'll get an audience, but if he reverses that order he'll get in trouble."

In order that a check-up may be kept of his whereabouts, "he always carries his passport, without which he cannot go anywhere. He needs it to register at a hotel, enter a public building or buy a railroad ticket."

"He rests every sixth day instead of seventh, observing thus a six-day week. Sunday as a day of rest has been abolished."

The ability of the average Soviet citizen to possess things, according to Mr. Nutter, is extremely limited. "He owns little or no property, although today he can buy a small house in certain areas, together with enough land to raise his own vegetables. He can't become an employer, however, and aspire to live from the sweat of others. He pays little or no taxes, the state takes care of his insurance, doctor, hospital and undertaking bills."

Surrounded by all these and many other rules, Mr. Nutter concludes that "from capitalistic standards," the Soviet citizen "leads a pretty dull life, but he does remarkably little grouching about it."

## Officers Elected At Our Toronto Convention



WILLIAM J. McSORLEY  
General President

# Officers Elected At Our Toronto Convention



**TERRY FORD**  
General Secretary-Treasurer

## Officers Elected At Our Toronto Convention



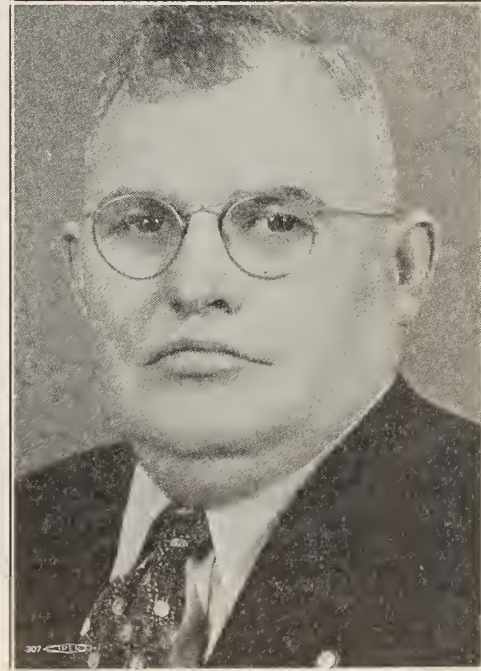
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**C. J. HAGGERTY**  
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**M. F. NEALON**  
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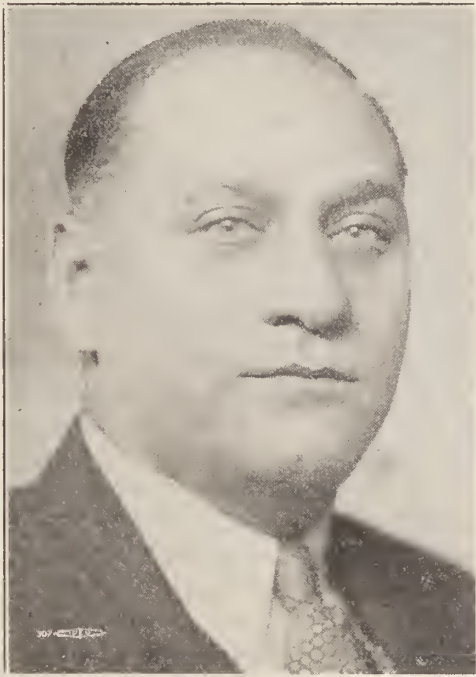
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**JOHN J. LANGAN**  
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**CHAS. J. CASE**  
Delegate to Building Trades Department  
and A. F. of L. Conventions

### CONTROL BANNED BY SAN FRANCISCO SUPERVISORS

San Francisco, Calif. (AFLNS).—The constant increase of “one-man” street cars, which has proven a problem in many municipalities in recent years, has brought, among other things, what is termed “dead man control” of street cars, which is simply foot control by the operator of one-man street cars. Now, due to an ordinance adopted by the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, “dead man” control of street cars in this city has been banned.

It is believed the ordinance will provide greater safety. Enforcement of the ordinance simply means that the operator must keep his hand on the controller bar at all times when the car is in motion. He will therefore be unable to make change, issue transfers or work the gate with both hands unless the car is stopped.

In short, it “puts a crimp” in one of the “stretch-out” stunts gradually being heaped upon operators of one-man street cars, which organized labor holds to be detrimental to public safety and inimical to the public welfare.

Labor feels that “full crews” should be provided on all street cars, not alone to preserve the jobs of thousands of faithful and capable workers, but in the public interest as well.

### REFUGEES PERSECUTED BY SPANISH REBELS

Paris, France—Fate has been particularly unkind to German refugees who fled to Spain after the advent of Hitlerism. Caught in the meshes of the Spanish civil war they have become the prey for Nazi agents who have openly aligned themselves with the rebels.

One of the most revolting instances of Fascist vengeance against anti-Nazis has been reported from the Balearic Islands. The rebels there arrested five German refugees and handed them over to the German Consular authorities who ordered their return to Germany. Among the five arrested are the German nobleman and former leader of the Republican Defense Corps, von Puttkammer, and a trade unionist Heinz Weill. They had been denounced to the rebels by Nazi agents residing on the islands.

In other instances the German consulates have attempted to force German citizens to return to Germany even against their own will. This happened to a group of German refugees from Spain who arrived recently in Marseilles. The German Consul peremptorily deprived them of their passports and told them to proceed to Germany where they would be sent to labor camps. Thanks to the intervention of French officials these refugees were able to regain their freedom and thus to save themselves from the fate in store for them in Nazi Germany.

# THIS BOOK-WRITING RACKET

New Scheme of Anti-Labor Employers Is Being Given a Try-Out

By *Budd L. McKillips*

**I**F the postman stops at your house one of these days and leaves a prettily-bound, 300-page book as an absolutely free gift to you, don't jump to the conclusion that Santa Claus is making the donation to your library.

Maybe you have already received one of these books. If you are one of the many thousands of General Motors Corporation employees the volume has already been delivered to you. You have also received your copy if you were, in the latter part of October, one of Remington-Rand's striking factory workers. Employees of a dozen or more other big corporations have also been "booked."

Distribution of these books is part of a new racket which recently sprung up. Right now, the book which is getting such a wide and free circulation is a slanderous volume entitled "This Labor Union Racket."

Written by Edward Dean Sullivan, a former newspaperman, the book purports to be "an expose" of the American labor movement. Full of inaccuracies, innuendoes, blanket indictments and libelous statements, the book is being bought in wholesale lots by labor-baiting employers and mailed free to their employees.

It is a lucrative racket. Ordinarily a publisher has to depend for his profits upon individual sales made through book stores. And the author's pay would be a few cents royalty on each copy sold. But under this scheme the books are sold by the thousands to individual purchasers.

Anti-labor employers have fallen hard for the scheme. The book, so the advertising blurb on the jacket says, "for the first time gives the complete and composite picture" of "labor and industry in the grip of racketeers; honest workers beaten and forced to pay tribute in the form of union dues to tough and money-hungry racketeers who aren't even remotely interested in their welfare. Industry, anxious to go ahead after six weary years of depression, held in leash, harrassed and blackmailed by labor union inciters of stabbings, shootings, killings."

Sounds like the ballyhoo of a side-show barker. But, to the ears of anti-union employes, that venomous tirade is sweeter than the tones of a Celestial harp.

As a matter of fact, there is nothing new or startling in the book. Sullivan has taken a few authentic cases where racketeers fastened themselves on to legitimate unions and woven those instances into a blanket indictment of the entire labor movement.

No defence can be or should be made for any racketeer. And no castigation of such reptiles can be too severe. But this should be said (and Sullivan completely ignores it) regarding the few cases of racketeering in labor unions:

The grafting or racketeering union official is invariably working hand in glove with crooked employers and greedy business men's associations.

I absolutely know of cases where employers made systematic study of the methods of racketeers and then called in union business agents and attempted to sell the idea to them. In one instance, of which I have full knowledge, an association of laundry owners, who never before had employed union labor, offered to "completely unionize" their plants if the business agent would agree to form a "wrecking crew" to destroy the establishments of competitors who wouldn't join the bosses' association and jack up prices to the sky.

When business agents indignantly refused to enter into this conspiracy, the bosses' association hired an ex-convict—a burglar and professional slugger—to take a gang of thugs and beat up non-association employers and wreck their establishments.

Sullivan, of course, doesn't mention that. And there isn't a line in his book about the cases where high union officials and rank and file members have, when racketeering was even suspected in any part of the organization, acted vigorously to destroy it and oust the guilty persons.

Sullivan paints a lurid picture of the corrupt practices that existed in a certain local union. But I couldn't find a word from him to indicate the most important thing of all—that this union's grand lodge, when it had proof of what was going on, promptly took charge of the local's affairs, kicked out the crooked business agent and started him on his way to the penitentiary.

In another case, in the same city, where the international officers of another labor organization kicked the grafters out of a local union, Sullivan's book completely reverses the facts.

The crooks who were ousted for taking graft money from contractors and exploiting members of the union are pictured by Sullivan as honest men who were ousted by racketeering grand lodge officers.

Sullivan contends "there is no body of law that adequately reaches trade unions so that they are literally above and beyond the law." Which, of course, is a lot of blithering bosh. Every union official and member is subject to all laws. And fre-

quently boss-controlled courts twist laws all out of shape in order to harrass labor organizations.

Another one of Sullivan's "impressive counts against labor organizations is "Millions are collected in dues, but the union leadership is under no obligation to make regular accountings—and doesn't."

That statement is so utterly ridiculous that it is hardly worth noticing. Union books are invariably audited, usually by certified public accountants, and the reports are distributed to the membership. Many organizations print monthly records, in their official journals, of all dues receipts and the organization's disbursements.

The average union makes a more complete and understandable accounting of its funds than do banks and other business houses.

Sullivan has written the kind of stuff bosses like to hear. And as an added inducement for them to buy a large number of these books and distribute them to employees, Sullivan has devoted one chapter to a sickening laudation of "company unionism." He calls such frauds "Employees' Representation Plans" and recommends them to workers who want to "secure justice" from employers and protect themselves "from racketeers."

The ancient warning, "Beware of Greeks bearing gifts," needs to be modernized to "Beware of Bosses Bearing Books."

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### NIGHT DRIVING—BLIND MAN'S BUFF

Everyone is familiar with the game of Blind Man's Buff, in which one person is blindfolded and tries to tag another to the great delight of the onlookers. Driving at night on the highways is a somewhat similar game, only it is played at 60 miles per hour and the object is to avoid "tagging" a pedestrian or another motorist. Too often does the loser—there is no winner—receive serious injury or death as his reward.

A single motorist on the highway has no trouble since his headlights provide plenty of light; trouble begins when he meets an approaching car with the same equipment. Each is blinded by the other's "glare" and a pedestrian or a narrow bridge or an obstruction in the road may cause a fatality, with no one at fault.

Professor F. C. Caldwell, of Ohio State University, investigating for the Illuminating Engineering Society, found that although traffic at night is only one-fifth as heavy as it is in the daytime, nearly one-half of all accidents happen at night. Economic losses from after-dark accidents amounted in 1932 to \$1,175,000,000, of which fully \$587,500,000 could

have been avoided with adequate street and highway lighting.

The problem of lighting main arterial highways is being solved, and marked progress has been made in many states. However, there has been little or no attempt at illuminating secondary roads. Power lines have not been strung along many of these, and the rural residents therefore have no access to high-line electricity. Illuminating secondary roads offers a double benefit. First, an increase in safety by preventing accidents, hold-ups, vandalism, and an increase in comfort to night-drivers. Also, the freight movement of farm produce, which is trucked to cities at night, will be quicker and safer. Secondly, the construction of power lines along the highways will give the adjacent farms a ready access to electricity at rates which should allow full use of power on the farm.

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### THE NON-UNION WOOLWORTH'S

#### The Salaries and Wages Paid

The "five-and-tens," particularly the Woolworth outfit, with which organized labor in San Francisco is in conflict at the present time, are notorious for the meager wages paid their clerks and other employees. There are stories in circulation to the effect that where there was a pretense of complying with the minimum wage for women, clerks were hired at the "apprentice" rate permissible under the law for a limited period. At the expiration of the "apprenticeship" the girls were discharged and later re-employed at the apprentice rate; and this was repeated time and again.

That the "five-and tens" are veritable gold mines—even if underpaid salesgirls do not share in the treasure—has been disclosed by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

R. D. Miller, president of the Woolworth Company, was shown to have received as salary in 1934 the tidy sum of \$337,479, with other officials of that concern dragging down more than is paid the president of the United States. W. J. Rand, Jr., a district manager, got \$123,854; J. B. Hollis, assistant treasurer, \$96,647; R. W. Weber, district manager, \$91,963; H. E. O'Neil, district manager, \$88,217; A. L. Cornell, vice-president and treasurer, \$68,980; C. W. Deyo, vice-president, \$69,419, and M. W. Smith, district manager, \$78,632.

And these high-salaried executives are the people responsible for the beggarly wages paid to self-respecting girls who make possible the enormous profits which go to make up the unreasonable salaries and dividends of companies like Woolworth's.—Clarion.

# Death of "Charlie" Kelly No. 727 – Pioneer Lather Died September 5, 1936

By John J. Buckley

While the hosts of labor's peaceful army were parading in Boston, Massachusetts, on Labor Day, there was being borne to its final resting place on this earth a gentleman of the old school, a lovable, kindly soul, and a pioneer lather and member of Organized Labor for almost sixty years.

Charles Kelly lived to the ripe old age of almost seventy-nine years. His death was hastened by an accidental fall he suffered a few months before. Charlie and his brother, Timmie, were the first to discover Boston's "Strong Boy," the late John L. Sullivan. They were instrumental in advancing him



step by step until he attained the heavyweight championship of the world. Well known to boxing fans throughout the country, as proprietors of Kelly's Boxing Academy, in Roxbury, suburb of Boston, for their interest in sport, they were behind many of the youngsters of fistiana, of an early period, who brought back to Boston honor and glory from the hempen ring.

Brother Kelly was a charter member of Local 72, Boston, Massachusetts, and he was loved by all of its members, especially by the younger set, in whose welfare and development he took a great interest. Despite the fact that his death was not generally

known and that many of his friends were in attendance at the parade that day, many of the rank and file of Trade Unionism attended his obsequies.

Likeable, lovable, gentle mannered product of Old Boston, he had a long vista of life and had been an active participant in sporting events for a lifetime. He was the last of the old sport fraternity of New England, which helped to bring fame and lustre to that community. Peace to his ashes.

"Look not mournfully into the past—it comes not back again. Wisely improve the present; it is thine. Go forth to meet the shadowy future without fear and with a manly heart."—Henry W. Longfellow.

## JUST ANOTHER DAD!

"Bill," remarked our life insurance man, "was just a plain sort of guy. Guess there are hundreds like him in every city. He was 34, a good mixer. Folks liked him, he liked them. When the big pinch came in '32 it pinched Bill out of his job as book-keeper and he walked the streets for weeks. Finally, he landed another job as service station attendant.

"Bill had three kids. Those youngsters were the pride of his life. Every morning on their way to school they would run into the station and Bill, with a grin of apology if he was pumping gas for a customer, would stop and give each a hug and a kiss. You would see by the light shining in his eyes that they were million dollar kids to him.

"Bill landed the job in mid-summer. He wasn't very strong and when fall came with cold winds and heavy showers it was pretty tough. Many a time I've driven in for gas and found him shivering with a hacking cough. But he'd just grin and drag his weary body around.

"When he was "sitting pretty" in 1928, I sold him three juvenile endowments, \$1,000 apiece on the kids. He already owned \$2,000 on himself. Those policies cost a trifle over \$18 a month to keep up and it was a hard struggle for Bill, but he hung on to that insurance like grim death.

"Well, to cut the story short, pneumonia got Bill. One evening he collapsed. He was delirious and only half conscious when they got him home. His wife ran for a doctor, but Bill checked out within the week. The \$2,000 insurance check paid the funeral expenses and started his widow in a little business.

"Bill didn't get any newspaper write-up and they don't give medals for his kind of heroism, but he died . . . like a dad!"

# The LATHER

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The Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union.



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Matter for publication must be in not later than the 25th in order to appear in the following month's issue.

## MICROBE BOMBS WILL BE USED IN FUTURE WARS

There will be more profit in the next war in growing germs than in making shells, Contact, aviation news weekly published at Fort Lee, N. J., says in an article disclosing the existence of a plant for the manufacture of germ bombs, erected six years ago under the sponsorship of "one of America's leading corporations."

The international munitions ring which operates the plant at an unnamed spot in the U. S., also has two germ bomb plants in Europe, the article says.

"The airplane has been turned into the third horseman of the apocalypse, the rider of pestilence," says Contact. "Most planes, particularly those developed in Europe as long-range reconnaissance planes, are built with an eye to the possibilities of ounces, with a deadliness greater than tons of ex-

germ warfare. Germ bombs, weighing only a few ounces, with a deadliness greater than tons of explosives, may be carried unbelievable distances by these flying gas tanks.

"Self-infecting powder, consisting of exploded gas and ground silicon dioxide, is impregnated with germs and a food paste, capable of keeping them alive 60 to 80 hours under the severest conditions. This is blown out behind the planes through the exhaust and makes its own minute cut and infection, filtering through the clothing and breathed in with the dust.

"Crops and cattle are not immune from the germ raiders from the sky. The spores of grain and fruit diseases have been cultured in order to destroy the food supply of the enemy. Cattle diseases are introduced just as the human elements are.

"This is to be one of the functions of planes in the next war. There will be more profit in growing germs than in making shells. According to the scale, most germ culture will sell for over \$300 a pound. The cost of production, including salaries and experiments, is less than \$6 a pound."

## NOT FOR COMMONWEALTH

Press dispatches from London convey the information that after checking up the estate left by Sir John Ellerman, who died in 1933, known as the "richest man in English history," government clerks, following three years of work, believe the dead man's fortune will reach forty million pounds sterling, or about two hundred million dollars at the current rate of exchange.

Sir John was a ship owner, industrialist and real estate man.

No person in any country can accumulate a fortune of this size, or of half this size, or a quarter of this size, by useful work. Such fortunes are always piled up by the exercise of some power over the wealth-producing activities of large numbers of other people, from whom inordinate tolls are collected under various forms sanctioned by practice, law, and court decisions. They are based on elemental injustice.

The only comforting thing regarding Sir John's two hundred million dollars estate is that under the British inheritance tax system the government will take practically 50 per cent, or one hundred million dollars. This leaves the present Sir John Ellerman, now 27 years of age, one hundred million dollars on the income of which he can undoubtedly live comfortably.

It is to be hoped that Sir John will appreciate the progressive tendencies of the times regarding labor relations and see to it that all of his numerous employes are among the highest paid workers in Great Britain, with the shortest hours.

## THE GREAT PHYSICIAN

There is a man who was born in an obscure village, the child of a peasant woman. He grew up in another village. He worked in a carpenter shop until He was thirty and then for three years He was an itinerant preacher. He never wrote a book. He never held an office. He never owned a home. He never put His feet inside a big city. He never traveled two hundred miles from the place where He was born. He never did one of the things that usually accompany greatness. He had no credentials but Himself.

While still a young man, the tide of popular opinion turned against Him. His friends ran away. One of them denied Him. He was turned over to His enemies. He went through the mockery of a trial. He was nailed upon a cross between two thieves. His executioners gambled for the only piece of property He had on earth while He was dying, and that was His coat. When He was dead, He was taken down and laid in a borrowed grave through the pity of a friend.

Nineteen wide centuries have come and gone and today He is the centerpiece of the human race and the leader of the columns of progress.

We are far within the mark when we say that all the armies that ever marched, and all the navies that ever were built, and all the parliaments that ever sat, and all the kings that ever reigned put together have not affected the life of man upon this earth as that One Solitary Life, whose nativity, the Christian world honors and celebrates December 25.

## CAPITALISTIC MISNOMERS

"Extravagance and waste" is the term that the capitalistic press, the Manufacturers' Association and all these eminently respectable socialites apply to the money used by the government to take care of the poor. Millions of people have been placed on relief work in order that they might support themselves. The cry of the Capitalist is "Extravagance and waste." The Social Security Bill has been passed, has become a law taking care of Old Age, crippled, blind, and provides for unemployment compensation. "Extravagance and waste" is the cry of the capitalist again. Anything that does not go into their pockets and can be used for profit on their wild orgies but goes to the workers instead, to the poor people of the country, to them is "extravagance and waste." You will hear it in all political speeches, emblazoned in the capitalistic journals and newspapers. They are at work in this business of trying to make you believe that there is "extravagance and waste." It's strange, indeed, to them that an administration will turn from filling the pockets of these parasites and really try to help the poor. "Extravagance and waste" is a misnomer entirely. There should be plenty more

of it if it goes to help the poor. Don't be fooled by their savage cry. They create nothing. They wouldn't know a day's work if they met it in the street. They live like leeches from the blood of those that create the wealth and when it is turned back to help the poor people they again give their cry, "Extravagance and waste."

## READ CAREFULLY

When you came into this organization you took an obligation. How many of you remember it? Do you remember especially that part you promised not to wrong a member nor see him wronged? Do you remember that you pledged your word and honor as a man? Are you keeping that pledge? If not, where is that honor. We mention this solely for the fact that in a few places I find the members fighting each other with no thought of the bosses, conditions dragging down into a deplorable condition, all because no matter what one side says, the other side says it's wrong — utterly childish, foolish to the extreme. It's not because you don't know better; it's because you refuse to let the better part of yourselves function. It ought to end and end immediately. You couldn't blame the International if it took drastic steps to change this condition and don't be surprised if it does. Honor, loyalty, and friendship mean everything. Without them the old machine doesn't work right. It might be better to scrap it entirely and get a new one. To the very few places who use these tactics, take notice and beware.

## THE MILLIONTOWNS

There are 36 cities in the world with over a million inhabitants and few of these "million-towns" have escaped the problem of defining their metropolitan area. This is true not only of New York which ranks first in population (6,930,000) and of the European capitals, London (4,397,000), Berlin (4,236,000), and Paris (2,891,000), but also of Tokio which ranks 2nd (5,321,000), Moscow, 7th (2,781,000), Shanghai, 15th (1,486,000), and Mexico City, 35th (1,005,000). It is extremely difficult to formulate a uniform definition of the metropolitan district which would be useful on an international scale because of the wide variations between cities. How capricious simple comparisons may be is indicated by the fact that Rome is the world's largest city when measured in terms of area (766 square miles), but it ranks 29th in population (1,037,000).

The union represents the wage earner's feeling that he has a right to personality—a right to determine his own destiny. The worker has no freedom—no personality—in industry, except through collective action.

## COMPANY UNIONS HELD ON WAY OUT OF STEEL PLANTS

"THE company union is on its way out of the picture," declared Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee. "The employes show that they now want a real, independent union, not dominated by the employer.

"Out of the company unions are coming future leaders of the new steel workers organization. The creature of the steel corporations, the employer created organizations formed in the steel industry three years ago to circumvent the collective bargaining provision of the NIRA, is providing a Frankenstein that is riding over its creator."

Company unions, Mr. Murray said further, are revolting "all along the line." Of the many hundreds of company union representatives with whom the Steel Workers Organizing Committee has made close contact, a decided majority have either joined the movement or expressed themselves in favor of doing so.

As an evidence of how the organizing of the steel workers is progressing, Murray stated that there are now 158 field directors and staff organizers on a full time basis, 80 part time organizers, and 5,000 volunteer organizers.

"When we started the job of organizing the steel industry," continued Murray, "we found the men in the mills shot through with fear. They were afraid of their bosses and of their jobs. To a large extent we have broken down this fear. However, the day we banish fear from the steel industry our job will be done."

William Mitch, in charge of steel organization in Alabama, gave a vivid picture of the amazing conditions there in his report to the committee.

"Conditions are so bad in Gadsden," he declared, "that when the Central Labor Union wants to hold a meeting, its officers wire the governor, who sends in State police to protect the meeting from mob outrages inspired by the employers. The last time such

a meeting was arranged, it was broken up because the union officers had forgotten to wire the governor."

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## LABOR RELATIONS HUMAN, NOT LEGALISTIC

Dr. Steward Scrimshaw, Marquette University economist and former Milwaukee Regional Labor Board director, says:

"My experience shows that employers too frequently think that an agreement with labor must be a contract in the legal sense. These are matters primarily of human relations, not of legal battle. Therefore, the more the legalistic attitude is taken out of bargaining, the more progress can be made.

"After all, if you have to go to court over a labor agreement, it isn't much good, any way. Labor contracts should be thought of as mutual agreements and in most cases, if the parties talk around the table long enough, they'll reach such an agreement."

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## WAGES NOT RISING FAST ENOUGH

Workers' income is not rising fast enough to lift production in the consumer goods industries. The rise in these industries in the first 7 months of 1936 was only 4.1 per cent, while production of producer's goods rose 34.4 per cent. While this recovery in producers' or "heavy" industries is essential, now is the time to make sure that workers' buying power rises enough to sustain consumer industries. For in the long run, the heavy industries, after they have made up the shortage of machinery and equipment, cannot continue high production unless consumer industries take the lead. — American Federation of Labor Survey of Business.

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A union is a method by which workers take care of their work problems collectively. But this does not mean that individual members should leave these problems to others, for the union is essentially a democratic agency.

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We must establish for all mankind those minimum social rights which our minds and consciences concede, if we would keep open the way for human freedom and progress. Unless our institutions and practices accord with this dynamic principle, they lack the essential of permanence.

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## IN MEMORIAM

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36—Gilbert Edward Davis 29786

46—Harry George Duke 26953

46—George Mason 25833

74—James Louis Jones 9822

74—Walter Calvin Shaffer 3903

244—Morris Brudney 18484

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## SECURITY IN YOUR OLD AGE

To Employees of Industrial and Business Establishments (Factories, Shops, Mines, Mills, Stores, Offices and other places of business):

Beginning November 24, 1936, the United States Government will set up a Social Security account for you, if you are eligible. To understand your obligations, rights, and benefits you should read the following general explanation.

There is now a law in this country which will give about 26 million working people something to live on when they are old and have stopped working. This law, which gives other benefits, too, was passed last year by Congress and is called the Social Security Act.

Under this law the United States Government will send checks every month to retired workers, both men and women, after they have passed their 65th birthday and have met a few simple requirements of the law.

This means that if you work in some factory, shop, mine, mill, store, office, or almost any other kind of business or industry, you will be earning benefits that will come to you later on. From the time you are 65 years old, or more, and stop working, you will get a Government check every month of your life, if you have worked some time ((one day or more) in each of any 5 years after 1936, and have earned during that time a total of \$2,000 or more.

The checks will come to you as a right. You will get them regardless of the amount of property or income you may have. They are what the law calls "Old-Age Benefits" under the Social Security Act. If you prefer to keep on working after you are 65, the monthly check from the Government will begin coming to you whenever you decide to retire.

### THE AMOUNT OF YOUR CHECKS

How much you will get when you are 65 years old will depend entirely on how much you earn in wages from your industrial or business employment between January 1, 1937, and your 65th birthday. A man or woman who gets good wages and has a steady job most of his or her life can get as much as \$85 a month for life after age 65. The least you can get in monthly benefits, if you come under the law at all, is \$10 a month.

### IF YOU ARE NOW YOUNG

Suppose you are making \$25 a week and are young enough now to go on working for 40 years. If you make an average of \$25 a week for 52 weeks in each year, your check when you are 65 years old will be \$53 a month for the rest of your life. If you make

\$50 a week, you will get \$74.50 a month for the rest of your life after age 65.

### IF YOU ARE NOW MIDDLE-AGED

But suppose you are about 55 years old now and have 10 years to work before you are 65. Suppose you make only \$15 a week on the average. When you stop work at age 65 you will get a check for \$19 each month for the rest of your life. If you make \$25 a week for 10 years, you will get a little over \$23 a month from the Government as long as you live after your 65th birthday.

### IF YOU SHOULD DIE BEFORE AGE 65

If you should die before you begin to get your monthly checks, your family will get a payment in cash, amounting to 3½ cents on every dollar of wages you have earned after 1936. If, for example, you should die at age 64, and if you had earned \$25 a week for 10 years before that time, your family would receive \$455. On the other hand, if you have not worked enough to get the regular monthly checks by the time you are 65, you will get a lump sum, or if you should die your family or estate would get a lump sum. The amount of this, too, will be 3½ cents on every dollar of wages you earn after 1936.

### TAXES

The same law that provides these old-age benefits for you and other workers, sets up certain new taxes to be paid to the United States Government. These taxes are collected by the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the U. S. Treasury Department, and inquiries concerning them should be addressed to that bureau. The law also creates an "Old-Age Reserve Account" in the United States Treasury, and Congress is authorized to put into this reserve account each year enough money to provide for the monthly payments you and other workers are to receive when you are 65.

### YOUR PART OF THE TAX

The taxes called for in this law will be paid both by your employer and by you. For the next 3 years you will pay maybe 15 cents a week, maybe 25 cents a week, maybe 30 cents or more, according to what you earn. That is to say, during the next 3 years, beginning January 1, 1937, you will pay 1 cent for every dollar you earn, up to \$3,000 a year. Twenty-six million other workers and their employers will be paying at the same time.

After the first 3 years—that is to say, beginning in 1940—you will pay, and your employer will pay 1½ cents for each dollar you earn, up to \$3,000 a year. This will be the tax for 3 years, and then, beginning in 1943, you will pay 2 cents, and so will

your employer, for every dollar you earn for the next 3 years. After that, you and your employer will each pay half a cent more for 3 years, and finally, beginning in 1949, twelve years from now, you and your employer will each pay 3 cents on each dollar you earn, up to \$3,000 a year. That is the most you will ever pay.

#### YOUR EMPLOYER'S PART OF THE TAX

The Government will collect both of these taxes from your employer. Your part of the tax will be taken out of your pay. The Government will collect from your employer an equal amount out of his own funds.

This will go on just the same if you go to work for another employer, so long as you work in a factory, shop, mine, mill, office, store, or other such place of business. (Wages earned in employment as farm workers, domestic workers in private homes, Government workers, and on a few other kinds of jobs are not subject to this tax.)

#### OLD-AGE RESERVE ACCOUNT

Meanwhile, the Old-Age Reserve fund in the United States Treasury is drawing interest, and the Government guarantees it will never earn less than 3 per cent. This means that 3 cents will be added to every dollar in the fund each year.

Maybe your employer has an old-age pension plan for his employees. If so, the Government's old-age benefit plan will not have to interfere with that. The employer can fit his plan into the Government plan.

What you get from the Government plan will always be more than you have paid in taxes and usually more than you can get for yourself by putting away the same amount of money each week in some other way.

Note.—"Wages" and "employment" wherever used in the foregoing mean wages and employment as defined in the Social Security Act.

If you want more information, write to the Social Security Board, Washington, D. C., or get in touch with one of the following offices:

REGION I—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut:  
Social Security Board  
120 Boylston Street  
Boston, Mass.

REGION II—New York:  
Social Security Board  
45 Broadway  
New York, N. Y.

REGION III—New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware:  
Social Security Board  
Widener Building  
Juniper Chestnut Streets  
Philadelphia, Pa.

REGION IV—Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland, and District of Columbia:  
Social Security Board  
National Theatre Building  
Washington, D. C.

REGION V—Kentucky, Ohio and Michigan:  
Social Security Board  
Bulkley Building  
1501 Euclid Avenue  
Cleveland, Ohio

REGION VI—Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin:  
Social Security Board  
211 West Wacker Drive  
Chicago, Ill.

REGION VII—Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina:  
Social Security Board  
1829 First Avenue North  
Birmingham, Ala.

REGION VIII—Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska:  
Social Security Board  
New Post Office Building  
Minneapolis, Minn.

REGION IX—Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and Oklahoma:  
Social Security Board  
Dierks Building  
1006 Grand Avenue  
Kansas City, Mo.

REGION X—Louisiana, Texas, and New Mexico:  
Social Security Board  
Smith-Young Tower Bldg.  
San Antonio, Tex.

REGION XI—Montana, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and Wyoming:

Social Security Board  
Patterson Building  
1706 Welton Street  
Denver, Colo.

REGION XII—California, Oregon, Washington, and Nevada:

Social Security Board  
Humboldt Bank Building  
785 Market Street  
San Francisco, Calif.  
(Informational Service circular No. 9.)

#### EMPLOYEES OF LABOR UNIONS HELD ELIGIBLE FOR OLD-AGE SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS

Washington, D. C.—In response to queries from union officials the Social Security Board announced that employes of labor unions, including the paid officers, organizers, business agents, clerks, stenographers and all other employes of such organizations, are eligible to qualify under the old-age benefit provisions of the Social Security Act, and such organizations as well as their employes are subject to the same tax as other employers and employes. These are informal rulings of the Social Security Board and the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Union officials, the Board stated, should fill in employers' blanks and their employes should fill in applications for social security account numbers. The necessary blanks if not already received may be obtained from the local post offices and should be returned in accordance with the instructions printed thereon. Should questions arise in regard to the status of any particular labor organization or any employe, the Board's statement pointed out, a decision will be made in each individual case.

*9/21/37 - Social Security Board made above compulsory*

#### A REMARKABLE AFRICAN STONE

A stone that it is claimed can be planed, sawn, and turned in a lathe like wood, occurs in large quantities in Western Transvaal some few hundred miles from Durban. It is stated to contain unique properties, being flexible, elastic, strong, acid proof, weather resisting, attractive in color and its texture hardens upon exposure to the weather.

The material can be employed for facing walls, mantles, fireplaces, roofing, electrical switchboards, as floor tiles and street paving, besides interior decoration as it lends itself to being carved.

Its surface will absorb and retain any desired color and when calcined it becomes so hard as to scratch glass. It is said to consist chiefly of silica and alumina; in composition it is closely allied to laterite or low grade bauxite, but differs from them widely in physical properties. Possibly it is related to pyrophyllite which is a hydrated aluminium silicate.—Monumental-Architectural Stone Journal.

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MIGNON, ALA.—Elementary, Junior and Senior High School: \$142,985. A. J. Honeycutt Co., 2512 North 5th St., Birmingham, Ala., contr.

MOBILE, ALA.—Marine hospital extension, etc.: \$68,110. H. R. Goyke & Co., Jacksonville, Fla., contr.

## ARIZONA

MESA, ARIZ.—Mesa Union High School: \$220,000. WPA.

TEMPE, ARIZ.—State Teachers' College, repairing and remodeling president's cottage, farm buildings, musical and arts class rooms and heating plant, etc.: \$224,843. WPA.

## CONNECTICUT

CLINTON, CONN.—Town hall: \$231,000. Allyn Wadhams Co., 15 Lewis St., Hartford, contr.

## DELAWARE

HARRINGTON, DEL.—Post office: \$54,170. F. H. Martell Co., Inc., Washington, D. C., contr.

## FLORIDA

LAKE CITY, FLA.—Constructing administration and clinical building No. 38: \$172,000. A. F. Perry, Jr., Barnett Bldg., Jacksonville, Fla., contr.

## GEORGIA

THOMASTON, GA.—Martha Mills, 100 dwellings (works village), Silvertown: To exceed \$150,000.

## ILLINOIS

MADISON, ILL.—Post office: \$57,153. Safe-T Constr. Co., Granite City, Ill., contr.

## IOWA

AMES, IA.—Iowa State Teachers' College: \$163,340. WPA. James Thompson Contg. Co., contr.

ELKADER, IA.—High school: \$120,339. WPA. Kucharo Constr. Co., 494 Hubbell Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa, contr.

## KENTUCKY

BEREA, KY.—Post office: \$50,957. N. G. Andrews, Box 1301, Montgomery, Ala., contr.

COVINGTON, KY.—Holmes High School: \$142,540. J. E. Warm Co., 2335 Florence Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio, contr.

INDEPENDENCE, KY.—School: \$225,000. Geo. P. Nicholson & Son, Walton, contr.

## LOUISIANA

ARABI, LA.—Post office: \$52,139. R. P. Farnsworth, 212 Nashville St., New Orleans, contr.

GRETNA, LA.—Post office: \$50,500. Fittman Bros. Constr. Co., New Orleans, La., contr.

## MAINE

SOUTH PORTLAND, ME.—Grade school: \$68,743. Camillo Profenno Co., 25 Free St., Portland, contr. PWA.

## MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—New Towne Court Project H8501: \$150,000. John Bowen Co., Boston, Mass., contr.

## MICHIGAN

ESCANABA, MICH.—Post office: \$107,435. J. I. Barnes, Culver, Ind., contr.

MIDLAND, MICH.—School: \$215,372. Fred C. Trier Constr. Co., Saginaw, contr.

## MINNESOTA

ELY, MINN.—Post office: \$85,200. Madisen Constr. Co., 4303 Bryant Ave., Minneapolis, contr.

REDWOOD FALLS, MINN.—School: \$250,000. PWA Pass & Rocky, Mankato, Minn., archts.

## MISSOURI

NEVADA, MO.—Psychiatric clinic and kitchen building: \$277,841. PWA Winn Constr. Co., 100 Railway Exch. Bldg., Kansas City, contr.

## NEBRASKA

AUBURN, NEB.—Post office: \$51,225. Ernest Rokahr & Sons, Lincoln, Neb., contr.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Office building and dormitory, State Industrial School: \$205,414. PWA Swanburg Constr. Co., 61 Amherst St., contr.

## NEW JERSEY

WARANACO PARK, N. J.—Group dwellings and tract development: To exceed \$200,000. Kroywen Eng. Corp., c/o S. Parns Estates, E. Egenberger, pres., Waranaco Park, Roselle, N. J., contr.

## NEW MEXICO

ROSWELL, N. M.—Three officers quarters buildings, campus, New Mexico Military Institute: \$50,000. Heflin & Frisch, Artesia, contr. PWA.

## NEW YORK

BALDWINVILLE, N. Y.—Post office: \$52,450. F. R. Comb Co., 2113 Chicago Ave., Minneapolis, Minn., contr.

CANISTEO, N. Y.—Central School: \$371,112. PWA O. M. Knowlton, 201 Robinson St., Binghamton, N. Y., contr.

GOWANDA, N. Y.—Post office: \$53,800. Weinstein Constr. Co., Wilkes Barre, Pa., contr.

WAVERLY, N. Y.—Post office: \$51,860. Wm. F. Sutter, Nescopack, Pa., contr.

## OHIO

CLYDE, O.—School: \$164,502. PWA G. H. White Co., 138 2nd St., N. W., Canton, contr.

## OKLAHOMA

PAWHUSKA, Okla.—Post office: \$52,620. H. W. Underhill Constr. Co., Wichita, Kansas, contr.

## PENNSYLVANIA

LATROBE, PA.—High school: \$224,335. Y. C. Yenter, Commerce Bldg., Tyrone, contr.

STATE COLLEGE, PA.—Laboratory building: \$58,366. State College Constr. Co., contr.

UPPER DARBY, PA.—Post office: \$173,700. Caulway, Inc., New York, N. Y., contr.

WILKINSBURG, PA.—Apartment building, remodeled from warehouse: \$150,000. Owners, c/o Lawton Real Estate Co., A. J. Barone in charge, 45 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

ABERDEEN, S. D.—Post office and court house: \$374,188. Paul Steenburg Constr. Co., 1757 1st National Bank Bldg., St. Paul, Minn., contr.

## TEXAS

CONROE, TEX.—Elementary school: \$171,803. N. Wohlfeld, Constr. Bldg., Dallas, Tex., contr.

(Projects Continued on Page 19.)

**REYNOLDS METALLATION** *Metal Insulation*  
**REYNOLDS ECOD FABRIC** *(Steel Reinforced Plaster Base)*  
**REYNOLDS METALLATED FOOD FABRIC** *(Insulation and Plaster Base Combined)*  
**REYNOLDS LIQUID METALLATION** *(Superior Metallic Paint)*

**REYNOLDS SPECIFICATION METAL WINDOWS**  
**REYNOLDS METALUMBER FRAMING** *(Fire-proof, Termite-proof)*  
**REYNOLDS FLOOR JOISTS AND SLABS** *(Fire-proof, Termite-proof)*  
**REYNOLDS AIR-CONDITIONING** *(Complete System)*



**REYNOLDS CORPORATION**

19 Rector St.,  
NEW YORK

## PROJECTS — *Continued*

### VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.—Post office: \$62,345. Peters Constr. Co., Monticello Arcade Bldg., Norfolk, Va., contr.

### WASHINGTON

SUNNYSIDE, WASH.—Post office: \$97,126. West Coast Constr. Co., 1019 Lloyd Bldg., Seattle, contr.

### WISCONSIN

SHOREWOOD, WIS.—Post office: \$77,565. Thorp-Rogoff Co., 3065 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill., contr.

### WYOMING

WORLAND, WYO.—Court house: \$137,819. Green Bros., Hastings, Neb., contr. PWA.

### ALASKA

SITKA, ALASKA.—Post office: \$155,888. J. B. Warrack, Seattle, Wash., contr.

### ONTARIO

CORNWALL, ONT.—Tubercular sanitarium: \$178,175. H. Dagenais, Ltd., 225 St. Patrick St., Ottawa, Ont., contr.

## LABOR'S POLITICAL RESPONSIBILITY

Organized labor has an inescapable obligation to seek justice for wage earners. Justice must rest upon understanding. The first step toward understanding is presentation of needs, situations and proposed remedies. There are many phases of Labor's struggle for justice that fall in the fields of politics and legislation. In order to get consideration and action, Labor must have friends in these fields who understand their problems and sympathize with their objectives. Experience has taught us that a few friends in strategic representative places can be most effective, therefore Labor has concentrated its efforts on electing Labor's friends to executive positions and to lawmaking bodies. Labor has developed objective standards for evaluating the records of elected persons and has built up respect for its political strength and purposes.

The success of this political policy depends upon the disciplined unity with which the organized labor movement operates and that in turn is conditioned by sincerity with which all Labor representatives subordinate desire for personal preferment to the advancement of the cause of Labor. The very success of our policy will suggest that our organization can be captured for the advancement of indi-

viduals instead of the great cause. But there would be no surer way to destroy the influence of Labor for its power rests upon its ideals and its consecration to its great human objective.

One result of Labor's positive political activity has been the constant sharpening of the issues between conservation of human rights and values and protection of the products of human rights and values and protection of the products of human labor. The issue now turns on Labor's insistence upon a real measure of social security as a just return for the material contribution it makes to society's comfort and needs. Labor will mobilize its political strength behind a program designed to achieve this purpose.

Not only is Labor's political program concerned with elected political agents, but it includes such appointed public servants as administrative officials and judges. Under our governmental procedure judges may effectively veto legislation and block a legislative objective. It is of vital importance that lawyers appointed to the judiciary should understand Labor's problems and why it asks for specific laws.

It is in these special fields that Labor's responsibility for good government rests and for which it has an obligation to see to it that Government has information to which it must be sensitive if it is to promote the welfare of all the people.

## CORRECTION

The reinstatement of Bro. A. W. Seefeld, 7992-a, through Local 440, published in the July issue has been cancelled, as the brother has not yet cleared with all local unions holding claim.

## DUES BOOKS LOST

42—J. C. Norris 28054  
 42—O. N. Rambo 30745  
 104—T. A. Carroll 5303  
 108—J. J. Jewell 10168  
 108—Edw. Martin 19710  
 394—H. D. W. Smith 36475  
 394—H. S. Oliver 36474



# WIT AND

City Friend—"How is the boy since he came back from college?"

Farmer John—"Fine! Still treats us as equals."

—o—

Police Sergeant—"A college student, eh?"

Prisoner—"Yes, sir."

Patrolman—"It's a stall. I searched his pockets and found money in them."

—o—

A miserly man was approached by a friend who did his best to persuade him to dress more in accordance with his station in life. "I'm surprised," said the friend, "that you should allow yourself to become shabby."

"But I'm not shabby," said the miser.

"Oh, but you are," said his friend. "Remember your father. He was always neatly dressed. His clothes were always well tailored and of the best material."

"Why!" shouted the other, triumphantly, "these clothes I'm wearing were father's!"

—o—

Two Microbes sat on a pantry shelf,  
And watched with expressions pained,  
The Milkmaid's stunts,  
And they both said at once,

"Our relations are getting strained."

—Johnsonian.

—o—

Brown and Jones were returning rather late from the club in a car. Gradually the speedometer crept up—30, 40, 50 miles an hour—until Jones began to feel nervous.

"You're driving rather fast, aren't you?" he asked Brown.

"Me? Driving fast? I thought you were driving," was the unexpected reply.

—o—

A magazine writer says a dog fills an empty place in man's life.

This is especially true of the hot dog.

—o—

"Prisoner, the jury finds you guilty."

"That's all right, Judge. I know you're too intelligent to be influenced by what they say."

"It is sad to think," declaimed the theatrical landlady as she presided over the dinner table, "that this poor little lamb should be destroyed just to cater to appetites."

The comedian saw his chance and took it. "It's certainly tough!" he said mournfully.

—o—

The clerk informed the manager that a lady wished to see him.

"Is she good-looking?" asked the boss.

"Yes, sir—very."

"Then show her up."

After the woman had gone the manager sent for the clerk.

"You're a nice judge of beauty!" he remarked scornfully.

"Well, sir," returned the youth, "I thought she might be your wife."

"She was," replied his employer.

—o—

A woman went to see a doctor. "Doctor," she exclaimed loudly, bouncing into the room, "I want you to say frankly what's wrong with me."

He surveyed her from head to foot.

"Madam," he said, at length, "I've just three things to tell you. First, your weight wants reducing by nearly fifty pounds. Secondly, your beauty would be improved by freer use of soap and water. And, thirdly, I'm an artist; the doctor lives on the next floor."

—o—

The members of a village fishing club were quick to notice that since Brown had married he seemed disinclined to tell his many fishing experiences, which he used to demonstrate with his hands.

At a social gathering, one member asked Brown whether he had forgotten all about the yard-an-a-half trout he once landed.

"No," murmured Brown. "I remember. But I've given up telling fishing stories."

"Why?" asked another member, eager to solve the mystery.

"Well," explained Brown gloomily, "every time I started to tell one at home my wife gave me some yarn to hold."

# HUMOR



A document reporting the seizure of counterfeit money was recently sent from a small town to the Treasury. When an official wrote back asking that this money should be forwarded he received the following answer:

"The false money seized by me has already been forwarded by postal money order."

"Some people believe that thirteen people at the table is unlucky."

"Wonder if that's why the maker of the multiplication table stopped at twelve?"

"What is a living wage?"

"That depends."

"On what?"

"Whether you live in a cottage or an automobile."

Just a few hours before boarding a train for an out-of-town visit intended to be restful, a New York business man received a telegram from his prospective host that read: "Bring your tuxedo and three dames pickaback."

He wired back: "I strive to please, but you ask too much."

In time for him to make his train but a little too late for him to comply with the request, he received a corrected telegram, which read: "Bring your tuxedo and three games of kick-back."

Mrs. Williams could only find two aisle seats one behind the other. Wishing to sit with her sister, she cautiously surveyed the man in the next seat. Finally she leaned over and whispered:

"I beg your pardon, sir, but are you alone?"

Without even turning his head in the slightest, but twisting his mouth and shielding it with his hand, he muttered:

"Cut it out, sister, cut it out—the wife's with me."

Willie—"My greatest sin is vanity. Only this morning I looked into the mirror and thought, 'How handsome I am.'"

Saint Peter—"Go in peace. To be mistaken is not a sin."

A speaker can overdo in other ways. An audience will reason things out. If you overdo it reacts against you. This is illustrated by the story of the candidate for political office.

"Fellow-citizens," said the candidate, "I have fought against the Indians. I have often had no bed but the battlefield and no canopy but the sky. I have marched over the frozen ground till every step has been marked with blood."

His story told well, till a dried-up looking voter came to the front.

"I'll be darned if you hain't done enough for your country. Go home and rest. I'll vote for the other fellows."

Just before the big banquet began in London a young man with a monocle and a drawl said to another man standing near:

"Beastly nuisance, isn't it? I spoke to that chappy over there—took him for a gentleman, somebody of importance. Then I found that he had a ribbon in his coat. I suppose he's the confounded headwaiter, or something."

"Oh, no!" replied the other. "That is the guest of the evening."

"Really?" drawled the young man, taken aback. "Look here, old chap, would you mind sitting next to me at dinner and telling me who he really is?"

"Can't sir, I'm sorry," he replied. "You see, I'm the confounded headwaiter."

A man who had evidently been imbibing freely boarded a south-bound train in Wilmington, Delaware. When the conductor collected his ticket he inquired how far it was from Wilmington to Baltimore, and was told. Some time later, when the conductor was passing again, he was stopped by the man, who said: "Conductor, will you please tell me how far it is from Baltimore to Wilmington?"

"Why," said the conductor, "when I took your ticket I told you how far it was from Wilmington to Baltimore, and it's necessarily just as far from Baltimore to Wilmington, isn't it?"

"No-o," said the man, "not neshesheryly—it's only (hic) a short time from Chirstmas to New Years, but it's (hic) a hel-va-long distance from New Years to Christmas!"



New Jersey Delegates, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Convention, Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Canada, October, 1936.



# REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER ON FINANCES

## NOVEMBER RECEIPTS

Nov.	Local	Amount	Nov.	Local	Amount	Nov.	Local	Amount
2	25	Oct. report .....	11	268	Oct. report .....	20	62	B. T. & reinst.
2	26	B. T. & reinst.....	11	328	Nov. report .....			(part pay-
2	39	Oct. report .....	11	344	Oct. report .....			ment) .....
2	44	Oct. report .....	11	481	Nov. report .....	20	122	Nov. report .....
2	62	Nov. report .....	12	76	Oct. report .....	20	332	Nov. report .....
2	69	Oct. report .....	12	185	Nov. report (cr.)	20	353	Oct.-Nov. reports
2	132	Oct. report .....	12	195	Oct. report .....	20	455	Nov. report .....
2	262	Oct. report .....	13	53	Nov. report .....	23	2	Nov. report .....
2	265	B. T. & reinst .....	13	115	Oct. report .....	23	5	Nov. report .....
2	299	Sept. report .....	13	225	Oct.-Nov. reports	23	7	Nov. report .....
2	401	Oct. report .....	13	301	Oct. report .....	23	32	Nov. tax
4	36	Nov. report .....	13	345	Nov. report .....			(add'l.);
4	40	Nov. report .....	13	386	Nov. report .....			overpd. ....
4	42	B. T. & reinst.;	13	434	Nov. report .....	23	34	Nov. report .....
		overpd. ....	16	9	B. T. & reinst.;	23	40	B. T. ....
		114.00			supp. ....	23	55	Nov. report .....
4	55	Sept.-Oct. rep'ts.	16	24	Nov. report .....	23	69	Nov. report .....
4	71	Nov. report .....	16	25	B. T.; supp. ....	23	203	Nov. report .....
4	82	Oct. report .....	16	26	Oct. report .....	23	224	Nov. report .....
4	98	Oct. report .....	16	28	Nov. report .....	23	226	Nov. report .....
4	102	Oct. report .....	16	29	Nov. report .....	23	340	Nov. report .....
4	111	Oct. report .....	16	31	Nov. report .....	23	371	Nov. report .....
4	126	Oct.-Nov. reports	16	55	Enroll; supp. ....	23	429	Nov. report .....
4	252	Oct. report (cr.)	16	65	Oct. report .....	23	456	Sept.-Oct.
4	292	Oct. report .....	16	67	Nov. report .....			reports .....
4	385	Nov. report .....	16	70	B. T. reinst.	24	93	Nov. report .....
4	388	Sept. report .....	16	72	(part payt.) ..	24	97	B. T. & reinst. ..
4	346	B. T. ....	16	78	Nov. report (cr.)	24	114	Nov. report .....
4	469	Nov. report .....	16	83	Oct. report .....	24	208	Nov. report .....
4	74	Oct. report .....	16	98	Nov. report .....	24	246	Nov. report .....
5	53	B. T & reins.....	16	106	Nov. report .....	24	300	Nov. report .....
5	87	Nov. report .....	16	107	Nov. report .....	24	319	Oct. report .....
5	374	Oct.-Nov. reports	16	109	Nov. report .....	24	350	Nov. report .....
6	57	Nov. report .....	16	123	Oct. report .....	24	392	Nov. report .....
6	108	Nov. report .....	16	141	Nov. report .....	25	42	Nov. report .....
6	121	Nov. report .....	16	142	Oct. report .....	25	43	Nov. report .....
6	215	Sept.-Oct. rep'ts	16	143	Nov. report .....	25	49	Nov. report .....
6	278	Nov. report .....	16	171	Nov. report .....	25	66	Nov. report .....
9	4	Nov. report .....	16	184	Oct. report .....	25	172	Oct. report .....
9	18	B. T. & reinst.;	16	197	Nov. report .....	25	252	Nov. report .....
		supp. ....	16	212	Nov. report .....	25	254	Nov. report .....
		50.90	16	232	Nov. report .....	25	344	Nov. report .....
9	20	Oct. report .....	16	233	Nov. report .....	25	378	Nov. report .....
9	32	Nov. report .....	16	243	Nov. report .....	25	487	Nov. report .....
9	48	Oct. report .....	16	258	Nov. report .....	27	20	Nov. report .....
9	88	Oct. report .....	16	260	Nov. report .....	27	137	Nov. report .....
9	144	Oct. report .....	16	265	Oct. report .....	27	190	Nov. report .....
9	151	Oct.-Nov. reports	16	275	Oct.-Nov. reports	27	244	Nov. report .....
9	213	Oct. report .....	16	281	Nov. report .....	30	10	Nov. report .....
9	238	Nov. report .....	16	302	Nov. report .....	30	23	Nov. report .....
9	259	Nov. report .....	16	309	Nov. report .....	30	36	Supp. ....
9	394	Sept. report .....	16	359	Oct. report .....	30	70	Nov. report .....
9	397	Nov. report .....	16	407	Oct. report (cr.)	30	79	Nov. report .....
9	413	Nov. report .....	16	485	Nov. report .....	30	99	Nov. report .....
9	419	Oct.-Nov. report;	17	14	Nov. report .....	30	44	Nov. report .....
		B. T. ....	17	19	Nov. report .....	30	162	Nov. report .....
		4.50	17	25	Overpd. Oct. tax	30	228	B. T. & reinst. ..
9	435	Oct. report (cr.)	17	30	Oct. report .....	30	228	Reinst. fee (T.
10	12	Nov. report (cr.)	17	47	Supp. & sales tax			L. Maddock
10	27	Nov. report .....	17	75	Oct. report .....			18670) .....
10	103	Nov. report .....	17	81	Nov. report .....	30	52	Nov. report .....
10	120	B. T. ....	17	85	Oct. report .....	30	151	B. T. & reinst. ..
10	222	Nov. report .....	17	165	Nov. report .....	30	309	B. T. & reinst. ..
10	250	Nov. report .....	17	102	Nov. report .....	30	388	Oct. report .....
10	350	B. T. & reinst.....	17	105	Oct. report .....	30	440	Nov. report .....
11		Capitol District	18	73	Supp. ....	30	446	Nov. report .....
		Council Supp.	18	104	Nov. report .....	30	234	Nov. report .....
		1.70	18	155	Nov. report .....	30	308	Nov. report (cr.)
11	9	Nov. report .....	18	158	Nov. report .....	30	265	Nov. report .....
11	33	Nov. report .....	18	202	Nov. report .....	30		Nov. report .....
11	42	B. T. & reinst.;	18	308	Supp; on acct. ..			Ads & subs.—
		supp.; fine of L.	19	68	Nov. report .....	30		The Lather.....
		T. Dalton	19	97	Oct. report .....	30		Misc. ....
		36345	19	282	Aug. report .....			Transfer indebtedness
		(appealed);	19	406	Nov. report .....			455.85
		overpd. ....						
		110.00						
11	64	Nov. report .....						
11	73	Nov. report .....						
11	110	Nov. report (cr.)						
11	136	Oct. report .....						

Total receipts ....\$7,004.74

## NOVEMBER DISBURSEMENTS

Nov.		Nov.		
17	H. Hagen, expenses to Tampa	\$ 300.00	30 T. W. Kearins, auditing service, five years	450.00
17	H. Spillane, expenses to Tampa	100.00	30 The Carswell Co. balance convention proceedings	1,265.05
24	M. F. Nealon, organizer	\$ 50.00	30 Office salaries	794.00
25	Ora Kress, organizer	41.66	30 Funeral benefits paid:	
30	Frank Morrison, Sec.-Treas. A. F. of L., Sept. & Oct. per capita tax	162.00	Local 72, Charles Kelley 727	300.00
30	M. J. McDonough, Sec.-Treas. Bldg. Trades Dept., Sept. & Oct. per capita tax	121.50	Local 46, George Mason 25833	300.00
30	Independent Towel Supply Co., service 9/25-11/20/36	5.30	Local 244, M. Bloom 13618	100.00
30	Stationery Supply Co., office supp.	3.06	Local 353, John Doty 3249	500.00
30	The Distillata Co. water service	1.14	Local 46, H. G. Duke 26953	300.00
30	The National Advertising Co., mailing Oct. & Nov. Journals	118.75	Local 308, J. C. Hemeon 12125	500.00
30	The Metal Marker Mfg. Co., local supp.	7.48	Local 74, J. L. Jones 9822	200.00
30	Riehl Printing Co., November Journal, local & office supp.	860.24	Local 244, M. Brudney 18484	100.00
30	Workers Education Bureau, 4th quarter dues	20.00	Local 4, A. J. Leek 18025	300.00
30	Underwood Elliott Fisher Co., typewriter repairs	3.00	Local 244, Benj. Socholitsky 12436	500.00
30	Union Paper & Twine Co., local supp.	4.88	Local 74, W. C. Shaffer 3903	500.00
30	The Burrows Bros. Co., office & convention supp.	15.72	30 Wm. J. McSorley, General President	1,095.00
30	Ohio Bell Telephone Co., local & L. D. service	13.82	30 Terry Ford, General Secretary-Treasurer	650.00
30	Western Union Telegraph Co., Oct. & Nov. messages	17.81	30 William Bros., bookcase	10.30
			30 Postage and express	61.44
			30 May Co., local & office supp.	3.93
			30 Central National Bank, service charge	2.48
			<b>Total disbursements</b>	<b>\$9,778.56</b>

## RECAPITULATION

Balance on hand, October 31, 1936	\$ 77,179.39
November receipts	7,004.74
	<b>\$ 84,184.13</b>
November disbursements	9,778.56
Balance on hand, November 30, 1936	\$ 74,405.57

## ON MEMBERS

## NEW MEMBERS

Local		Local		Local	
265	Flaxie Scott 36663	345	Fred Leroy Marsh 36673	74	Russell Jas. Hickey 36681
278	Laverne Earle Eckhardt 36664	29	Joseph Horenstein 36674	487	John William Craft 36682
278	Walter W. Everton 36665	55	Odis Wright Crawford 36675	487	Lew Hurtgen 36683
27	Emerald Graham 36666 (Oct.)	65	Alf Oscar Christianson 36676 (Oct.)	487	Clinton M. Rice 36684
481	Lyle Rueben Schatz 36667	65	Joseph Edward Hildinger 36677 (Oct.)	487	Walter Hawkins 36685
195	Charles R. Blackmore 36668	65	Daryl Lee Hildinger 36678 (Oct.)	406	Ronald Leroy Wheeler 36686
243	Ezra Oscar Stanley 36669	65	Mark D. Moad 36679 (Oct.)	42	Frank Enos Gray 36687
260	Otto Robert Bogda 36670	47	Vincent Collins Horan 36680	344	Andrew Edward Jackson 36688
260	George Ray McMillan, Jr. 36671			172	Idus A. Martin 36689
345	James Edward Delaney 36672			172	Allen Beauford Winford 36690
				265	Went Combs 36691
				265	Frankie Smith 36692

## REINSTATEMENTS

Local		Local		Local	
53	J. W. Martin 22967	53	G. J. Kelly 22683	14	E. D. Swann 31158
39	F. W. Edwards 3239 (Oct.)	215	R. E. Sullivan 32884	2	L. George 29109
39	F. A. Edwards 32634 (Oct.)	345	M. J. Bowen 17028 (Sept.)	2	A. Cocita 31477
39	A. A. Chastain 29838 (Oct.)	386	V. P. Galm 31560	203	E. H. Marks 2065 (June)
39	F. E. Copeland 23793 (Oct.)	68	L. B. Wathen 16327 (Oct.)	455	S. J. Davis 32694
25	C. Simpson 18717	434	R. W. Dunbar 14036	429	J. W. Moore 35601
26	E. R. Curry 32934	88	O. N. Rambo 30745 (June)	97	J. A. Jacobs 35694
81	G. W. Hallett 19910	9	P. Bergeron 4116	246	A. J. Bergeron 26684
36	W. H. Sutter 1799	28	W. J. Heymaker 10744	350	J. Patten 26319
42	R. D. Hudson 36090	29	J. W. Consaul 4634	252	C. P. Mantz 2759
26	T. T. Story 33799 (June)	243	C. E. Burns 26849	252	C. C. Mantz 26835
9	C. H. Woods 25428 (Oct.)	107	S. F. Kitchell 27319	172	W. Barr 35903 (Sept.)
42	J. A. Connelly 24001	107	P. Breslow 25266	172	M. G. Weidman 23506 (Sept.)
108	C. A. Tweedy 29145	107	E. A. Ball 24964	172	R. E. Scheerz 21460 (Sept.)
32	C. J. Monroe 34801	107	S. R. Johnston 19582	172	R. E. Cooper 26752 (Sept.)
18	W. F. Stout 36137	109	T. B. Patterson 30312	172	J. A. Vineyard 14047 (Sept.)
46	E. J. Gallagher 22360 (Oct.)	309	H. Salzman 9571	42	E. L. Brittenham 31441
46	A. T. McClutchy 36013 (Oct.)	65	G. S. Bryant 36324 (Oct.)	42	J. F. Moore 7690
46	F. J. McGlynn 22244 (Oct.)	105	H. DeWitt 32746	190	A. S. White 6326
46	T. J. Mollohan 24339 (Oct.)	371	J. Meitzenheimer 18639	244	H. Murofcheck 29056
46	P. C. Travers 15067 (Oct.)	371	W. E. Newton 18572	244	R. Bernstein 13529
46	E. J. Thibodore 11657 (Oct.)	371	W. B. Moffit 18573	162	T. Agar 24686
46	C. G. Underwood 33242 (Oct.)	371	D. Moffitt 21028	162	F. Mello 26683
46	J. McGlinchy 35687	65	E. A. Thurston 24156 (June)	228	T. L. Maddock 18670
48	E. Noe 5670	65	E. J. Nagard 24214 (Dec. '35)	151	W. Barbery 16196
350	J. B. Adkins 22437	65	F. H. Smith 35528 (June)	309	H. Hutchison 21086

**SUSPENSIONS FOR NONPAYMENT OF DUES**

88	G. E. Williams 28019 (Oct.)	143	J. Supko 13429	181	P. F. Tucker 13509
83	V. E. Jones 36202 (Oct.)	143	W. Beam 28352	70	H. W. Spoonhoff 9148
143	B. Levin 12493			309	O. A. Johnson 3692 (July)

**WITHDRAWAL CARDS ISSUED**

74	L. J. Cooper 26895 (ren. Oct.)	24	L. F. Siferd 34516 (ren. Oct.)	244	S. J. Weintraub 29404 (ren. Oct.)
46	E. P. Traiteler 24820 (Mar.)	233	J. Vetrano 23767 (ren. Aug.)	244	J. Macarrone 32161 (ren. Aug.)

**WITHDRAWAL CARDS DEPOSITED**

102	G. S. Vohden 30597 (Oct.)	142	E. Leaver 27528 (Sept.)	244	H. Wiener 27706 (Oct.)
308	C. Rizzo 27794 (Oct.)	32	A. P. Westlund 29682	244	I. Ungerman 28875 (Sept.)

**RESIGNATION CERTIFICATES DEPOSITED**

65	T. C. R. Humphrey 34064 (Oct.)	224	W. Heffley 34497 (Oct.)
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**APPRENTICES INDENTURED**

386	H. Barrenger, age 21	74	Raymond Earl Swaile, age 18
74	Peter McChrystal, age 20	105	Ferdinand Beyne, age 21

**NEW LOCAL UNION**

487 Redding, California

**REINSTATED LOCAL UNION**

371 Pocatello, Idaho

**SUSPENDED LOCAL UNIONS**

11	Norfolk, Va.	214	Tampa, Fla.
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**SUSPENSIONS FOR WORKING UNFAIR**

345	W. Turick 19404	454	J. G. Weaver 36445
345	A. I. Melton 36374	454	W. S. Crew 15618

**FINES AND ASSESSMENTS**

5	G. Johnston 14701, \$100.00	9	M. R. Gleason 36177, \$250.00 (add'l)	9	G. W. Taylor 4295, \$250.00 (add'l)
5	G. Devoe 7215, \$100.00	9	H. M. Grantham 33399, \$250.00 (add'l)	9	J. R. Trenary 26175, \$250.00 (add'l)
42	J. C. Norris 28054, \$50.00	9	A. J. Haske 3281, \$250.00 (add'l)	9	J. H. Watkins 30412, \$250.00 (add'l)
42	A. A. Johnson 25069, \$55.00	9	W. Heeney 27155, \$250.00 (add'l)	9	T. F. Werner 7306, \$250.00 (add'l)
108	G. Taylor 30770, \$100.00	9	W. D. Jackson 18345, \$250.00 (add'l)	9	W. E. Zenz 32948, \$250.00 (add'l)
190	J. L. Schlenker 29025, \$25.00	9	R. O. Jones 34007, \$250.00 (add'l)	Nonmembers:	
74	H. W. Watson 24050, \$100.00	9	P. G. Lange 10464, \$250.00 (add'l)	9	Wm. G. McGeachy \$100.00; \$250.00 (add'l)
454	J. G. Weaver 36445, \$100.00	9	O. F. Long 20591, \$250.00 (add'l)	9	Bernard W. Downs, \$100.00; \$250.00 (add'l)
454	W. S. Crew 15618, \$100.00	9	H. W. Madill 18840, \$250.00 (add'l)	9	Herbert J. Rucker, \$100.00; \$250.00 (add'l)
9	A. E. Archer 23500, \$250.00 (add'l)	9	W. H. McNamee 24509, \$250.00 (add'l)	9	Richard Selby, \$100.00; \$250.00 (add'l)
9	E. L. Barrett 22076, \$250.00 (add'l)	9	S. M. Mitchell 362, \$250.00 (add'l)	9	Clarence E. Price, \$100.00; \$250.00 (add'l)
9	F. E. Barrett 27322, \$250.00 (add'l)	9	E. A. Myers 35371, \$250.00 (add'l)	9	John Williams, \$100.00; \$250.00 (add'l)
9	J. J. Barrett 10838, \$250.00 (add'l)	9	N. D. Pifer 23285, \$250.00 (add'l)	9	John A. Jackson, \$100.00; \$250.00 (add'l)
9	W. F. Clarkson 14676, \$250.00 (add'l)	9	W. A. Selby 11926, \$250.00 (add'l)	9	Henry Pierce, \$100.00; \$250.00 (add'l)
9	F. P. Crovo 3343, \$250.00 (add'l)	9	A. J. Stoll 20419, \$250.00 (add'l)	9	Joseph E. Kerns, \$100.00; \$250.00 (add'l)
9	H. E. Daniel 15343, \$250.00 (add'l)			9	Albrow E. Weedon, \$100.00; \$250.00 (add'l)
9	W. Edgey 10331, \$250.00 (add'l)				
9	E. H. Embree 7972, \$250.00 (add'l)				
9	J. L. Florine 24735, \$250.00 (add'l)				

## TRANSFERS

From	To	From	To	From	To
2 J. P. Irwin 859.....	76	65 M. Bee 32334.....	144	190 C. Radant 8903.....	328
4 W. Duggan 11616.....	309	65 G. Bradley 31317.....	122	190 A. Schlenker 29937.....	328
4 A. Killian 10910.....	309	65 O. F. Gregory 17110.....	252	190 J. Wilke 29605.....	328
5 R. Hines 36149.....	105	65 G. Kyte 3737.....	122	208 R. E. Anderson 33772.....	109
5 R. Miller 9580.....	105	65 H. Olson 24508.....	109	224 J. L. Henry 25245.....	419
5 W. Miller 8423.....	105	68 H. W. Clayton 31275.....	328	224 F. M. Lee 36211.....	7
7 F. M. Lee 36211.....	234	68 W. I. Noble 10020.....	328	224 A. T. Persons 25972.....	7
7 F. Matthews 26928.....	45	71 E. J. Maloney 9383.....	28	230 G. G. Dudley 18874.....	224
7 A. T. Persons 25972.....	455	72 H. Boyd 32586.....	79	230 A. P. Hausinger 10887.....	224
9 R. Ames 18004.....	32	72 L. Comer 36480.....	79	230 J. Little 33222.....	224
9 J. Bouldin 20770.....	53	72 A. Robichaud 29267.....	79	230 C. F. Phelps 26313.....	224
9 H. Haack 30398.....	53	74 H. H. Edgar 3930.....	93	230 W. Summers 30541.....	55
9 E. Laing, Jr. 35331.....	53	74 D. D. Hughes 24560.....	110	230 V. C. Thomason 35138.....	407
9 C. Letrick 3615.....	53	74 E. E. Wehling 34003.....	238	230 W. T. Troegel 24732.....	435
9 J. J. McSorley 20776.....	53	76 W. Volk 19854.....	309	230 J. L. Wallace 33427.....	301
9 W. J. McSorley 34893.....	53	78 F. Bamback 29425.....	359	234 H. Greble 10785.....	63
9 C. Nichols 8409.....	53	79 P. Brandt 15781.....	359	240 E. T. Anthony 22915.....	234
9 A. Zeidler 11904.....	53	79 L. A. Crepeau 29521.....	359	240 R. A. Ashley 36263.....	45
12 W. L. Mathewson 14391.....	195	79 A. Gagnon 33787.....	79	240 J. Bailey 25311.....	234
14 R. Anthony 23845.....	32	79 J. E. Montreuil 29944.....	359	240 J. H. Bruce 34693.....	234
14 J. Lang 30634.....	151	79 A. Talbot 24933.....	25	240 A. Christian 36283.....	45
14 E. Swan 31158.....	32	88 P. Anderson 3939.....	109	240 S. E. Coleman 25973.....	234
18 G. Dishion 17464.....	44	88 U. S. Gridley 10978.....	42	240 J. Cosey 36279.....	45
18 C. Fickenger 14745.....	44	88 B. W. Howell 33237.....	65	240 W. Lofton 29947.....	45
18 E. Hollander 29556.....	340	88 C. J. Keck 26161.....	42	240 J. Sims 36242.....	234
18 G. A. Rush 4114.....	44	88 O. N. Rambo 30745.....	42	240 W. P. Smart 29072.....	234
24 C. Walls 17882.....	107	98 J. S. Lane 18347.....	109	240 A. G. Stoner 6815.....	234
25 R. Smart 34238.....	25	102 A. Vohden 26192.....	85	240 F. Williams 34608.....	234
26 N. Hale 8471.....	228	102 G. Vohden 30597.....	85	243 J. Makowski 7496.....	65
26 G. L. Garrison 7500.....	228	104 R. Anderson 16603.....	155	258 C. C. Hall 9703.....	55
27 W. S. Abram 19496.....	39	104 T. W. Avis 6579.....	155	262 T. F. Durham 29702.....	265
27 C. L. Brown 29334.....	39	106 C. E. Cole 30715.....	85	262 O. L. Springer 33483.....	265
27 O. V. Cusey 19520.....	39	107 W. Doan 19049.....	82	276 E. Boyle 21938.....	190
27 A. D. Hill 28449.....	39	108 I. Sigenfoos 15581.....	66	279 C. W. Johnson 33789.....	228
27 D. Northington 24627.....	39	109 W. H. Schrontz 478.....	278	281 E. P. McKean 25510.....	43
27 H. V. Sheldon 11380.....	39	114 J. F. Will 14374.....	222	282 C. Blyth 34870.....	104
28 C. M. Gotshall 33492.....	76	120 J. W. Bowser 17395.....	309	282 A. C. Gauthier 15906.....	104
28 A. J. McClure 16590.....	76	120 L. H. Fuller 32342.....	52	282 C. Michel 26688.....	104
29 D. J. O'Connor 33983.....	53	120 L. D. Scudder 25105.....	57	282 J. A. McPeak 12604.....	104
29 R. L. H. Benner, Jr. 32949	108	120 E. A. Shiffer 25097.....	52	282 J. P. Powers 17128.....	104
29 G. Underwood 20749.....	108	120 B. J. Wales 32470.....	151	282 J. A. Vann 13262.....	155
29 W. Underwood 23673.....	53	132 J. Lester 26428.....	428	300 L. S. Blanchard 5737.....	278
30 A. K. Kennard 16468.....	350	132 E. Lynn 8477.....	428	301 R. M. Hennessey 1971.....	224
30 H. R. Kerwin 27969.....	24	136 K. G. Bales 33735.....	328	309 W. Cuthill 28226.....	32
30 R. Pottinger 17910.....	275	136 R. W. Eley 7348.....	328	309 S. J. Hummer 23872.....	32
32 E. Elwood 28812.....	309	136 E. E. Wilson 21977.....	328	326 B. M. Coulter 17213.....	55
33 W. F. Dunn 23017.....	2	140 H. E. Dolton 7526.....	230	326 C. Dean 28906.....	55
39 F. Harris 24280.....	74	140 C. S. Jordan 24026.....	230	326 F. H. Laster 15305.....	55
39 F. Hogue 9723.....	70	140 A. W. Lagow 36467.....	230	326 W. W. Laster 15307.....	435
39 L. Hogue 2349.....	70	140 J. A. Martin 33935.....	42	326 F. Overton 20598.....	55
39 H. Oliver 25376.....	47	140 W. M. Hale 34655.....	230	345 E. G. Anthony 29103.....	234
39 F. K. Strough 34235.....	47	141 A. Ottosen 9908.....	155	345 J. C. Bennett 28009.....	234
39 C. Tarkington 22441.....	40	141 L. P. Randall 23251.....	155	346 J. Burns 8382.....	102
42 G. A. Hawkins 33950.....	300	141 V. Tuttle 28039.....	155	353 C. Cox 27575.....	155
42 R. D. Hemingway 30932.....	300	144 G. Espinosa 35959.....	278	380 H. Bingman 8553.....	109
42 E. Lambert 25709.....	109	144 A. J. Kelley 33571.....	278	385 H. Coats 4992.....	184
46 C. Archibald 13784.....	244	144 T. Ondivarus 28506.....	260	385 J. J. Creel 14809.....	340
46 J. Ross 8617.....	9	144 H. J. Skelly 15366.....	278	385 G. Pluto 28794.....	184
49 M. N. Gardner 17914.....	68	144 T. G. Thomas 31760.....	300	385 F. S. Sullivan 19008.....	62
49 W. P. Henderson 16009.....	185	144 P. Woodcock 14839.....	260	386 B. Collins 26163.....	419
49 R. R. Payne 29020.....	68	151 J. Barnoff 30016.....	392	388 V. Nordstrom 15787.....	190
49 P. Stafford 23462.....	68	151 C. Colway 19598.....	120	392 J. Barnoff 30016.....	52
49 H. R. Troy 26092.....	185	151 B. Damron 30006.....	392	392 B. M. Damron 30006.....	52
54 H. Carns 8999.....	155	165 J. A. Milzarek 29240.....	165	394 H. S. Oliver 36474.....	47
54 H. Ennis 32830.....	155	166 W. Booker 24564.....	52	397 J. L. Berscheid 27178.....	104
54 L. L. Gorman 31273.....	155	166 P. Coughlin 32144.....	52	397 J. L. Poston 5455.....	197
54 W. A. Himstreet 11590.....	155	171 F. Bernard 24800.....	2	401 F. M. Zelllers 20306.....	386
54 A. C. Hoggan 23524.....	155	171 R. E. Castor 30103.....	2	407 R. Hennessey 1971.....	301
54 R. C. McKean 29322.....	155	171 J. Hill 4444.....	2	407 R. I. Lemaire 27093.....	224
54 H. E. Rose 22843.....	155	171 P. Nicholas 8389.....	340	407 E. H. Poehls 33958.....	224
54 C. Roy 12797.....	155	171 P. Papenfus 32273.....	2	407 T. Tope 21101.....	301
55 T. C. Baker 18369.....	262	172 B. C. Foster 22841.....	487	407 E. C. Weston 29757.....	301
55 E. W. Brinkmeyer 793.....	265	190 C. W. Deziel 30212.....	195	434 H. J. Skelley 15366.....	144
55 J. B. Springer 32941.....	262	190 A. L. Gervais 5319.....	195	446 W. B. McHenry 16109.....	107
55 O. L. Springer 33483.....	262	190 J. J. Gutziet 33100.....	328	481 C. Farnsworth 8731.....	190
55 H. M. Sutton 25712.....	224	190 W. Hanson 23925.....	195	481 J. J. Ritter 30209.....	190
59 J. C. Davis 36184.....	234	190 F. C. Hickock 29533.....	195	485 P. Hamilton 32954.....	55
62 W. Dunz 5007.....	55	190 V. Nordstrom 15787.....	388	485 L. K. Mallow 30169.....	7
		190 G. Peabody 29484.....	195	485 E. L. Mateer 23262.....	234

## MONEY REMITTED TO LOCALS ON ACCOUNT OF TRANSFER INDEBTEDNESS

Local	Sent	Local	Account of	Local	Sent	Local	Account of
55	\$ 1.50	265	E. W. Brinkmeyer 793	107	60.00	110	V. A. Winkley 27805
55	2.00	62	J. L. Reinhardt 17999	109	24.00	42	A. Raymore 20283
55	4.00	262	J. B. Springer 32741	109	5.00	113	H. Snyder 17814
265	6.00	345	H. O'Neal 29305	243	7.50	88	C. E. Burns 26849
262	1.60	240	J. V. Henry 22891	265	12.00	345	H. O'Neal 29305
262	2.00	55	O. L. Springer 33483	309	2.50	32	E. Elwood 28812
42	6.00	81	G. Hallett 19910	309	12.00	250	H. Salzman 9571
82	1.00	107	W. L. Doan 19049	65	4.50	278	E. J. Nagard 24214
252	1.50	65	O. F. Gregory 17110	65	9.00	278	F. Smith 35528
292	9.00	386	A. L. Haas 22534	65	2.00	397	E. A. Thurston 24156
87	2.00	429	H. D. Wagner 24023	30	2.00	1	F. A. Wilson 6722
87	10.00	4	B. O. Henderson 13649	74	2.00	429	C. Baldwin 24754
87	10.00	4	H. Hanna 22323	75	4.00	9	W. Collins 13419
57	2.00	120	L. D. Scudder 25105	155	2.00	353	C. Cox 27575
57	2.00	392	L. H. Fuller 23242	155	5.00	54	L. L. Gorman 31273
278	21.00	122	C. R. Colby 23525	455	36.00	46	J. H. Croft 32207
32	.70	309	S. J. Hummer 23872	7	2.00	485	L. K. Mallow 30169
32	.50	309	W. Cuthill 28226	224	2.50	407	R. V. Jameson 25703
88	4.70	81	O. N. Rambo 30745	224	1.50	230	Jos. Little 33222
120	8.00	151	C. Colway 19598	392	2.00	151	J. Barnoff 30016
2	21.00	9	E. D. Jacobs 19850	42	2.50	88	U. S. Gridley 10978
64	6.00	230	L. Payne 17236	42	2.00	140	J. Martin 33935
136	4.50	42	H. G. Thompson 31034	428	9.00	185	V. C. Seaman 32114
328	1.50	136	E. E. Wilson 21977	184	1.50	385	G. Pluto 28794
481	20.00	258	E. G. Lee 31612	79	12.00	31	H. Green 7849
481	6.00	190	E. T. Popple 20175	228	5.00	279	C. W. Johnson 33789
53	4.00	9	E. J. Laing 35331	228	3.25	5	J. Epperson 32888
301	5.00	407	T. Tope 21101	52	12.00	151	J. T. Conway 10130
301	8.00	224	W. R. Hughes 32099	234	1.60	7	F. Wilson 22830
26	1.50	169	E. Story 34234	234	1.50	59	J. C. Davis 36184
26	1.50	169	W. R. Andrews 23016	234	8.00	345	J. C. Bennett 28009
26	1.50	169	O. L. Darnall 32287	265	9.00	345	H. O'Neal 29305
26	2.00	428	C. L. Hogan 35023	185	2.60	132	A. P. Henderson 7527
26	1.50	326	A. E. Crosley 30603	428	12.00	185	V. C. Seaman 32114
26	3.00	326	E. Storey 34234	407	21.50	46	W. J. Miller 12784
26	6.50	55	A. E. Crosby 30603	456	8.00	9	E. A. Duhaine 17029
107	2.00	24	C. E. Walls 17882	42	41.00	9	J. F. Moore 7690
				392	2.00	151	J. Lang 30634

## OFFICERS ELECTED BY LOCAL UNIONS

Section 101 of our International Constitution provides that: "It shall be the duty of the corresponding secretary of each local to forward to the General Secretary-Treasurer, immediately after each election of officers, the names and addresses of the newly elected officers. The following local unions filed at headquarters the results of their latest election:

Local	City	Pres.	Fin. Sec.	Rec. Sec.	Bus. Agt.
79	Worcester, Mass.	J. Dacey	H. Reed	J. Eagen	G. H. Dearing
88	Oakland, Calif.	R. B. Pritchard	A. W. Miller	G. VanHaltren	J. F. Lloyd
107	Hammond, Ind.	S. Kitchell			
142	Waltham, Mass.	P. McDonald	M. Mooney		F. C. Burke
226	Yonkers, N. Y.	D. Ward	D. Christie	D. Christie	J. Langan
238	Albuquerque, N. M.	F. P. Wehling	C. L. Wasmer		C. L. Wasmer
244	Brooklyn, Kings & Queens Cos., N. Y.	I. Perlstine	E. J. Anglim	B. Wernick	W. Cohen F. Ingrassia S. Stone
252	San Bernardino, Cal.	H. Heater	O. F. Gregory	M. B. Wilson	

# WOOD WIRE & METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

ORGANIZED DECEMBER 15, 1899

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department.

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

General President—Wm. J. McSorley, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.  
 First Vice President—Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.  
 Second Vice President—C. J. Haggerty, 2416 McCready St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Third Vice President—Jos. H. Duty, 1901 5th Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Fourth Vice President—M. F. Nealon, 311 Putnam St., Scranton, Pa.  
 Fifth Vice President—John P. Cook, 5 Bartlett Ave., Arlington, Mass.  
 Sixth Vice President—Ora Kress, 2628 E. 3d St., Dayton, Ohio.  
 Seventh Vice President—Sal Maso, 359 Van Houten St., Paterson, N. J.  
 Eighth Vice President—Chas. W. King, 166 Todd Place, N. E., Washington, D. C.  
 Ninth Vice President—John J. Langan, Labor Temple, 307 Walnut St., Yonkers, N. Y.  
 General Secretary-Treasurer—Terry Ford, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

## STATE AND DISTRICT COUNCILS

Buckeye State Council, composed of Locals 1, 2, 24, 28, 30, 47, 71, 126, 171, 213 and 275. Chas. J. Case, Room 61, Leverone Bldg., 4 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 California State Council, composed of Locals 42, 65, 81, 83, 88, 109, 122, 144, 172, 243, 260, 268, 278, 300, 302, 353, 379, 434 and 440. J. O. Dahl, 410 3d St., San Rafael, Calif. Phone S. R. 1052.  
 Capitol District Council, composed of Locals 120, 166 and 386. Meets 3d Sunday of month alternately in affiliated cities. A. Dinsmore, 365 Lathrope Ave., Schenectady, N. Y.  
 Central New York District Council, composed of Locals 14, 52, 57, 151 and 392. Meets 1 o'clock, 1st Sunday of month, Labor Temple, Syracuse, N. Y. Henry Warren, 211 Scottwood Ave., Elmira Hts., N. Y.  
 Florida East Coast District Council, composed of Locals 345 and 455. Meets 1st Wednesday of month, 517 E. 8th St., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Carl M. Haefner, General Delivery, Lake Worth, Fla.  
 Golden Gate District Council, composed of Locals 65, 88, 98, 109, 122, 144, 243, 268, 278 and 302. Meets first Sunday of month, alternately in the cities represented by the affiliated locals. E. K. Rhodes, 49 Julian Ave., San Francisco, Calif.  
 Greater New York District Council, composed of Locals 46, 244 and 308. Meets 2d Tuesday at Teutonia Hall, 154 Third Ave., New York, N. Y.  
 Illinois State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 19, 20, 36, 64, 74, 103, 110, 114, 121, 197, 209, 222, 336, 378 and 446. Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.  
 Interstate District Council, composed of Locals 12 and 84. Meets quarterly in alternate cities. J. D. Meldahl, 305 So. 63d Ave. W., Duluth, Minn.  
 Massachusetts State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 25, 31, 72, 99, 123, 139, 142, 246 and 254. Meets quarterly, 47 Hanover St., Boston, Mass. John P. Cook, 5 Bartlett Ave., Arlington, Mass.  
 Mississippi Valley District Council, composed of Locals 64, 73 and 259. Meets 3d Sunday of month, Fifth St. at St. Louis Ave., East St. Louis, Ill. H. J. Hagen, 4750 Highland Ave., St. Louis, Mo.  
 New Jersey State Council, composed of Locals 29, 66, 67, 85, 102, 106, 143, 162, 173, 250 and 346. Meets 3d Sunday, Labor Center, Washington St., Newark, N. J. F. A. Fetridge, P. O. Box 342, High Bridge, N. J.  
 New York State Council, composed of Locals 14, 32, 46, 52, 57, 120, 151, 152, 166, 226, 233, 244, 308, 309, 386, 392. A. Dinsmore, sec. p. t., 365 Lathrope Ave., Schenectady, N. Y.  
 Oregon State Council, composed of Locals 54 and 380. W. A. Himstreet, 211 Labor Temple, Portland, Ore.  
 Southern California District Council, composed of Locals 42, 81, 172, 260, 353 and 440. Meets 1st Saturday of month, 2:30 P. M., Labor Temple, Los Angeles. Fred N. Coffey, 616 Boccaccio Ave., Venice, Calif.  
 Twin City District Council, composed of Locals 190 and 483. Meets 1st Sat. each month, 1:00 P. M. alternately in each city. the odd month at 310 E. Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. and the even month at the Labor Temple, 418 No. Franklin Ave., St. Paul, Minn. Walter Frank, 310 E. Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 Washington State Council, composed of Locals 77, 104 and 155. Meets quarterly. R. E. Moore, R. F. D. No. 5, Box 83, Seattle, Wash.  
 Westchester District Council, composed of Locals 46, 152, 226 and 233. Meets 1st Tuesday at 8 P. M., Odd-fellows Hall, 72 No. Broadway, Yonkers. David Christie, 11 William St., Yonkers, N. Y.  
 Western New York District Council, composed of Locals 32 and 309. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St., Buffalo, N. Y. Tel., Garfield 2732.  
 West Penn District Council, composed of Locals 33, 76 and 263. Meets 4th Sunday, 1901 5th Ave. J. H. Duty, 1901 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

## PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, doz.....	\$ .25	Jurisdiction Award Book.....	.20
Apprentice Indentures .....	.50	Labels, per 50.....	.35
Arrearage Notices .....	.50	Lapel Button .....	.50
Charter .....	2.00	Letterheads, Official .....	.70
Charter and Outfit.....	15.00	Manual "How to Run a Union Meeting".....	.10
Constitution .....	.15	Membership Book, Clasp.....	1.25
Contractor Certificates .....	.50	Membership Book, Small.....	1.00
Dating Stamp .....	.50	Reports, Long Form, per doz.....	.40
Dues Stamps, per 100.....	.15	Reports, Short Form, per doz.....	.60
Envelopes, Official, per 100.....	1.00	Seal .....	4.50
Envelopes, Gen. Sec.-Treas. Addressed, per doz.....	.25	Secretary Order Book .....	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 150 pages.....	4.75	Secretary Receipt Book.....	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 200 pages.....	5.75	Solicitor Certificates .....	.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 400 pages.....	8.50	Stamp Pad .....	.25
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 600 pages.....	14.25	Statements of Indebtedness.....	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 700 pages.....	20.00	Transfers .....	.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 800 pages.....	23.00	Treasurer Cash Book.....	1.00
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 900 pages.....	25.00	Triplicate Receipts .....	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1000 pages.....	27.50	Withdrawal Cards .....	.60
		Working Permits .....	.35

# Meeting Places and Addresses of Local Secretaries

ALWAYS CONSULT THE LATEST ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL IN CORRESPONDING WITH LOCAL SECRETARIES

- 1 Columbus, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 E. Chestnut St., Room 514. J. Warren Limes, 1901 Aberdeen Ave. Phone Lawndale 0541.
- 2 Cleveland, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Plasterers' Hall, 1651 E. 24th St. Ex. Bd. meets alternate Fri., 7:30 p. m. Frank Smith, B. A., 1355 Central Ave. Tel. CHerry 0031. J. M. Farrar, Fin. Sec., 15004 Elm Ave., E. Cleveland, Ohio. Phone, POTomac 2038.
- 4 Scranton, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Room 211 Adlin Hall, cor. Adams Ave. and Linden St. Wm. Horan, 2625 No. Main Ave. Phone 2-5767.
- 5 Detroit, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., at 3111 Elmwood Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 7 p. m. Harry Kiff, 3454 Field Ave. Phone, PL 3427. E. R. Miottell, B. A., 2740 Elmwood Ave. Apt. 38.
- 7 Birmingham, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 7 p. m., Pythian Temple, 310 18th St. J. R. Davis, 701 No. 12th St.
- 8 Des Moines, Ia.—Meets Thurs., Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 216 Locust St. O. E. Simpson, 621 E. 16th St.
- 9 Washington, D. C.—Meets every Mon., 721 6th St. N. W. Exec. Bd. meets every Fri. Timothy A. Hill, 228 11th St. N. E. Phone Atlantic 5633.
- 10 Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 2d Floor, Dorsen Bldg., 2218 No. 3d St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 8 p. m. Mike Zahn, B. A. and Fin. Sec., 308 A East Clarence St. Phone, Locust 1956. Chas. Duerr, Cor. Sec., 3343 N. 20th St. Phone, Hop. 8684-W. Office phone, Locust 1956.
- 12 Duluth, Minn.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 119 W. 2d St. J. D. Meldahl, 1107 E. First St. Phone Hemlock 331.
- 14 Rochester, N. Y.—Meets every Tues. 8:00 p. m., 50 N. Water St., Corner Mortimer St. Chas. H. Carey, Sr., 215 Depew St. Phone, Genessee 2281-J.
- 18 Louisville, Ky.—Meets 1st Wed., 644 So. Shelby St. Ex. Bd. meets Wed. Geo. Kettler, 1331 Winter Ave.
- 19 Joliet, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., Schoette's Hall, 127 E. Jefferson St. Dorn Johnston, 2112 Cass St.
- 20 Springfield, Ill.—Meets every Sat., 9:30 a. m., 219 No. 5th St. L. Rodier, 920 Bryn Mawr Blvd.
- 23 Bridgeport, Conn.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Moose Hall, Main St. J. R. Piccirillo, 117 No. Washington Ave.
- 24 Toledo, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., C. L. U. Hall, 912 Adams St. Paul Royer, 2116 Airline Ave.
- 25 Springfield, Mass.—Meets 3d Sun., 10 a. m., C. L. U. Hall, 21 Sanford St. L. A. Moquin, B. A., 145 Orchard St. Wm. H. Dion, Sec., 43 Mason St. Phone 6-2549.
- 26 Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets Wed., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem., 520 W. California St. Ex. Board meets Tues., 7:30 p. m. O. R. Ballard, 911 N W 32d St
- 27 Kansas City, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 14th St. and Woodland. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. 5 to 6 p. m. at Lab. Tem. Elwood Eshe, 3033 Elmwood Ave. Phone, Linwood 3085.
- 28 Youngstown, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., 22 East Broadman St. Bldg. Trades Hdqrs. C. P. Yeager, 445 Werner St. Phone, 75755.
- 29 Atlantic City, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Eagles Hall, 12 So. Michigan Ave., Atlantic City. Hours 8 to 9 p. m. Edw. Murphy, 206 No. 1st St., Pleasantville, N. J., pro tem.
- 30 Dayton, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Hamlet Bldg., Fifth and Ludlow Sts. Phone Fulton 2681. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 11 a. m., 4th Floor Hall. Wm. P. Evans, Phillipsburg, Ohio
- 31 Holyoke, Mass.—Meets 1st and 2d Thurs., Caledonia Bldg., 189 High St. Alfred Paille, 728 Chicopee St., Williamsett, Mass. Dial 2-4632 Holyoke.
- 32 Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Hoerner's Hall, 246 Sycamore St. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St. Tel. Garfield 2732.
- 33 Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Plumbers Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Mon., 8:00 p. m., following regular meetings. H. F. Thompson, Plumbers Bldg., 1901 Fifth Ave.
- 34 Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Meets 1st Tues., Carpenters' Hall, 209 W. Berry St. V. L. Schory, 1626 Oakland St. Tel., Anthony 19872.
- 36 Peoria, Ill.—Meets 1st Wed., Room 4, Lab. Tem., Jackson and Jefferson Sts. Node Taneyhill, B. A., and Sec., 513 Lincoln Ave.
- 39 Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Paperhangers' Hall, 3d Floor, 18 W. Market St. Geo. H. Stevenson, 5128 E. North St. Tel., Irvington 6855.
- 40 Anderson, Ind.—Meets 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 806½ Main St. David N. Watkins, R. R. No. 1.
- 42 Los Angeles, Calif.—Meets every Fri., 8:00 p. m., Room 702, Lab. Tem., 540 Maple Ave. L. Mashburn, B. A., 209 E. 99th St. Tel. Thornwall 2903. R. A. Jones, Sec., 1735 W. 39th St. Tel., V. E. 5147.
- 43 Salt Lake City, Utah—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. C. H. Worden, 915 S. 8 East. Tel., Hyland 5186-W.
- 44 Evansville, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Central Labor Bldg., 8th and Main St. E. R. Jameson, R. R. 2, Newburgh, Ind.
- 46 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 1322 Third Ave. Ex. Bd., 1st and 3d Fri. Sec. at hall daily, 8 to 4:30, except Thurs. Walter Matthews, 1322 Third Ave. Tel., Butterfield 8-7109.
- 47 Cincinnati, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Room 303, Brotherhood Bldg., Court and Vine Sts. Ira Koble, B. A., 4025 Runnymede Ave. Phone, Kirby 2262-R. Wm. Cady, Sec., 3944 Glenmore Ave., Cheviot, O. Phone, Montana 0984-J.
- 48 Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., R. 6 Tejon and Colo. Ave., Stratton Bldg. W. T. Davidson, 417 W Platte St.
- 49 Pueblo, Colo.—Meets 1st Mon., Room 5, Lab. Tem., Victoria and Union Ave. T. A. Dunlap, 1202 Brown Ave.
- 52 Utica, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Frank F. Percac-ciante, 1417 Nye Ave.
- 53 Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Mon., Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon. after local meeting, Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. James Leyden, Fin. Sec., 2013 E. Loney St. Chas. Sweeney, B. A., 5026 Hazel Ave. Office, Room 508 Fox Bldg., 16 Market St. Tel., Allegheny 8439.

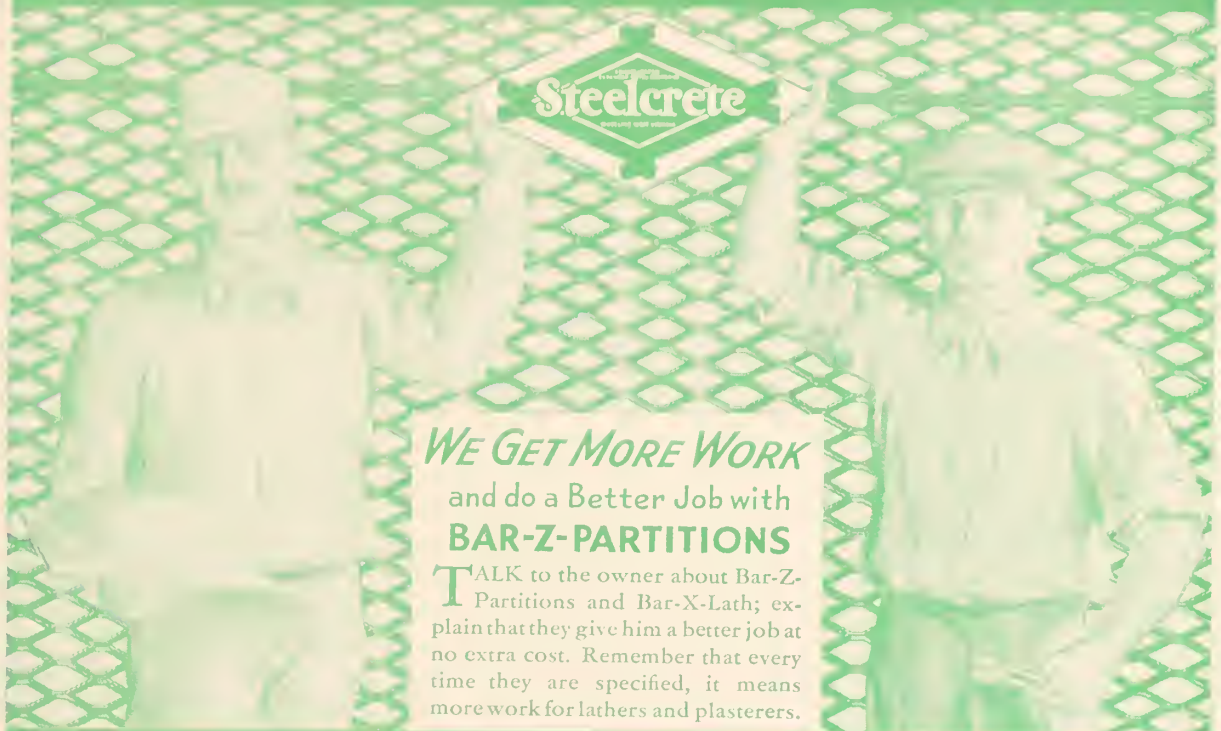
- 54 Portland, Ore.—Meets every Fri., 8:00 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri., 7:00 p. m., 203 Lab. Tem. R. C. Rich, P. T., 2 Labor Temple.
- 55 Memphis, Tenn.—Meets 2d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Memphis Lab. Tem., 565 Beale St. E. W. Briukmeyer, 988 Tulley St.
- 57 Binghamton, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues. C. L. U. Hall, 53 State St., Albert Miller, 7 Telegraph St.
- 59 Jacksonville, Fla.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 815 W. Union St. Geo. W. Manley, 815 W. Union St.
- 62 New Orleans, La.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 8 p. m., Electrical Workers Home. Ex. Bd. meets 7:30 p. m., meeting nights. A. G. Siegel, 3135 Milan St.
- 63 Richmond, Va.—Meets 3d Thurs., Trade and Labor Assembly Hall, 11 Marshall St. J. G. Duggan, 1319 W. Main St.
- 64 East St. Louis, Ill.—Meets 3d Wed., B. T. Hall, 5th St. at St. Louis Ave., 7:30 p. m. F. J. Wilbert, R. R. No. 2, St. Louis Rd., Collinsville, Ill.
- 65 San Francisco, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 224 Guerrero St. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri., 8 p. m., same hall. Jas. Healy, Sec. and B. A., 1017 Alabama St. Tel. Valencia 8120
- 66 Trenton, N. J.—Meets 1st Sun., 2 p. m., 308 Hewitt Ave. Chris Beckmann, 308 Hewitt Ave., Deutzville, Trenton, N. J.
- 67 Jersey City, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Orpheum Bldg., 583 Summit St. Ex. Bd., same nights. P. W. Mullane, 199 Wilkinson Ave.
- 68 Denver, Colo.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Bldg. Trades Club, 1031 17th St. J. H. Mitchell, B. A., 1064 Clarkson St. Cherry 0702. G. E. Lindquist, Fin. Sec., 1125 E. 6th Ave.
- 69 Butte, Mont.—Meets 1st Sun., Carpenters' Hall. Thos. Ryan, 1825 So. Montana St.
- 70 Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 3117 No. 14th St. C. C. Truitt, 3117 No. 14th St., R. R. 5.
- 71 Akron, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 35 So. Howard St. A. Nicholson, 171 No. Adolph St.
- 72 Boston, Mass.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Wells Memorial Bldg., 985 Washington St. Ex. Bd., 1st and 3d Wed. J. P. Cook, sec. pro tem., 5 Bartlett Ave., Arlington, Mass. Day Room and Office, 985 Washington St. Frank Conway, B. A., 20 Assabet St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Tablot 5018. Office, 985 Washington St.
- 73 St. Louis, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 4709 Easton Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10:00 a. m. to 12:00 m. H. L. Beerman, Fin. Sec., 5352 Magnolia Ave. H. J. Hagen, B. A., 4750 Highland Ave. Tel. Forest 9357.
- 74 Chicago, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lathers' Hall, 731 So. Western Ave. Ex. Bd., Fri., 7 p. m. Edward Menard, Fin. Sec., 731 So. Western Ave. Tel. Seeley 1667. Wm. Haun, Cor. Sec., 6450 So. Green St.
- 75 Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Mon., 8 p. m., Hahn Hall, S. E. corner Washington and Jefferson Sts. J. P. Boyd, 709 E. 30th St. University 7638.
- 76 Sharon, Pa.—Meets 2d Tues., 79 West State St. B. H. Goodall, Jr., 325 Sterling Ave.
- 77 Everett, Wash.—Meets Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., Lombard Ave. Fred H. Michel, R. F. D. No. 3, Box 637.
- 78 Hartford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., 8 p. m., 172 Tower Ave. A. E. Boudreau, 172 Tower Ave.
- 79 Worcester, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Tues. Geo. Dearing, B. A., 23 Clarendon St. H. G. Reed, 44 Myrtle St.
- 81 Pasadena, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 34 E. Walnut St. Claude Moberly, 3851 Blanche St. Phone, W. A. 2831 Madison St. Phone, 2-8212.
- 82 South Bend, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Labor Temple, 103 W. LaSalle Ave. B. F. Mitchell, 919 E. Madison.
- 83 Fresno, Calif.—Meets 1st Thurs., 534 Chestnut Ave. R. E. Linderstrand, 1554 Mono St.
- 84 Superior, Wis.—Meets 2d Wed., Lab. Hall, 1710 Broadway. Ed. Lund, 1908 Lamborn Ave.
- 85 Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Institute, 955 Elizabeth Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m. John B. McGarry, Sec., 312 Walnut St. James M. Temple, B. A., 28 Schneider Ave., Union, N. J. Phone, Unionville 2-0403-J.
- 87 Reading, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 87 Orioles Bldg., South 8th St. H. D. Brubaker, 235 Sterley St., Shillington, Pa. Bell Phone, 2-1284.
- 88 Oakland, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 562 11th St. Ex. Bd., every Sat., 10 a. m. to 12 m., Rm. 3, Lab. Tem. A. W. Miller, 2259 Hopkins St.
- 93 Spokane, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Fraternal Hall, 305½ Riverside Ave. Emil Krohn, 521 Shannon Ave.
- 97 Toronto, Ont., Canada.—Meets Mon., Lab. Tem., 167 Church St. Ex. Bd. meets before each meeting. H. Weller, 193½ Coleman Ave.
- 98 Stockton, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Friday, Lab. Tem. A. Lopez, Rt. 4, Box 427 P.
- 99 Lynn, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 520 Washington St., Lab. Tem. Kenneth Ober, 5 Rowell Ave., Beverly, Mass. Phone, Beverly 1424-W.
- 102 Newark, N. J.—Meets 2d Tues., 8:30 p. m., Union Labor Center, 260 Washington St. Ex. Bd. meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m. Wm. Hutchinson, B. A., 25 Orchard St., Nutley, N. J. Tel., Nutley 2-3683. John J. Vohden, Jr., Sec., 2026 Kay Ave., Union, N. J. Tel., Unionville 2-0979.
- 103 Chicago Heights, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., 8 p. m., 1144 Park Ave. Lee Roy Patton, 1144 Park Ave. Phone Chicago Hts. 2802.
- 104 Seattle, Wash.—Meets every Fri., Lab. Tem., Room 9. E. F. McLaughlin, pro. tem., 3942 Bozeman.
- 105 Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets 3d Mon., Grand Rapids Labor Temple Assoc., 415 Ottawa Ave., N. W. A. H. Spaman, 1135 Sigsbee St., S. E.
- 106 Plainfield, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Trades Council Hall, 233 W. Front St. H. Swartz, 1430 Bradford St. Phone, Plainfield 6-0410-J.
- 107 Hammond, Ind.—Meets 2d Tues., Hammond Lab. Tem., Oakley and Sibley Sts. C. W. Coyle, 515 Sibley St. Phone, Hammond 1827-M.
- 108 Wilmington, Del.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Irish-American Hall, 610 French St. Chas. Hartman, R. D. No. 2, Newark, Del. Phone, Kemblesville, Pa. 24R5.
- 109 Sacramento, Calif.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem., 8th and I Sts. Ex. Bd. meets Sat. a. m. H. S. Hyberger, Fin. Sec., 3200 22d Ave. Mail Address, R. 1, Box 1331. Phone, Cap. 511. Ed. Sands, Rec. Secy., Labor Temple.
- 110 Kankakee, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., 265 E. Merchant St. Frank Erzinger, 1557 Crosswell St.
- 111 Madison, Wis.—Meets 2d Fri., Labor Tem., 309 W. Johnston St. Orville Knee, 2326 Willard Ave.
- 114 Rockford, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, 114 So. Wyman St. Geo. Borst, 344 King St.
- 115 Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 90 1st Ave. H. C. Schutzman, R. R. 1. Tel., Dial 32286.
- 120 Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Labor Temple. Edw. Hunt, 330 Veeder Ave. Phone 4-2177.
- 121 Aurora, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., E. Main St. A. J. Plant, 1137 Grove St.
- 122 Salinas, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., Watsonville. Ex. Bd. meets 7 p. m. E. E. Laney, 217 Van Ness Ave., Watsonville, Calif. Tel., 990-W.
- 123 Brockton, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., 71 Center St., Room 6. H. L. Reagan, 157 Winthrop St.
- 124 Beckley W. Va.—Meets Fri., Central Labor Council Bldg. E. G. Nichols, E. Beckley, W. Va.
- 125 Waterbury, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., B. T. C. Hall, 44 Scovill St. Fred Duphiney, 637 Watertown Ave.
- 126 Canton, Ohio—Meets 1st Tues., 7:30 p. m., Painters' Hall, 2d floor, 212 Court Ave., No. Canton. H. W. Little, Schneider Rd., R. D. No. 7, No. Canton, Ohio.



- 132 Topeka, Kan.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. R. A. Florence, 1316 Kellam Ave. Phone, 31490.
- 136 Omaha, Neb.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Ex. Bd., 7 p. m., Wed., Labor Temple. Bruce Sprecher, 2703 Pinkney St. Phone, Webster 6347.
- 137 Augusta, Me.—Meets 3d Wed., G. A. R. Hall, Water St. Andrew Tuttle, 20 Allen St. Tel., 76-J.
- 139 Fall River, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., 971 Slade St. Albert Gagnon, 971 Slade St.
- 140 Dallas, Tex.—Meets 8 p. m., 1st and 3d Mon., 1803 Commerce St. A. J. Garrett, Bus. Agt., 2002 Mar-salis St. W. D. Hall, 4822 Parry Ave. Phone 3-8523.
- 141 Bellingham, Wash.—Meets 1st Mon., 1400 Harris Ave., So. Bellingham. Roy Brown, 2315 Queen St.
- 142 Waltham, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., McGlinchey Bldg., 645 Main St. Frank Burke, B. A., 372 River St. Waltham 2431-R. Michael Mooney, 27 Liberty St. Phone, Waltham 2364-J.
- 143 Paterson, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Institute, 359 Van Houten St. Anthony Braddell, Sec., Sal. Maso, B. A. 359 Van Houten St.
- 144 San Jose, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 72 No. Second St. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10:30 a. m. R. A. Judson, 431 Hull Ave. Phone, Ballard, 8147.
- 147 Winnipeg, Man., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Tem., James St. J. A. Allen, 134 Evanson St.
- 151 Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 215½ Grace St. E. J. Roberts, 215½ Grace St. Phone, 5-4712.
- 152 White Plains, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., 208 Hamilton Ave., White Plains. A. A. Pelletier, 52 Stevens St.
- 155 Tacoma, Wash.—Meets every Thurs., 8 p. m., Carpen-ter's Hall, 1012½ So. Tacoma Ave. R. D. Thornt-on, 9021 So. Yakima Ave.
- 158 Dubuque, Iowa.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 9th and Locust So. H. L. Dean, 1510 Adair St.
- 162 Hackensack, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 36 Bergen St. Fred Eichenauer, B. A., 108 Lawrence St. Phone, Hackensack 2-1332. G. E. Barber, 124 Prospect Pl., Rutherford, N. J.
- 165 La Porte, Ind.—Meets 2d Fri., 8 p. m., 112 A St. H. T. Lange, 112 A St.
- 166 Albany, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem., Beaver St. Harold Hay, 385 Second Ave. A. Clothier, Sr., B. A., R. F. D. 1, Delmar, N. Y. Phone, 9-1325.
- 169 Enid, Okla.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Trades Council Bldg., 130 E. Bdw. R. E. Brooks, 611 W. Oklahoma.
- 171 Lorain, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Sun., 10 a. m., 1544 Oberlin Ave. C. W. Maurath, 1544 Oberlin Ave.
- 172 Long Beach, Calif.—Meets every Wed., Lab. Tem., 1231 Locust St. R. L. Smith, 139 W. Neece St. R. 2, Box 149.
- 173 Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets 2d Fri., 223 Smith St. Harry Farnsworth, Sec., 279 Main St., So. River, N. J. Knud Aggerholm, B. A., Bldg. Trades Hall. Phone, Perth Amboy 4-1693. Residence 36 Ever-green Ave., Fords, N. J.
- 184 Wheeling, W. Va.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 7:30 p. m., Hancher Bldg., 1213 Market St. J. L. Bonene, 720 Market St.
- 185 Wichita, Kan.—Meets 1st Fri., 7:30 p. m., 2000 E. Franklin Rd. Howard Troy, Derby, Kans.
- 190 Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., 310 E. Hennepin Ave. Ex. Bd. meets each Thurs., 310 E. Hennepin Ave. Walter Frank, 310 E. Hennepin Ave.
- 195 Fargo, N. D.—Meets 2d Wed., Union Hall, Palm Room, 226 Broadway. Hans Hanson, 1417 8th Ave. N.
- 197 Rock Island, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Lab. Tem., Rock Island. R. J. Brundage, 2335 31st St., Moline, Ill.
- 202 Champaign, Ill.—Meets 2d Fri., Labor Hall. Wm. F. Betz, 106 No. Fair St. Phone, 2242.
- 203 Springfield, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 315½ Boonville Ave. Orrie Miller, 914 W. Locust St. Phone, 8579.
- 208 Reno, Nevada.—Meets 3d Fri., Musicians' Hall, Com-mercial and Chestnut Sts. W. O. Bates, 1310 Wells Ave. Mail address: 300 Vassar Ave.
- 209 La Salle, Ill.—Meets 4th Sun., 2 p. m., at 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill. LeRoy B. Liesse, 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill.
- 212 Missoula, Mont.—Meets 2d Tues., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem. A. E. Golder, 515 No. 4th St.
- 213 Newark, Ohio.—Meets 1st Mon., 115 W. Church St. J. W. Kennedy, 63 No. Williams St.
- 215 New Haven, Conn.—Meets 3d Fri., Trade Council Hall, 215 Meadow St.—Edwin Balliet, 195 Lombard St.
- 222 Danville, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 829 E. Harrison St. Lincoln Peterson, Fin. Sec., 829 E. Harrison St. B. W. Cronkhite, B. A., 1034½ E. Main St.
- 224 Houston, Texas.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Labor Temple, 707 Rusk Ave. Ex. Bd., Sat. 10 a. m. Louis George, 5401 Kolb St. Phone, Taylor 5876.
- 225 Kenosha, Wis.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., 63d St. and 26th Ave. Wm. Van Kammen, Rt. 3, Box 255A.
- 226 Yonkers, N. Y.—Meet 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Odd-fellows Hall, No. Broadway. David Christie, 11 Wil-liam St.
- 228 Tulsa, Okla.—Meets Mon. H. A. Brocker, 1427 E. 2d St.
- 230 Fort Worth, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Lab. Tem. G. H. Roberts, 1508 E. Murphy St.
- 232 Racine, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Union Hall, Wisconsin St. bet. 4th and 5th Sts. H. M. Olson, 2603 Olive St.
- 233 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—Meets 4th Fri., 44-48 So. 4th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. J. Octave Dussault, 30 E. 4th St. Tel. Oakwood 1354.
- 234 Atlanta, Ga.—Meets Tues., 7:30 p. m., cor. Piedmont and Auburn Aves. Jas. A. Hill, 79 Jackson St., S. E.
- 238 Albuquerque, N. M.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 1316 Sawmill Rd. C. L. Wasmer, Rt. 3, Box 612.
- 240 Montgomery, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Standard Drug Store, cor. High and Jackson. Jos. E. Steele, 32 Stewart St.
- 243 Santa Rosa, Calif.—Meets 2d Mon., Carpenters' Hall. A. L. Fautley, 305 12th St., Petaluma, Calif. Phone, 110-J.
- 244 Brooklyn—Kings and Queens Counties, N. Y.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Willoughby and Myrtle Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Fri. Edw. J. An-glim, 3402 Ave. L.
- 246 Lowell, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., St. Charles Hotel, 532 Middlesex St. Charles L. Chase, 14 Robeson St. Phone, 1210.
- 250 Morristown, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 5 South St. Lewis C. Beekman, Jr., B. A., 185½ Fairchild Ave. Phone, Morristown 4-3163-J. J. F. Singleton, 6 Syl-van Terrace, Summit, N. J. Tel., Summit 6-4390-W.
- 252 San Bernardino, Calif.—O. F. Gregory, 295 E. 11th St.
- 254 New Bedford, Mass.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Temple, Pleasant St. James Lord, 328 Ashley Blvd.
- 258 Billings, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Cooks & Wait-ers Hall, Babcock Bldg. O. L. Aanes, Box 744.
- 259 Granite City, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2:30 p. m., Tri City Central Trades Council Hall, Niedringham Ave. and State St. Jacob Zimmer, 501 No. Fillmore., Ed-wardsville, Ill.
- 260 San Diego, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Tem., 621 6th St. Wm. Bakeman, 3653 Mississippi St.
- 262 Nashville, Tenn.—Meets each Mon., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem., 212 8th Ave. N. W. E. Marshall, Oeola Ave., R. No. 50. Phone 7-6108-W.
- 263 New Brighton, Pa.—Meets 1st Fri., Painters' Hall. W. Bridgewater. H. C. Eiler, 1311 Penn Ave.
- 265 Chattanooga, Tenn.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 2:00 p. m. 306 East 9th St. Pruda Morgan, 215 East 2d St.
- 268 San Rafael, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 410 3d St. J. O. Dahl, 410 3d St. Phone S. R. 1052.

- 275 Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets 1st Wed., Lab. Tem. Sherman T. Clear, 1350 Central Ave.
- 276 Waterloo, Iowa.—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall, 310½ W. 4th St. C. L. Jolls, R. 4. Phone, 3038-J.
- 278 San Mateo, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon. Ex. Bd. meets 7 p. m., Bldg. Tr. Hall. J. A. Brogan, 807 2d Ave. Phone, 6904.
- 279 Joplin, Mo.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Hall, 6 Joplin St. E. Downer, 709 Chestnut St. Phone, 3327.
- 281 Boise, Idaho.—Meets 2d Tues., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. M. C. Garrett, R. D. No. 5.
- 282 Yakima, Wash.—Meets Wed., 20 So. 10th St. John A. Vann, 20 So. 10th St.
- 286 Stamford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., Carpenters' Hall, Gay St. Harry Johnson, 11 Orchard Pl., Coscob, Conn. Phones, Green. 2772 and Stamford 4-6229.
- 292 Charleston, W. Va.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Room 26, Lab. Tem., 18 Alderson St. E. V. Stricker, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 84B.
- 299 Sheboygan, Wis.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Union Hall, 632 N. 8th St. Herbert Haack, Fin. Sec., 1217 Mallman Ct. Elmer Haack, B. A., 1227 Georgia Ave. Tel., 3537-W.
- 300 Bakersfield, Calif.—Meets 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., 21st and I St. H. J. Ward, 1803 Alta Vista Dr.
- 301 San Antonio, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., North St. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 9:00 a. m., Lab. Tem. Chester Smith, 123 Castillo Ave.
- 302 Vallejo, Calif.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem., 314 Virginia St. Wm. Gellinger, Jr., Fin. Sec., R. F. D. No. 2. Box 2040, Napa, Calif. Phone, 738-J. Napa. A. L. Lawrence, B. A., 1100 Kentucky St. Phone, 581-J Vallejo.
- 305 Great Falls, Mont.—Meets 1st Tues., Painters' Hall, cor. 7th and Central. M. M. Milligan, 220—6th Ave. So.
- 308 New York, N. Y.—Meets every Wed. Ex. Bd. every Mon., 210 E. 104th St. J. M. Vacirca, 703 E. 187th St., Bronx, New York, N. Y. Tel., Raymond 9-3458.
- 309 Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 p. m., Central Labor Hall. Claus Ross, 15 Cowden Pl.
- 311 Amarillo, Tex.—Meets each Thurs., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Rex A. Teed, 1520 E. 7th St.
- 319 Muskegon, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 2 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall. Clyde L. Brunette, 358 E. Walton Ave.
- 328 Cheyenne, Wyo.—Meets 1st Mon., United Mine Workers' Bldg. Archie B. Darling, Allison Tracts. Tel., 7376.
- 330 Durham, N. C.—Meets Sat. 2 p. m., Painters' Hall, 122½ E. Main St. S. P. Tindal, 808 Pine St.
- 332 Victoria, B. C., Canada.—Meets 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, Courtney St. James Wilson, 946 Caledonia Ave.
- 336 Quincy, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem. 9th St. Geo. Miller, 822 So. 13th St.
- 337 Macon, Ga.—Meets 1st and 4th Tues., 525 Craft St. Pierce Fowler, 123 Mutual Ave. Phone, Davis 1027-J.
- 340 Lexington, Ky.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, No. Broadway. G. Irvin, 206 Race St.
- 344 Lafayette, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. Geo. Anderson, 2024 Scott St.
- 345 Miami, Fla.—Meets 2d Wed., 925 N. E. 1st Ave. A. W. Dukes, 1430 N. W. 37th.
- 346 Ashbury Park, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Bldg. Trades Hall, Madison Ave. and Main St. Otto Fowler, 1498 Monroe Ave.
- 350 Portsmouth, Ohio.—Meets 1st Sun., Carpenters Hall, Gallia and Gay Sts. F. A. Kline, 115 Glover St.
- 353 Santa Monica, Calif.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., 1914 11th St. F. N. Coffey, 616 Boccaccio Ave., Venice, Calif.
- 359 Providence, R. I.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 48 Snow St., Providence, R. I. Chas. M. Trice, Box 28, Oaklawn, R. I. Res. 32 Brookdale Ave., Oak Lawn, R. I.
- 360 London, Ont.—Meets 3d Fri., Labor Tem., Dundas St. Sam Miller, 560 Grosvenor St.
- 371 Pocatello, Idaho.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 633 No. Grant St. Dewitt Moffit, 633 No. Grant.
- 374 Phoenix, Ariz.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., 17th Ave. and Jefferson St. Carl H. Burros, 1113 E. Polk St.
- 378 Marion, Ill.—Meets 1st Sun., 9 a. m., Lab. Tem., Murphysboro, Ill. Floyd Borden, 1821 Logan St., Murphysboro, Ill. Tel. 67.
- 379 Santa Barbara, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Hall No. 3, Labor Temple. Alex. Cook, 2 S. Salinas St.
- 380 Salem, Ore.—Meets 1st Mon., Salem Tr. and Lab. Council, 455 Court St. G. E. Wikoff, 1129 N. Cottage. Phone, 3612.
- 385 Morgantown, W. Va.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 327 Pleasant St. Geo. C. Hough, 154 Highland Ave.
- 386 Newburgh, N. Y.—Meets 1st Fri., 111 Liberty St. Ex. Bd. meets Bricklayers' Hall, 462 Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. W. Hignight, Bus. Agt., 5 Hammersley Ave., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Phone, 3549-R. B. A. Barringer, sec., Billings, N. Y. Tel., Hopewell Junction 27F5.
- 388 Green Bay, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Lab. Tem., 508 Main St. E. E. Maynard, 906 Clinton St.
- 392 Elmira, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 7:30 p. m., at Painters' Hall, 143½ W. Water St. Henry Warren, 211 Scottwood Ave., Elmira Hts., N. Y. Phone, Dial 2—5852.
- 394 Tucson, Ariz.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., Los Altos and Mojave Sts. J. W. Smith, P. O. Box 385.
- 395 Warren, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 428 Main Ave., S. W. W. D. Foster, 428 Main Ave., S. W.
- 397 Helena, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Helena Trades and Labor Assembly Hall. A. S. Kerr, Harvard Apts. Mailing Address: Box 966.
- 401 Allentown, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Tem., N. 6th St. Harry Frey, 734 Greenleaf St.
- 406 Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.—Meets Fri., 517 S. E. 8th St. Harry E. Sharp, 517 S. E. 8th St.
- 407 Austin, Tex.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m., Austin Lab. Tem. N. L. Smith, 4104 Ave. F.
- 413 Norwalk, Conn.—Meets 1st Wed., Community Hall, Van Zant St., E. Norwalk, Conn. Chas. A. Brown, No. 1 Edgewater Place, E. Norwalk, Conn.
- 419 Greensboro, N. C.—Meets 2d and 4th Sun., 10 a. m., Lab. Tem., 314½ Sycamore St. W. A. Mateer, 426 Church St.
- 428 Ponca City, Okla.—Meets 1st Fri., Carpenters' Hall. J. L. Hayes, 211 S. Birch St.
- 429 Harrisburg, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Union Hall, 223 Market St. D. McKerrocher, 2208 No. 6th St.
- 434 Merced, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Room 20, Shaffer Bldg., 17th St. Guy Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 205, 36 Gerard Ave.
- 435 Shreveport, La.—Meets 2d Sat., 9 a. m., 308 McNeill St. Monte Walkup, 4125 San Jacinto St. Phone, 2-1007.
- 440 Santa Ana, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 402½ W. Fourth St. Earl L. Lindig, 1019 Oak St. Phone 2342-J.
- 443 Steubenville, O.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. E. W. Jeffers, Capitol Ave.
- 446 Elgin, Ill.—Meets 2d Mon., 325 Raymond St. Albert Sederstram, 617 McClure Ave.
- 454 Palm Springs, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Peveler Court, Indiana Ave. Otto Bobo, Box 691.
- 455 West Palm Beach, Fla.—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., Gardenia and Rosemary Sts. C. M. Haefner, P. T., Gen. Del., Lake Worth, Fla.
- 456 St. Petersburg, Fla.—Meets every Fri., 7:30 p. m., A. F. L. Bldg., 1126 Central Ave. Ex. Bd. meets after regular meeting. H. L. Patterson, 3621 Queensboro Ave. So.
- 469 Meridian, Miss.—Meets Wed. night, 3416 Ray St. Oliver Trotter, Jr., 3416 Ray St.
- 478 Wenatchee, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Farmers Union Hall, Wenatchee Ave. J. T. Kirby, R. 1.
- 481 Winona, Minn.—Meets 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Eureka Hall, 4th and Center Sts. E. T. Popple, 508 3d Ave. S. E., Rochester, Minn.
- 483 St. Paul, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem., 418 No. Franklin. L. Pepper, 252 Charles St.
- 485 Jackson, Miss.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 128½ N. Parish St. A. A. Banks, 1166 Hickory St.
- 487 Redding, Calif.—Lew Hurtgen, P. O. Box 602.

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The following is one of the favorite stories of Irving S. Cobb, the well-known writer and humorist:

Tom Sharkey was famous nationally as a prizefighter. Among friends he was distinguished for another attribute—his frugality. When Tom got his hands on a dollar, that dollar immediately and forever was out of active circulation.

After he had retired from ring practice he opened a cafe on Fourteenth street, in New York. For an assistant manager he hired an ex-promoter of prize fights named McGrath, who had, touching on the commendable virtue of economy, much the same safe and sane principles which actuated his employer.

When Sharkey was not on hand it was McGrath's special job to keep an eye on the cash receipts. One evening a member of the day shift back of the bar was about to go off watch. He waited until Mc-

Grath's back was turned, then opened a cash register and grabbed at its contents. But the warning ring of the bell on the mechanism had reached the vigilant ear of Sharkey's aid. On top of this the barkceper was so unlucky as to let a quarter slip through his fingers and it fell chiming on the floor.

McGrath spun about, the kindled light of suspicions in his eye.

"Hey!" he yelled out, "what's the big idea, young fella?"

"Why don't you remember what Mr. Sharkey said the other day? He said we could each get car fare home out of the till every day when we left. I was just taking me car fare, that's all."

McGrath drew nearer step by step. His glance roved from the depleted hamper to the bulging fist of the guilty party. Then, very softly he spoke:

"And where is it you live, young fella, Sidney, Australia?"



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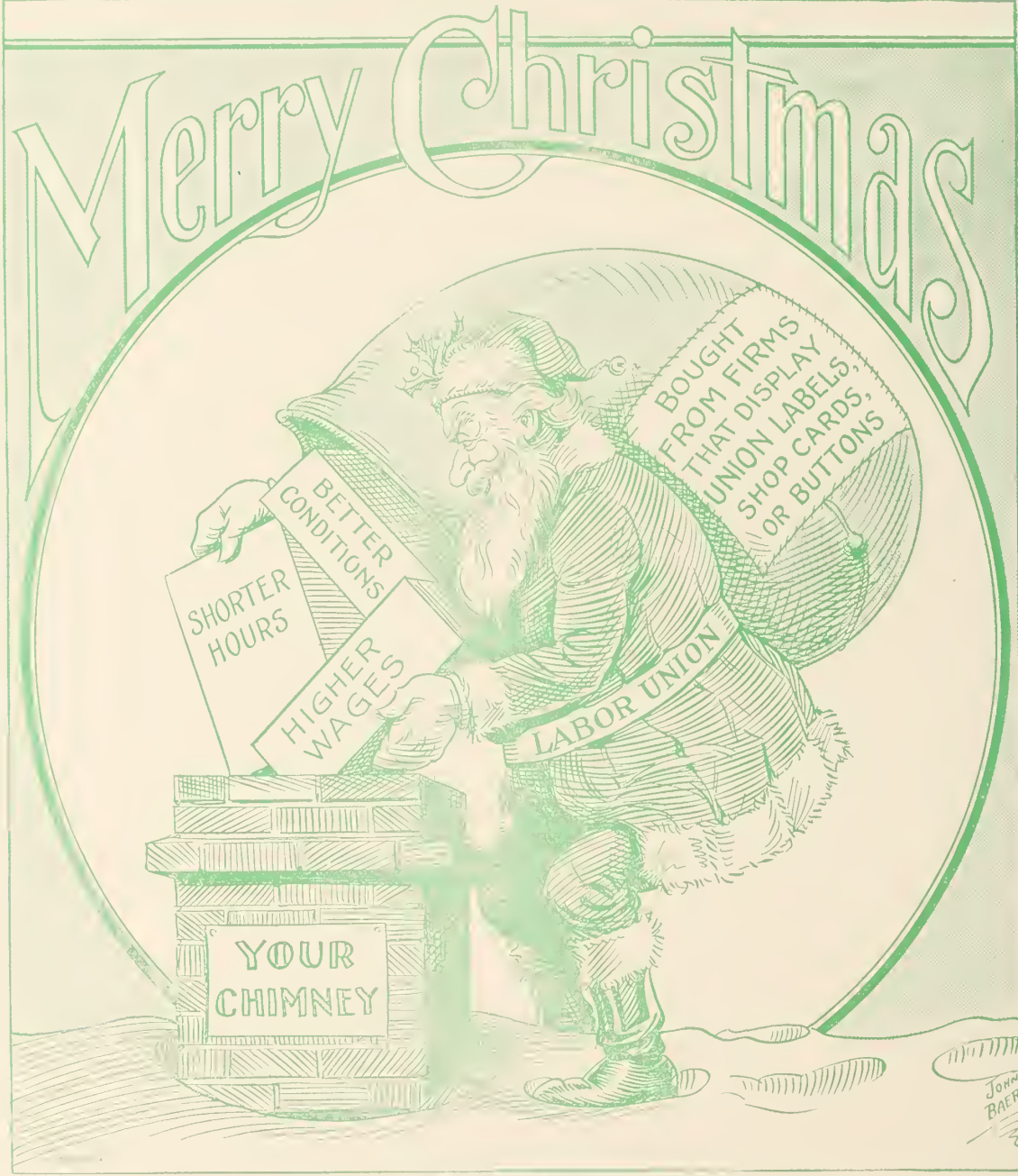
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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE  
**WOOD, WIRE & METAL LATHERS’  
INTERNATIONAL UNION**

VOL. XXXVII.

JANUARY, 1937

No. 5

# Pay Your Dues Promptly

## Protect Your Standing *in the* Funeral Benefit Fund

International law provides that dues are due and payable on the first day of each month in advance. Members are automatically suspended on the fifteenth day of the second month for which tax has not been received.

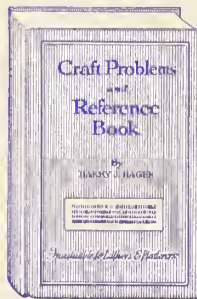
It will be noted how necessary it is to pay dues promptly in order to be in continuous good standing. The responsibility of members of the Lathers' International Union keeping in good standing devolves upon themselves.

A member suspended by action of his local union, or becoming automatically suspended, loses his continuous good standing and upon payment of back dues is debarred from any funeral benefit for six months after payment.

A Reference Book No Apprentice or Journeyman Can Afford to Be Without

## LATHERS!!

*An economical and valuable  
gift for the apprentice  
and journeyman*



## ATTENTION!!

*A splendid contribution to the  
trades both lasting and  
educational*

The 3rd edition of LATHERS CRAFT PROBLEMS AND REFERENCE BOOK by Harry J. Hagen, is now ready for distribution. It contains over a hundred new drawings, illustrations and articles not appearing in previous editions. The preparation of this text has covered many years of study in an endeavor to meet the needs of apprentices and journey-men lathers.

Mechanics who have not had the opportunities of modern schooling will find this an invaluable guide and reference book on such subjects as lay-out work, with the necessary information for solving practical problems on the job, mechanical drawing, blue print reading, geometrical analysis and its adaptation to actual construction and many other subjects essential to the well-trained mechanic.

The instructions for laying out work are presented in such simplified form that the average mechanic will have no trouble in understanding and following the drawings and explanations.

A few hours of study and honest effort each week in following the instructions as outlined, will prepare the mechanic to more readily solve the most difficult problems on the job. Wood lathers will find this book invaluable in preparing themselves for the metal end of the industry.

In this, the great machine age, competition for jobs is daily

becoming a greater problem. The most capable mechanic has the best chance of being regularly employed. This book will help you to become competent.

Starting out with a straight line and a true circle, the instructions gradually lead into many problems in which Angles, Degrees, Bisection, Use of Scale Rule, Mechanical Methods of Division, etc., are fully explained. Methods of showing lines, material, breaks, sections, etc., on blue prints follow. Then the Arches, Semi-Circular, Segmental, Gothic, Elliptical, Moorish, Ogee, etc. (38 large illustrations, many new). Then follow articles on Suspended Ceilings, Partitions, Plasters, False Beams and Columns, Mitres, Angle Brackets, Laying out Brackets from Plaster Details and other similar subjects. The mechanic is then shown how to lay out Vaults and Groins (18 illustrations, many new); Lunettes and Penetrations (23 illustrations), and other ornamental ceilings. There are also articles on developments of new material in the Lathing Industry, and articles on hangers, both rod and flat iron, showing ordinary and extra strong construction, recognized by Architects and Engineers everywhere as the most complete on the market. Many other articles too numerous to mention but of vital interest to every lather are also included.

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A Reference Book No Wood or Metal Lather Should Be Without

# The LATHER

OFFICIAL ORGAN, PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE  
WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

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VOL. XXXVII

JANUARY, 1937

No. 5

## Decisions of the General President and Executive Council

Sec. 120--All decisions of the General President must be published in the following issue of *The Lather*, together with a short, concise synopsis of the case. All decisions of the Executive Council must be published in the following issue of *The Lather*.

### L. T. Dalton, 36345, Vs. Local 42

Brother Dalton appealed against the action of Local No. 42 to the General President, relative to an assessment of \$7.50 which was levied against him on the charge of "not parading on Labor Day." The General President after receiving evidence from both sides, sustained the action of the local union, since he found the fine was legally placed and was justified in this case.

### H. F. Eldridge, No. 24874, Vs. Local No. 72

Solicitor Eldridge appealed against the action of Local No. 72 in placing the following penalties against him on the charges which also follow: \$5.00 for not notifying the secretary before starting the job; \$5.00 to cover a working assessment at \$.50 per day for ten days; \$45.00 for using the tools and working for an unfair Plastering Contractor. The General President after carefully considering all of the evidence presented by both sides found there was now wilful intent to violate either the laws of the International or Local Union on the part of this brother, and finding the fines therefore unfair and unjust, ordered them rescinded.

### Local No. 72, Vs. Decision of General President

Local No. 72 being dissatisfied with the decision rendered in this case appealed therefrom to the Executive Council of the International Union, which body voted as follows to sustain the General President's decision: First Vice President Geo. T. Moore, Second Vice President C. J. Haggerty, Third Vice President Jos. H. Duty, Fourth Vice President M. F.

Nealon, Sixth Vice President Ora Kress, former Seventh Vice President Fred Canfield. Fifth Vice President John P. Cook, being a member of Local No. 72 decided to vote on the case and recommended that it be returned to the General President for a further review.

The Executive Council received the request of Local No. 9 to levy an additional assessment of \$250.00 on each of the following former members and non-members for working unfair, and continuing to do so after having signified their desire to the local union to straighten up:

Former Members—Andrew E. Archer, 23500; Edw. L. Barrett, 22076; Frank E. Barrett, 27322; Jerome J. Barrett, 10838; Wm. F. Clarkson, 14676; Frank P. Crovo, 3343; H. E. Daniel, 15343; Wm. Edgey, 10331; Enoch H. Embree, 7972; John L. Florine, 24635; M. R. Gleason, 36177; Howard M. Grantham, 33399; Wm. Heeney, 27155; A. J. Haska, 3281; Wilbur D. Jackson, 18345; Robt. O. Jones, 34007; Paul G. Lange, 10464; Obed F. Long, 20591; Herbert Madill, 18840; S. M. Mitchell, 362; Weir H. McNamee, 24509; Edw. A. Myers, 35371; N. D. Pifer, 23285; W. A. Selby, 11926; A. J. Stoll, 20419; Geo. W. Taylor, 4295; Jas. R. Trenary, 26175; John H. Watkins, 30412; Theo. F. Werner, 7306; Walt E. Zenz, 32948.

Non Members—Wm. G. McGeachy, Bernard W. Downs, Herbert J. Rueker, Richard Selby, Clarence E. Price, John Williams, Harry Pierce, Jos. E. Kerns, Albrow E. Weedon, John A. Jackson.

The following is the vote of the Executive Council: To grant the request of Local No. 9: First Vice President Geo. T. Moore, Second Vice President C. J. Haggerty, Third Vice President Jos. H. Duty, Fourth Vice President Matt F. Nealon, Fifth Vice President John P. Cook, Sixth Vice President Ora

Kress. Former Vice President Fred A. Canfield voted not to grant the request. The majority voting in favor, the above assessments were therefore recorded at headquarters against these men.

—o—

The Executive Council received the request of Local No. 74 to levy an additional assessment of \$100.00 against H. W. Watson, No. 24050 for working unfair and refusing to quit when requested by a representative of the Local Union, also for violation of the working rules of Local No. 74 and of Sec. 127 L. I. U. constitution, and their vote on this request was as follows: To concur in the request: First Vice President Geo. T. Moore, Second Vice President C. J. Haggarty, Third Vice President Jos. H. Duty, Fifth Vice President John P. Cook, Sixth Vice President Ora Kress, Seventh Vice President Sal Maso, Eighth Vice President Chas. W. King, Ninth Vice President John J. Langan. Fourth Vice President M. F. Nealon desired to be recorded as not voting. The Additional assessment was therefore recorded at headquarters.

—o—

#### WANTED—A LAW THAT WILL START HOUSING

Banks in New York City are boarding up tenement properties rather than comply with the fire retarding and sanitary provisions of the Multiple Dwelling Law. Mrs. Anna L. Goldstein, a neighborhood worker of Madison House, tells how this is affecting the people who cannot afford better quarters.

"Fifty-five houses have been boarded up recently by the Citizens' Savings Bank, the Drydock Savings Institution, and the Bowery Savings Bank. The number of houses that take tenants in this rent scale, say \$12 to \$22, is very limited, and the tenants have few places to turn."

She says further that owners who do comply with the law are raising their rents.

If any country ever needed a housing program, put through on a national scale with the smallest possible loss of time, that country is the United States of America. Our slums scandalize European visitors. The passing of the depression has stopped some of the disgraceful crowding that marked the poorer quarters of our cities a few years ago; but the central evil of lack of decent, low-cost housing remains.

We shall never get low-cost housing for the multitude until we adopt either a modified Henry George plan of land tax, or the essentials of the British slum clearance law. When an area is declared a slum, all "improvements" on it lose value, except for salvage. The government wrecks the area. If the salvage more than pays the cost of wrecking, the government sends the landlord a check for the differ-

ence. If the salvage fails to pay the cost of wrecking, the landlord sends the government a check for the difference. Then the land is valued at its worth for lowcost housing — no realtors with grand schemes need apply—and the dwellings are built.

We have every requisite of decent housing in greater abundance than England has them, except one; and that is a law to end the autoocracy of the landlord. It is high time to begin thinking about that.

—o—

#### BEGIN THE NEW YEAR RIGHT

The new year has been long regarded as the appropriate time to make good resolutions. At the end of the old year it is the custom of many of us to look back over the last twelve months, to see wherein our personal acts have been at fault and to make resolutions intended to correct such faults.

It is a good idea to make such resolutions and it is a still better one to keep them. And if this idea of good resolutions at the beginning of a new year, and honestly kept through the entire year, is a good thing in our purely personal affairs, it is likewise a good thing as applied to our union affairs.

To the wage earner union affairs are extremely personal affairs. Unions have a direct bearing on standards of living as well as wages. When a wage earner neglects his union, just so much of the bread and butter of life is being neglected.

It will help the wage earner to start the new year right, in a trade union sense, if he will ask himself the following questions:

Am I attending meetings of my union regularly?

Am I paying my dues promptly?

Am I accepting positions of service on union committees or as an officer of my union?

Am I casting my influence on the union side at every opportunity?

As an individual do I support the union in my conversation with others or do I criticise it?

Do I seek my own welfare at the expense of my fellows or do I ask my own welfare through the welfare of all?

When the wage earner makes an honest answer to each of these questions, asked by himself of himself, his duty as to New Year resolutions will be obvious to himself.

The next question will be whether he will faithfully observe such resolutions. To make good resolutions only to break them indicates weakness. Those workers so given become ciphers in industrial life.

Every man has it in him to do something good. He may not be brilliant, but he can be honest with himself and with his union. The best thing he can do for himself and his union is to begin the new year right and stay right all through the new year and through the other years to come.



# Our Workers of Tomorrow

By Earl J. McMahon

Secretary-Treasurer, Chicago Bldg. Trades Council

IT matters not that an industry may be old and have firmly entrenched practices. That industry is on the verge of a technical revolution. New tools are available, their advantages proved and their adoption no more than delayed. This statement has been expressed by engineers, keen students of technological progress. Although this statement may seem far-fetched, it is evident that this advance is well under way, and that the most pressing need of industry is the training of young workers in skills that modern industry must use.

The training of apprentices is nothing new in the world's history. The middle ages are replete with records of the Guilds—the old-time equivalent of our labor unions of today. The practice of indenturing boys to a master workman has been followed up to comparatively recent times. No doubt this method served its purpose well during the years prior to great industrial expansion; now, however, the world must face a great growth in industry. A vast number of new trades have sprung into existence. Innumerable demands calling for new methods, new technique, have been made. Technological progress has created the demand for specialized work, specialized shops, specialized service. To meet this need, it was inevitable that specialized training must follow.

Today a busy world is bent on the problem of production and still more production. It has become increasingly difficult to teach the young man on the job all of the many important parts of the trade that he is obliged to know. The employer or master craftsman, even though he has the best interests of his apprentice at heart, finds this hard to do. In some cases the employer, obeying the natural desire for profit, keeps an apprentice on one particular type of work. This serves as a further preventative for the broad training so necessary in order to become an efficient journeyman craftsman.

The solution of the apprenticeship problem has a greater significance than merely meeting the current replacement of building trades mechanics. Today the organized labor crafts are called upon to function more efficiently and much can be done by raising the standard of the younger worker. Advance educative facilities should be provided and pushed energetically because they are instruments of social service that bring to the ambitious mechanic opportunities for self-advancement that he could not otherwise attain.

School work stimulates an interest in efficiency. The desire for knowledge regarding specifications

and methods is increased, hundreds of small details are made clear in a way that would be difficult to understand by merely working on the job. Adequate training must be given the young worker by men who are not only up to date mechanics, but who are capable instructors as well, able to impart their knowledge to others. This young worker must have a place for study and experiment, and unworried time in which to master the pertinent fundamentals of his trade. It can now be seen that the problem of apprenticeship training has grown more complex, and the need vastly different from the days of the old Guild.

To the question of adequate apprenticeship-training, the advanced answer is the public school, a trade school for young craftsmen, operated, financed and controlled by the Board of Education, properly equipped and well-staffed by teachers who are efficient mechanics and competent educators. A school for this purpose exists, right here in Chicago, although the fact is not widely known to the public. Some day in the near future, this public will realize that the training of apprentices for industry is fully as important as the training of doctors, lawyers, engineers, etc. This is in keeping with organized labor's doctrine that education of its workers must be pushed with every resource at its command.

The organized Building Trades of Chicago extend every praise to the Washburne School, an institution that is filling a modern industrial need in the training of apprentices. It has been no simple task to build a smooth working machine, which harmonizes the different views of labor unions, employers and educators. This machine not only works in harmony but with a high degree of efficiency in equipping our youth for tomorrow.

Here is an atmosphere that is conducive to free and independent thought, the embryo mechanic may learn that which he needs the most. Practical drafting and blue-print reading are correlated with the shop work. Mathematics related to each trade is stressed—practices, usages, methods in the latest up-to-date form are there. Trade information concerning tools, equipment, materials, operations and processes are given every attention.

The first duty of leadership in industry today is to accept the responsibility of continuing industry as the chief instrument of civilization. This means to take full advantage of the technological advance. The employer's and the employes' interests are mutual. They sink or swim together. If they sink, the mass sinks with them. If they rise, the mass rises with

them. Together they owe a duty which far transcends any consideration of personal profit or class advancement. It is the duty of industry, which includes employer and employe, to educate our craftsmen of tomorrow and to make them aware of the fact that they are an integral part of industry, the chief instrument of civilization.

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### THAT MODERN DEVIL, THE CONVEYOR BELT

While audiences are rocking with laughter over Charlie Chaplin's antics at the American conveyor belt in "Modern Times," British girls in real life are acting a more tragic part in robot factories. Some of them are being carried out screaming—but not with laughter.

For Charlie's great picture is a satire on British as well as American industrial conditions. He works in an engineering shop, one of a gang, each of whom performs a monotonous task at a moving belt, which regulates the speed of his work.

In a thousand factories, men and girls, mostly the latter, are victims of the same system.

Charlie is seen during a brief respite "clocking-in" to wash his hands, his employer watching him by television. The audience enjoys the joke, believing that it is a piece of playful exaggeration. Actually, it is true to life, except that tele- (super) vision has not come yet. In some British conveyor belt shops, girls have to "clock-in" for the same purpose, under the eye of a foreman.

In the end Charlie goes "gaga" and has a nervous breakdown. He is carted off to a nerve hospital.

Here, men as well as girls are breaking down under the strain of the belt; but no special treatment follows. They go into the infirmary, or on to the scrapheap, victims of what a woman speaker recently described at a conference as "that devil, the conveyor belt."

The conveyor belt will soon become general wherever it is possible to work it, unless the authorities intervene. In the tailoring trades, the first was installed just over two years ago.

Now practically all the mass-production firms are using it, good employers being forced to adopt it to meet the price competition of the sweaters, more work from the individual at lower cost being, of course, the reason for its existence.

The speed at which all kinds of goods are turned out, and their cost, are almost incredible. Mr. Bernard Sullivan, London district secretary of the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers, reports that in one London firm's works, 20 girls working at each belt turn out 40 dozen shirts a day. They are paid from 2d to 8d (4-to-16c) an hour, according to age, and the average cost of making each shirt is a penny three-farthings (3½c).

In tailors' factories 18 grls are turning out 40

pairs of trousers an hour, and at the dressmakers' 16 girls are expected to produce a complete dress every three minutes.

A glimpse at the girls working on a conveyor belt in a shirt factory is sufficient to convince anyone of the evil effects of the system on body and mind. The girls sit ten at each side of the belt with their sewing machines. All face the same way—"with the stream."

The shirts are brought to the belt in piles, cut but unstitched. Each girl has a separate operation to perform. It may be sewing the strap, the yokes, the collars, the buttonholes, or putting on the buttons.

As the shirts move along the belt, they are seized by the girls in turn, feverishly stitched and thrown back again, perhaps in less than a quarter of a minute, for as many as 30 shirts an hour may move up each side of the belt, one shirt passing through ten hands in two minutes.

It might be thought that the pace of the belt would be regulated by the slowest workers, but this is not the case. "Teams" are carefully selected, according to their skill, and when necessary two slow workers who are new to it may share one operation. At all costs, the speed of the belt must be maintained.

In a large number of shops, the five-minute pause is frequently cut out, and as many as 90 per cent of the workers may be persons under 16. Many of the 14-year-old girls are paid 3½c per hour, and the average on the belt is about 3c.

Speeding-up is ensured by a system of bonuses to the foreman and forewoman.

Here are extracts from a list of instructions issued by a firm of London tailors:

"How can you reduce the cost per unit and so increase your bonus?—

"By taking on fresh people at the right rate per hour for the particular operation for which you want their services.

"By watching the Unit Hour of all your operators. The higher the Unit Hour the lower the cost of your section.

"By encouraging and insisting that your operators start to time and by setting them an example yourself in this respect. . . ."

And so on. Even Charlie Chaplin has something to learn from the British Belt Bosses of our "Modern Times."

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Labor is now voicing its rights with new insistence as the New Deal establishes the principle that since the key to workers' progress is the right to organize to bargain collectively, Society should guarantee that right to all who work. A Federal Board has been set up to protect Labor in the exercise of that right and to restrain employers from unfair labor practices that would interfere with this right.

# The Why and Wherefore of Social Security

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Newspaper Alliance

**J**UST what does the Social Security Act provide in regard to old-age pensions? During the recent political campaign the Manufacturers' Associations and Republican propagandists were trying to tell workers that this act—hailed by organized labor, as the greatest thing the Roosevelt administration has done for the worker — was a swindle. They have apparently changed their mind since.

Here are some of the questions asked, with answers taken from the act itself:

Q.—What will the worker have to pay?

A.—For the next three years he pays 1 per cent of his wages. The amount increases until 1949, when it reaches 3 per cent, and that is what he pays thereafter. In other words, if he earns \$100 a month he pays \$1 a month now, \$3 a month at the end of 12 years.

Q.—Does the employer pay anything?

A.—Yes, he pays the same amount the worker pays.

Q.—What does the worker get for his money?

A.—He gets a pension for life, starting when he is 65.

Q.—What does the employer get?

A.—Nothing except relief from the obligation, recognized by some, of establishing private pensions for workers.

Q.—How is the workers' contribution collected?

A.—The law requires employers to deduct it from the pay of workers and turn it over to the government.

Q.—Can the government spend the worker's dollar for other purposes?

A.—Some employers are trying to make you think this, and technically it is true. The Supreme Court has ruled that everything collected by the government must go into the general fund. Actually, the Social Security Act sets up an old-age reserve account and makes permanent provision for putting into it each year an amount which will make the old-age insurance account actuarially sound.

Q.—Does this act provide for "tax on wages"?

A.—The act calls it a tax in order to meet constitutional requirements laid down by the Supreme Court. Actually it is no more a tax than the money you put in your savings account. It is, and remains, your money, laid aside by you to provide security in old age.

Q.—What workers have to pay?

A.—All workers except those on farms or domestic labor in homes, casual labor, employees of the

federal, state and local governments, and employees of institutions operated for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes.

Q.—Do these other workers get pensions?

A.—They do not. Only those who pay into the fund are entitled to benefits.

Q.—What happens if a worker moves from one state to another?

A.—There is no change in his status.

Q.—What happens if a man is discharged or becomes too sick to work, or if a woman marries and stops working?

A.—When you stop working you stop paying into the fund but you don't lose your right to money already paid in. A man or woman who is out of work for a time, for any cause whatever, starts paying into the fund again when he gets a job. He has no back payments to make up. He pays only while working. After he is 65 he draws benefits based on every week he worked between January 1, 1937, and the time he became 65.

Q.—What happens if a worker dies before becoming 65?

A.—A lump-sum payment is made to his family. It equals 3½ per cent of the wages he earned after 1936. In other words this lump sum is greater, at all times, than the amount paid into the fund by the worker, for while it amounts to 3½ per cent of his wages the payment he makes is from 1 to 3 per cent.

Q.—What happens if a man dies a few months after reaching 65?

A.—His family gets a lump sum amounting to 3½ per cent of the wages he earned after 1936, less any monthly pension payments made to him.

Q.—Does the plan apply to workers getting large salaries as well as small ones?

A.—It does, but only the first \$3,000 of a worker's yearly salary is counted.

Q.—How large will the pension be?

A.—They depend entirely on your earnings. The minimum is \$10 a month, the maximum \$85.

Q.—Can a person draw benefits when he becomes 65, even if he owns property and has other savings?

A.—He can. He receives benefit payments, just as he would receive them from a life insurance company, with no questions asked as to his income or possessions.

Q.—Must one take the pauper's oath to qualify under this?

A.—No, this is not contemplated in anywise for beneficiaries of this security or insurance system.

## Voters Did Own Thinking

ABRAHAM Lincoln once said, "You can fool all of the people some of the time and some of the people all of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time".

The results of our recent national election prove "Old Abe" was right and that the time is long since past when the people of the United States can be fooled into believing everything poured into their ears by a bunch of ballyhooing political swash-bucklers.

The late Will Rogers facetiously remarked at the beginning of his monologues: "All I know is what I read in the newspapers." Evidently the voters of the United States knew a lot more about the national situation than what they read in the newspapers, more than 85 per cent of which were bitterly opposed to Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal philosophy. Their verdict at the polls proved they were unimpressed by the wild cries of alarm sounded through the daily press and over the radio by those who having lost control of the government, warned them that, under the Roosevelt regime, the nation was fast going to hades and another four years of "Franklin D." would mean the end of the Republic and the beginning of a Dictatorship. They took no stock in the bunk fed them that they were being taxed to death; that if Roosevelt were reelected factories would be closed and business ruined; that their dollars were cut in two, and that they would be regimented to a point where the last vestige of freedom of action would be destroyed. The blah! blah! of the Liberty Leaguers, aided and abetted by Al Smith, Joe Ely, John W. Davis, Jim Reed and the rest of the reactionary "Dems" who had turned against the President fell on deaf ears. Nor were the voters on the farm, in mill, mine and factory and the so-called white collared class influenced by the appeals of Hoover, Vandenburg, "Young Teddy" and a host of lesser lights in the G. O. P. to put Alf Landon in the White House so that the "American way of Government" might be restored.

The truth is that the American people did their own thinking. They had not forgotten the Hoover Administration and its do-nothing policy. They had vivid recollections of spending fruitless hours, days, weeks and months looking in vain for that mythical "Corner" around which prosperity was said to be lurking. They were not unmindful of the fact that the nation was snatched almost from the brink of a crisis and started on the road to recovery by a man in whom they had the utmost confidence—a man whose chief concern was the welfare and happiness of all the people rather than a privileged few.

An overwhelming majority of the farmers and

wage earners of the United States made it clear, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that they stood squarely and solidly behind an administration that had the courage to abandon the old order and to lay the foundation of a New Deal—a square deal—with its guarantee of equal rights for all and special privilege for none. They evidently shared the views of the Scripps-Howard newspapers which, in an editorial published two weeks before the election, said:

"Speaking generally, we are for Roosevelt for the same reason that we think we would have been for Jefferson or Jackson or Lincoln had we lived in their day. We are convinced that future historians as the years bring the complete perspective, will record Roosevelt along with those. We believe that in him the times provisionally produced the man; that we have lived through an era far more dangerous than any of us fully realized; that our very form of government might have perished had we not been blessed with a leadership equipped with those qualities of courage, vision, understanding, human sympathy and daring which must be present if a major crisis is to be survived. Further, we believe that had we drawn in 1932 a Polk or a Hoover, a Buchanan or a Harding, our highly intricate economic system might have been completely smashed.

"It is needed only to recall a few of the events—the banking paralysis, the food riots in the cities, the organized defiance of the courts in the agricultural regions, the use of the Army against the veterans in the Nation's Capital, the hunger and the desperation—to picture what might have happened had the ship of state then been turned over to a muscle-bound, tradition-minded and near-sighted pilot. Thank God we didn't get one, but instead a man who could keep his head when all about were losing theirs, who could remain calm-eyed while the panic reigned, who could be different, who would experiment, who could sense the full size of the peril and take such chances as were necessary to the rescue."

What the future may have in store for the nation no one knows, but it is evident that a very large majority of the citizens of the U. S. A. are not afraid to face it under the leadership of the man who in 1933 took command of the ship of state when storm tossed it was headed for disaster and piloted the nation safely through one of the most dangerous periods in its history.

We hope that our appeals may not fall on deaf ears. But regardless of whether our arguments for "Labor" prove convincing, we trust that the vote on the twenty-seven propositions will be sufficiently large to convince even the most skeptical that it does express the will of the majority of all the members of the I. I. U.

# TAX DODGERS

Rich Men Save—Poor Men Pay—The Government Loses

THE most expensive luxury which the American people have had in the last 16 years is the influence which men and corporations of great wealth have had on American governments: Local, State and National.

Governor Earle of Pennsylvania, in a recent speech, has given an example of the way this thing works.

In 1934, the last year in which the old Big Business regime had control of Pennsylvania, the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., a \$2,300,000,000 corporation with more than \$60,000,000 of property in the State, paid State taxes of \$166.70. This, as Governor Earle pointed out, is less than the real estate taxes on a \$6,000 home or farm in Pennsylvania. The Earle administration has sent the A. T. & T. a bill of \$1,444,582 for State taxes; and is confident of collecting it, though the matter is held up for the present.

Now, get this truth firmly fixed in your mind, that when a great corporation or a very rich man dodges just taxes, other taxpayers of the common, garden variety, with no inside pull, have to make it up. Then take pencil and paper; and it will take you less than a minute to learn that the influence of the A. T. & T. on the State government of Pennsylvania cost the common people of that State \$1,448,415.30 in the one year of 1934. For that is the difference between the tax which that biggest of corporations paid, and the tax which competent and honest officials say that it should have paid.

Expensive? Yes; but it is just a starter. For the really luscious and luxurious expenses, you must look beyond State lines. Look, for instance at the way the National Treasury has been gyped, especially before the New Deal came in, by the "influence" which permitted rich men to dodge their income taxes. For instance:

J. Pierpont Morgan did not pay a dollar of income tax to the United States in 1930, 1931, or 1932. He was the head of the biggest and richest private banking firm in the world; a firm that received securities worth \$68,000,000 for organizing a single holding company. But J. Pierpont Morgan, owning property and having a sort of residence in England, paid income tax in those same years to the British government.

Charles E. Mitchell, head of the National City Bank, dodged income taxes in 1930, by selling a block of securities at a loss — to his wife. Otto Kahn, head of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., worked the same dodge by transferring securities to his daughter.

A couple of months later, they were transferred back, and the daughter never knew she had them till she read her dad's confession in the newspapers, twisted out of him by Ferdinand Pecora. In neither the Mitchell case nor the Kahn case did a dollar of real money change hands.

And once more, the common, garden variety of taxpayer paid the taxes which those multimillionaires avoided paying.

Or, consider these figures, taken from government documents, of the amount that rich men saved — and that poorer men in consequence had to pay, because of the very great influence which Andrew W. Mellon had as Secretary of the Treasury of the United States exerted in reducing the surtaxes on big incomes.

When Mellon took office, the surtax on big incomes ranged up to 65 per cent on individual incomes of \$1,000,000 or more a year. It didn't hurt anybody. But Mellon started to smash this surtax, and finally succeeded in cutting it to 20 per cent on incomes in 1925 and after.

In the seven years from 1918 to 1924, both years included, the total combined net income of all persons with \$100,000 a year or more was \$6,393,497,000. On this income, they paid total taxes of \$2,340,297,000; or an average of 36.6 per cent.

In the six years from 1925 to 1930, both included, the total combined net income of all persons with \$100,000 or more a year, each was \$17,980,344,000. On this income, they paid total taxes of \$2,806,576,000, or an average of 15.6 per cent.

That untaxing of rich cost the U. S. Treasury \$4,237,509,000, which it would have collected if the taxes on big incomes had been kept at the average from 1918 to 1924. Expensive? You tell 'em.

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## HOLD YOUR TONGUE

But give your mind perfect freedom. Success never comes to the one who pulls down the blinds and sits with a closed mind. We should be happy the sun of enlightenment shines for all and our failure to unlock the doors that open to knowledge and understanding has caused not only many heart breaks but great losses as well. "Seek and ye shall find; knock and it shall be opened," the good book tells us and the old door of opportunity will surely open if we stick on the job with receptive minds. Don't say, "I don't believe it, it can't be done," but comply with conditions, work a little harder, think a little deeper and decide it can and will be done and you will have solved one of the problems of life.—Weinberger.

# Officers of Local Union 73 Honor Business Agent Hagen

The officers of Local Union 73 surprised their Business Agent Hagen with a New Years banquet in a private dining suite of the Park Plaza Hotel on New Years Day. Before the dinner, the officers gave him another surprise by presenting to his mother, through him, a life size bust portrait of himself, done in oils on canvass. This portrait was accompanied by a scroll which read as follows:

**TO MOTHER OF HARRY HAGEN:** We, the officers of Lathers Local Union 73, of St. Louis, Missouri, in appreciation of the sincere efforts in our behalf of our leader, Harry, herewith present to his Mother this token of our esteem and gratitude. Signed: Harry Baldwin, President; George Stroup, Vice President; H. L. Beermann, Secretary; A. H. Eichelberger, Treasurer; Jack Ahearn, Recording Secretary; Homer York, George Shafer, Don Saville, of the Executive Board; Tim Callahan, Delegate to Building Trades Council; Ray McDonald, Board of Arbitration; Harry Miller, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The portrait was made from a recent photograph of Brother Hagen. His surprise was complete. He was escorted to the hotel under the impression he was going to attend a conference with the management in regard to air conditioning installation, as he had promoted a job of this type in the tap room of the hotel about six months ago, the air ducts being constructed in their entirety of metal lath and waterproof cement. He thought his would be a splendid way of starting out the New Year.

When he walked into the rooms where the officers had assembled, astonishment was written all over his face. He wanted to know if the management was throwing a party as a preliminary to the installation of the work and wanted to know how all the others knew about it, except the one who really should have full details beforehand. Of course everyone had a good laugh, even Hagen, although he didn't know what it was all about. After a few minutes of exchanging pleasantries, during which time he was kept guessing as to the purpose of the gathering, Brother Jack Ahearn, who had been selected as spokesman for the presentation, took the floor and with a voice filled with sincerity and emotion, addressed the gathering. In well chosen words he expressed the appreciation and gratitude of the officers and members of Local 73 for the efficient manner in which Brother Hagen for the past twelve years had conducted the affairs of the local. He reviewed briefly the conditions existing in the local and in the industry before Brother Hagen took office and the local's gradual ascendancy and recognition in trade union circles through the ensuing years, until today it is recognized as one of the most militant and progressive locals in St. Louis.

He outlined many other matters of paramount in-



terest to the members of Local 73 and the part played by Brother Hagen in all its activities and at the conclusion of his remarks, presented the portrait and scroll to him. The assembled officers sensed that they had touched the tenderest spot in Business Agent Hagen's make-up and their reaction and response was immediate and sympathetic. It was one of those moments hard to explain, when men are drawn closer together through mutual respect and understanding.

Brother Hagen acknowledged the gift in behalf of his Mother and thanked the officers for it. He stated that no gift he had ever received had pleased him more than this token of the officers, presented through him to his Mother.

Other officers then addressed the gathering, elaborating on Brother Ahearn's remarks and all pledged their full support to Brother Hagen in the future. Never has a business agent had a more loyal and devoted set of officers and members than has had Business Agent Hagen. He has their united support one hundred per cent, because they know he has devoted the best years of his life to their cause. He has carried on through good times and bad and when there was no money in the treasury to pay him, he not only carried on, but helped the more unfortunate member to carry on, not only with their union, but with their activities.

After the meeting, the delegation retired to an adjoining room, where refreshments were served, toasts made, and the New Year spirit quickly revived. A banquet table was set with choicest foods, fit for a king, and a splendid repast and wonderful time was had by all.

**A**T what time of day was Adam created? A little before Eve.

How long did Cain hate his brother? As long as he was Abel (able.)

When did Moses sleep five in a bed? When he slept with his fore-fathers.

Who was the strongest man spoken of in the Bible? Jonah, because the whale couldn't keep him down.

What grows smaller when you add to it and larger when you add nothing? A hole in your stocking.

Why is the letter "B" like fire? Because it makes oil—boil.

Why is a coal stove like an artist? Because it is no good unless it draws.

What is the difference between a farmer and a seamstress? One gathers what he sows and the other sews what she gathers.

What falls but never gets hurt? Snow.

What are the many wrinkles in a merchant's forehead? Trade marks.

Why should a man named Benjamin marry a girl named Annie? Because he would then be Bennefited and she Anne-mated.

Who was the first woman spoken of in the Bible? Genesis (Jennie's sis).

Who was the fastest runner in the world? Adam, because he was first in the race.

Why did the garden fence? Because it saw the window box.

What letter of the alphabet is necessary to a shoemaker? The last.

What is that which never uses its teeth for eating purposes? A comb.

When is an old, decayed tooth like an important personage? When it is crowned.

Why is a situation of great trust like a back tooth? Because it is hard to fill.

Why did the match box? Because it saw the wire fence.

What flower suggests traveling a great distance? Car-nation.

If a two-wheeler wagon is a bi-cycle and a three-wheeled wagon a tricycle, what would you call a five-wheeled one? A V-hicle, of course.

What robe is that which you cannot weave, you cannot buy, no one can sell, needs no washing, and lasts forever? Robe of Righteousness.

What is always behind time? The back of the clock.

What is the difference between perseverance and obstinacy? One is a strong will and the other a strong won't.

**I**T was back in 1870, when the Canadian government came into possession of the unexplored lands of the great Northwest, that some means of protecting the pioneering settlers from warring Indian attacks had to be devised. The formation of the North West Mounted Police three years later at Stone Fort, just south of Lake Winnipeg, was the solution. At the end of a year's intensive training 300 members of the Police cleaned up 2,000 miles of unknown territory, says a bulletin of the National Geographic Society. Treaties were made with the Indians, horse stealers and murderers given a taste of justice, and Ft. Whoop-Up, hangout of whisky traders was raided. Before the "Mounties" could make the return march Winter caught them and they set up a permanent camp at Macleod in Alberta. Another fort which they established, Calgary, has grown to be one of the most important towns in western Canada. With the work of the force rapidly increasing a central station was a necessity, thus Regina, which is now the capital of Saskatchewan, was founded.

The Klondike Gold Rush of '98 gave the force quite a few busy moments. Dawson and Skagway were roaring towns of saloons, dance halls, gambling houses. Skagway was chiefly known for Soapy Smith and his gang who robbed incoming tenderfeet and outgoing gold-laden prospectors. A Youkon post was established and order came to these wide open towns.

In recognition of its service in the Boer War in 1904 the force was "knighted," becoming the Royal North West Mounted Police. Later in 1920, its name was again changed to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, when the duties of the force were extended to include all of the Dominion. Now they patrol Canada's last great frontier, the chain of islands stretching from Greenland to Alaska. One of the posts in this region—on Bache Peninsula—is within 11 degrees of the north pole.

Members of the force must be prepared to perform any duty demanded of them by the government whether it be running down a gang of dope smugglers, or standing guard at the Canadian Legation in Washington. In a winter patrol made in 1929 an inspector, a constable, an Eskimo, and two dog teams covered 1,700 miles in 81 days, and this was in arctic territory over glaciers and across miles of rough sea ice. The inspector described the journey in a matter-of-fact way as if it were just an ordinary part of the year's routine. There is one rule inflexibly obeyed by every Mountie, and that is: Shoot only as a last resort. That is the real secret of the success of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

### DON'T BE A SLACKER

What hurts your organization hurts you. For this reason you are deeply concerned in all things that affect your organization one way or the other.

Did it ever occur to you that there is nothing which injures the organization so much as the failure of members to attend the meetings?

Stop and consider what it means if you are one of those members who never attend the meeting.

Suppose all other members did what you are doing, what then? It would mean that nobody would be at the meetings and before many moons passed there would be no organization.

The reason that no organization exists at all is due almost wholly to those who attend the meetings.

If you are not attending, you are doing that which would kill your organization if all other members followed your example.

The more members who stay away, the harder it makes it for the few who do attend. They have to bear the brunt of the struggle. No matter how hard they try, they are weakened by your absence, just as an army would be weakened if most of the soldiers in the ranks went into hiding on the days when there were battles to fight.

You want results from the organization, don't you?

Then, by the eternal laws that underlie all human progress, you must help get those results.—Garment Worker.

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### NOW WE HAVE A NEW INDUSTRY

New York has just dug up the latest and in some respects the queerest business "racket." Investigators have discovered that the "ash can hat industry" has reached immense proportions.

Scavengers retrieve women's hats from ash cans and garbage cans and sell them to renovators for from 1 to 3 cents each. After they have been cleaned and reblocked they are put on sale as new hats, and at prices which make it difficult, if not impossible, for genuine hat makers to compete.

When arraigned in court, charged with having failed to properly label their ash can hats, the offending manufacturers were confronted with witnesses who testified that in New York City alone "1,200 dozen ash can hats were being sold daily to purchasers as new," and that throughout the nation this strange industry netted profits running into millions every year.

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### THE CONVERSION OF THE MAN

The New York Times put the following paragraph at the head of its article on industry and the New Deal:

"The National Association of Manufacturers meet-

ing here dropped its fight on the administration and agreed to cooperate to end unemployment throughout the nation."

Labor and the Administration should trust the protestations of the NAM just about the time that they give full confidence to a copperhead snake.

The NAM has been bitterly anti-union all its life. It supported the robber schedules of the Smoot-Hawley tariff. It fought against every effort to get Federal relief for the unemployed. It fights every proposal to increase wages. Its members, with no rebuke from their organization, staged and carried out the peculiarly lousy "pay roll swindle" in the last days of the campaign to scare workers into voting against the Administration. Now, utterly beaten and discredited, it "drops its fight."

When the devil was sick, the devil a saint would be,  
When the devil got well, the devil of a saint was he.

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### IS IT REALLY WORTH WHILE?

Does it sometimes seem to you that the human race is a bunch of mutts who are not worth saving?

Well, that is a nearsighted view of things. You do not feel that way except when you are disgusted with somebody's littleness. Not unless you are a pessimist by nature.

The difference between a pessimist and an optimist is a difference of length and breadth of view.

A pessimist is a microscope. An optimist is a telescope.

A pessimist can only see the little things that are near by.

An optimist can see the great things that are far off.

It is a matter of relative vision.

Pessimism is a matter of relative vision.

Pessimism is natural to a person who confines himself to looking at what now is. He sees that many men are selfish, ignorant, narrow-minded, prejudiced, intolerant, anti-social, and immoral. And he straightway leaps to the conclusion that the human race is a fizzle, and that it is not worth while to try to help it upward.

This is the result of microscopic vision.

Optimism is equally natural to a person who looks at the distant future—and past—as well as the present. He sees that men have come a long way upward in the past, and that this almost proves that they are to make a vast upward climb in the future; and he finds it very much worth while to work and to sacrifice in order to help them upward.

All truly great men have been optimists.

Pessimism is a blight. It is suicidal. It destroys hope. Nothing worthy can be accomplished without hope.



## ALL CUBAN LABOR CARD - INDEXED BY GOVERNMENT AND TREATED AS IF MEMBERS OF CRIMINAL CLASS

Information received at Miami, Fla., indicates that the present Cuban government is keeping a record of workers in the island as complete and detailed as the police of Paris keep known criminals. The head of any establishment employing workers must report to the military authorities of Cuba:

Names, personal and family, of all employees;

Nationality of all employees.

Names and nationality of employee's parents;

Age, whether married or single, race, job, personal address;

All data known about the previous life of every employee;

Detailed notes on every employee believed to be a "disturber."

If possible, pictures of all employees, especially those of "disturbers."

If the employee has any special profession or craft, that must be stated. And the calls for this information are not couched as requests. They are commands. "You must send," etc.

This demand for information about his working force has been sent to every employer in Cuba. It is doubtful if even the Hitler regime in Germany is combing out and card-indexing its subjects more carefully; though the Cuban cards omit the detailed description of teeth and fingerprints required in many sections of Germany. The probable reason is that no one in the service of the present Cuban government knows enough about these things to use them.

In a word, the whole working population of Cuba is treated as a criminal class. The man known to be hostile to the government is imprisoned or murdered. The man about whom any doubt exists is "fired."

In some cases, men who have worked at the same place for 10 to 20 years, and carefully abstained from any part in politics, have been summarily dismissed and ordered to clear out of the only neighborhood which they know. This is a part of the general campaign of terrorism.

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### IT APPEARS SIMPLE

Recently some New York employers who had a working agreement with their employes were brought into court on a suit filed by another employer, who had no working agreement with the union, that the agreement violated the anti-monopoly law. In a recent decision the New York Supreme Court decided that the anti-mopoly law was not violated and such a contractual relationship valid.

In other words the court ruled that agreements be-

tween such groups were immune from attack. It was pointed out that the anti-monopoly law was amended in 1933 to exempt bona fide labor unions. The case cited involved the furriers' union.

Union busters never let an opportunity go by to take a poke at trade unions. Just how a wage and working agreement between a trade union and employers could be regarded as a violation of the "anti-monopoly law" is not easily understood, in view of the fact that thousands of similar agreements are in effect over the country. Sometimes court judges have a bilious attack or stay up too late and their physical indisposition is reflected in their court decisions. In the case noted, however, the judge seemed to be clear headed and took no advantage of technicalities.

All of which goes to show that you're not out of the woods until you get to the prairie. The decision in the case mentioned is simple and in keeping with the times, although, apparently, there was a legal technicality hiding around the corner. The court refused to see it. And labor won.

---

### NIBBLES OF SCIENCE

Rubber roadways are promised by latex, the milk of the rubber tree, according to a narrative of scientific and technical developments in the United States and Europe made public by the American Chemical Society.

"A paving of rubber which could be applied in the same manner as is asphalt would appear to be a very interesting type," it was said. "Such pavings are being investigated in America, and have been tried on an experimental scale in Singapore. Somewhat similar to the use of latex in paving is its suggested use in compositions for covering athletic grounds and for filling expansion joints."

Latex, it was declared, may revolutionize the rubber industry. "The opportunity for revolutionizing a major industry does not often occur," says the narrative. "Given the proper economic conditions, it is not outside the realm of possibility that the direct use of latex could accomplish such a revolution in the rubber industry.

A curiosity even to scientists a decade ago, latex is invading the newer industries, and is influencing medicine and the arts. Its uses are extending to music, radio, photography, motion pictures, aviation, and automobiles, and fresh fields are continually being opened up.

Latex, it was reported, is contributing to music in the form of rubber-impregnated wood for violin manufacture, and to medicine as an anatomical injection fluid. It is being used as a raw material for the manufacture of radium applicators.

# The LATHER

VOL. XXXVII JANUARY, 1937 No. 5

Official Publication and devoted to the interests of  
The Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union.



## SUBSCRIPTION

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The Lather earnestly solicits correspondence, but disclaims responsibility for opinions or views expressed under its heading.

All articles for the correspondence columns of The Lather must be signed by the writers of same to insure publication, but publication of signature will be withheld on request.

Matter for publication must be in not later than the 25th in order to appear in the following month's issue.

More than twenty years ago a battered and destitute old man, one of the solitaries who are always drifting in the backwater of big cities, was found dead in a downtown lodging house. He was the man who wrote the song, "Silver Threads Among the Gold," which two or three generations have sung without knowing it carried a meaning too tender and deep for words.

Not long ago the widow of this forgotten genius, to whom the song had been the great tribute of her youth, died, after many years of poverty and unhappiness. She, too, was found alone in a desolate room. She hadn't seen her husband for ten years before he died. On a copy of "Silver Threads," which the police found in the author's hands, was scribbled a line: "It's hard to grow old alone." Doubtless it was hard. And wherever the tired wanderer went he may have heard someone singing:

"But, my darling you will be—  
Always young and fair to me."

## TEN TIMELY SAFETY TIPS FOR MOTORISTS

Ten timely antiaccident suggestions are contained in a bulletin issued by the National Safety Council, New York State, with the following:

Look out for children. You can never tell what they'll do, and you're always in wrong if you hit one.

Don't pass a standing trolley car. Some day the jury may call it man-slaughter.

Don't speed around corners for it's a straight route to the hospital.

Drive on the right side of the road; it's the only safe side.

The fact that you had the right of way won't bring anybody back to life—least of all yourself. Use discretion.

Do not stop without giving warning. The other fellow is no mind reader.

Do not park or pass on curve or hill. There's plenty of straight road.

Slow down when approaching a crossing; it is nearly as dangerous as a railroad crossing.

Be courteous to other drivers and traffic officers. Courtesy prevents accidents.

The United States Purchased Florida and Texas from Spain for five million dollars.

Foreign Nations attempted to set up their authority in the New World. President Monroe sent a message to congress which stated that the United States would consider any attempt on the part of any foreign Nation to extend their government to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety and that we would view such actions as an unfriendly act toward the United States. This is the famous "Monroe Doctrine."

Election returns showed that Samuel J. Tilden, the Democratic candidate, received a majority of popular votes. The electoral vote was disputed. Both parties claimed Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana. An electoral commission was appointed to settle the question. This commission consisted of five Senators, five Congressmen, and five Judges of the Supreme Court. The fact that eight of them were Republicans and seven were Democrats, may or may not have had something to do with the fact that a Republican was declared elected.

## STANDARD TRUST BANK PAYS ANOTHER DIVIDEND

We are pleased to inform our members that on December 20th the Standard Trust Bank, in which most of the L. I. U. treasury was deposited, paid dividend No. 3 to its depositors. To date the total dividends paid amount to 22½% of our account in this bank.

## WHAT FASCISM MEANS TO SPANISH WORKERS

Families of thousands of Spanish trade unionists have bitter reason to know what Fascism means to the workers.

A statement issued by the Governing Body of the Madrid College of Lawyers reveals the appalling measures taken by Gen. Franco and his following of Moors and mercenaries to wipe out every trace of an organized working class.

In districts occupied by the rebels all workers carrying a trade union card have been shot out of hand. Bodies have been left in the streets with trade union cards tied to legs or arms.

At Badajoz 2,000 workers were herded into the bull ring, where machine guns were turned on to them till the bull ring was piled with bullet ridden corpses.

At Seville 9,000 workers and peasants were shot in cold blood.

At El Carpio 200 men were forced to dig a huge pit, and were then shot down. The Fascist leader who ordered this brutal massacre gave to the families of the murdered men two hours to pay the last respects to the dead. When the bereaved women and children had gathered round the death pit the Fascists opened fire on them.

These frightful massacres have been committed by men acting under leaders hailed in some quarters as "Crusaders!"

---

## THE LAUGH CURE

Laughter induces a mental exhilaration.

The habit of frequent and hearty laughter will not only save you many a doctor's bill but will also save you years of your life.

There is good philosophy as well as good health in the maxim, "Laugh and grow fat."

Laughter is a foe to pain and disease, and a cure for the "blues," melancholy and worry.

Laughter is contagious. Be cheerful, and you make everybody around you happy, harmonious and healthful.

Use laughter as a table sauce; it sets the organs to dancing, and thus stimulates the digestive processes.

Laughter keeps the heart and face young and enhances physical beauty.

It sends the blood bounding through the body, increases respiration, and gives warmth and glow to the whole system.

It expands the chest and forces the poisoned air from the lung cells.

Perfect health, which may be destroyed by a piece of bad news, by grief or anxiety, is often restored by a good hearty laugh.

A jolly physician is often better than all his pills.

## GIVING THE OLD MAN A LIFT

Jeremiah Donovan was a hard working man and for many years he was employed as a stoker at the gas house receiving thirty dollars per week, he raised a family of four sons, he educated them, fed them, clothed them, expecting when they grew to manhood they would aid him in contributing to the support of the family, they were soon out of school and they all had jobs but none of them cared to contribute a dollar toward the support of the family and it was a difficult matter for the father and mother to keep them out of debt as they spent every dollar they earned.

It seems good things do not last forever, the old worn out father was taken suddenly ill and died. The undertaker considered it the proper thing to select the four sons as pall bearers for their father.

As the boys were carrying the body down the wooden steps of their home to the hearse, old Tom Foley, an old friend of the family, came along and turning to a neighbor, he said, "That's the fust toime I iver saw the Donovan boys give their old man a lift."

---

## THE HAND IS QUICKER THAN THE EYE

Some thirty years ago there were two great magicians appearing before the public. Hermann the Great and Keller. Although rivals they were great friends. They were sitting together at Brighton Beach one day when an admirer of Hermann's came up and started to tell him how good he was.

"You know," he said, "that I am something of an amateur sleight of hand expert myself. I am sure that no one but yourself could have deceived me with that card trick you did last night."

"Oh," said Herman modestly, "that was a very simple trick. Any one could do it. I venture to say this gentleman sitting right here could deceive you with it.

"I'll bet a hundred dollars he could not," said the amateur and Hermann took the bet.

A deck of cards was brought and Keller performed the trick with ease and grace.

"I guess you don't know my friend, Mr. Keller," said Hermann as he pocketed the hundred.

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## WHAT NEXT?

A new device enables a storekeeper to keep his windows dimly lighted until a prospect appears, when the windows become flooded instantly with light showing up the goods to advantage. The device consists of coils, condensers, and relays which create an ellipsoid magnetic field strong enough to pass through non-magnetic plate glass and brick. The body capacity of the "window shopper" walking into the field actuates the illuminating mechanism.

Local Union 72 offered the following resolutions to be published in our official journal and, as bouquets do not often come our way, we feel justified in publishing these:

"Our brother, Editor Terry Ford, who edits our monthly magazine, deserves much esteem and warm consideration for making our magazine one of the first of all labor journals, the first in profound wisdom and judgment. Accept my most sincere appreciation for his spirit in upholding the torch of united labor.

"Be it also known that the good work of our other brother, John J. Buckley, 'poet laureate' of our International Union and of Local Union 72, deserves like esteem and consideration. I hope that his remarkable work will be noticed and remembered by all members. Let us hope he will continue to do his fine, masterly poems as he has for the past five years.

"Hoping that these two outstanding figures will not be forgotten, I am

"Fraternally yours,

Signed:

"Thomas F. Keogh,

Jas. M. Carey,

John P. Cook."

—for Local Union 72.

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### SCHOOLHOUSE OF GLASS

As different from the little red schoolhouse as the 1936 automobile from the original horseless carriage is the one-story, L-shaped structure which represents the newest Los Angeles experiment in school buildings.

Made of fabricated glass and steel units, classrooms are oriented east-west and are all in line, receiving light from each side. Doors of glass and tubular steel slide back at a finger's touch and the outdoors may be brought into the classroom, or class tables and chairs taken outside. The building has no inside corridors, no hallways, no stairways, no screwed-down desks.

This new experimental school, upon which others will be modeled, if it proves successful from an educational and physical standpoint, cost about \$38,000. Designed by Richard J. Ventre, it is built to be earthquake-resistant, and has a structural timber chassis with steel bracing which serves as a skeleton and has a flexible joint to intercept lateral stresses.

---

### IF FIRE STRIKES

When fire strikes, be calm, if you value your life! That sage advice is given by "Safeguarding America Against Fire." Should your clothing become ignited, drop to the floor and roll into a rug or blanket. That will cut off the supply of oxygen and smother the

flames. Thousands of people, insane with panic, have run, thus fanning the blaze—at the cost of their lives.

If you are in a public building when the fire alarm sounds, remember the old adage: "Walk, don't run, to the nearest exit." A legion of lives have been unnecessarily sacrificed to panic-stricken mobs in theaters, hotels and similar buildings.

If you awaken at night and smell smoke, DON'T OPEN THE DOOR! That is vital—to open the door may permit super-heated air and fumes to enter and smother you. First place your hand on the door to see if it feels hot. If it is cool, open it very slightly, with your face averted. If you feel "fire-pressure" against it, close it at once and seek another means of exit.

Fire may break out in your home, your place of business, in a building or theater you are in, at any time. When it does, keep calm, think and then act!—El Paso Labor Advocate.

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### A BROTHER OF MAN

Did you give him a lift? He's a brother of man  
And bearing about all the burden he can.

Did you give him a smile? He was downcast and blue,  
And the smile would have helped him to battle it through.

Did you give him your hand? He was slipping downhill,

And the world, so he fancied, was using him ill.

Did you give him a word? Did you show him the road?

Or did you just let him go on with his load?

Did you help him along? He is human like you

But the grasp of your hand may have carried him through.

Did you bid him good cheer? Just a word and a smile

Were what he most needed that last weary mile.

Did you know what he bore in that burden of cares

That is every man's load, and that sympathy cheers?

Did you try to find out what he needed from you

Or did you just leave him to battle it through?

Do you know what it means to be losing the fight

When a lift just in time might set everything right?

Do you know what it means—just the clasp of a hand

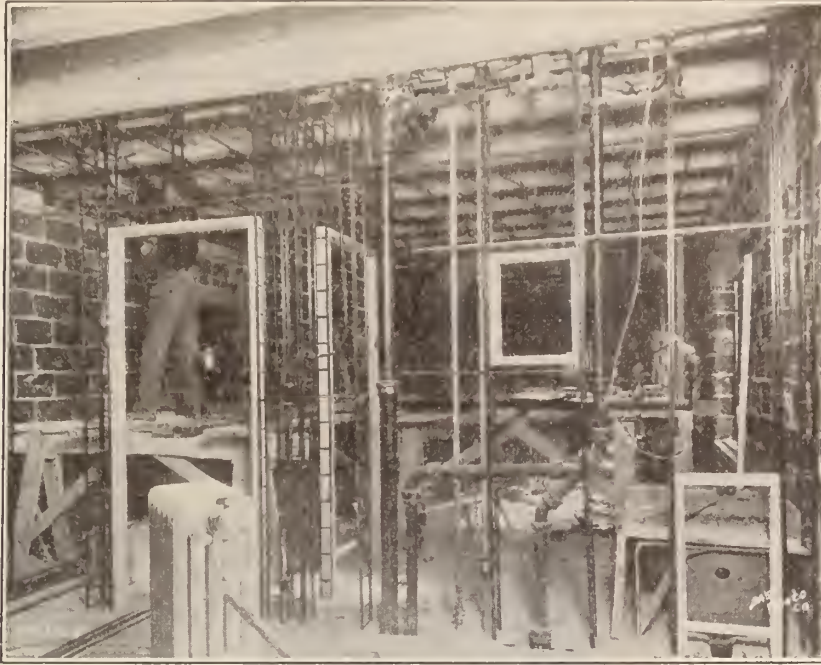
When a man has borne all that a man ought to stand?

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### REMINDER

This is to remind the secretaries that per capita tax effective with December, 1936 reports is \$1.00 per month and effective with the January, 1937, reports, they are to submit along with the \$1.00 per capita tax, the 25c special assessment.

## How the BOSTWICK STEEL STUD is Creating More Work for Lathers



ABOVE is shown part of a job in Indianapolis . . . an apartment at 3720 North Meridian St., built and owned by E. G. Bauer and Son. Originally only 800 yards of metal lath were specified. But when the owners saw the new Bostwick Steel Stud and realized the advantage of Bostwick partitions over the type they had intended to use, the yardage of lath was increased to 7,000. More work for lathers because Bostwick was on the job!

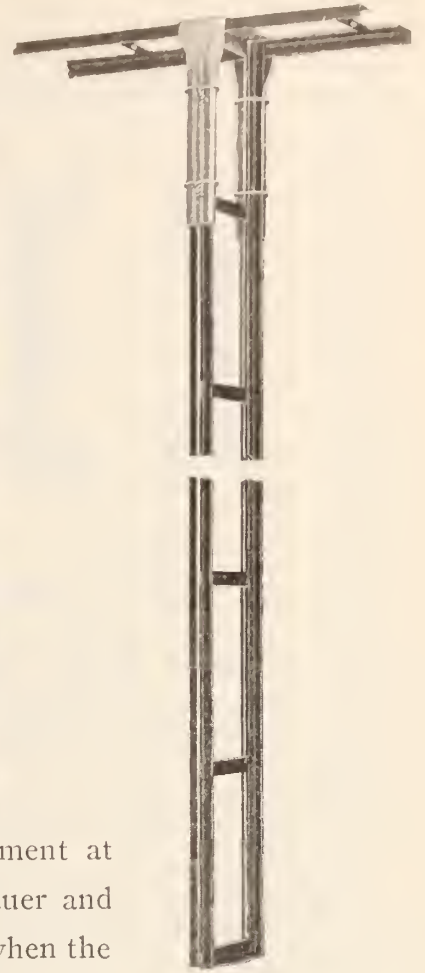
The new Bostwick Stud is used in connection with Super-Bostwick Truss-Loop Lath, the whole idea being to put a real fight for metal lath partition work, against tile and other types of partition.

So far it has been a winning fight. Super-Bostwick Lath, over this stud, gives the lowest finished cost of any metal lath and plaster job . . . with a quality of which any craftsman may be proud.

The new Bostwick Stud,

weighing not less than 900 lbs. per thousand lineal feet, is made of four angles, welded to flat cross braces. The crevice between angles holds a nail firmly, so that lath may be either tied or nailed. The fact that grounds may be nailed snugly to the stud is a big advantage.

In this Indianapolis apartment job, the ceilings of Super-Bostwick "Truss-Loop" are tied to Channel Iron. On most of the partitions, the lath is nailed to the studs.



We promise our best efforts to produce two yards of lathing work where there was one before. The real fight is not between different kinds of lath, but against substitutes. Meantime, we ask the good will and cooperation of every lather erecting the Bostwick Steel Stud and . . .

**SUPER** *Bostwick*  
TRUSS LOOP LATH

THE BOSTWICK STEEL LATH COMPANY . . . NILES, OHIO

## GERMAN PEOPLE TIGHTEN THEIR BELTS

Berlin. — Food prices in Germany have rapidly gone up within the last few months according to a survey made in this capital. The following list gives an idea of the prevailing high price level in Germany and offers a striking example of the wide discrepancy between the price paid for the same food stuff in Germany and abroad.

Veal—per pound	3 marks (\$1.20)
Mutton—per pound	2 marks (\$ .80)
Pork—per pound	1.80 mark (\$ .70)
Beef—per pound	1.20 mark (\$ .45)
Liverwurst—per pound	2 mark (\$ .80)
Butter—per pound	1.60 mark ( .65)
Sugar—per pound	40 pfennig ( .16)
Coffee—per pound	2.50 mark (\$1.00)
Tea—per pound	3 mark (\$1.20)
Milk—per litre	24 pfennig (\$ .10)
Eggs—per piece	13 pfennig (\$ .03)

Scarcity in the most important food stuffs has also become so evident that the authorities are seriously considering the introduction of food rationing cards for certain products such as meat and fats. A similar attempt was made last year, but due to the resistance of the population which vividly remembers its experiences during the World War, nothing came of it.

Germany's gigantic military machinery, in the opinion of well informed sources, needs more than one-third of all food stuffs and vital products grown in Germany. The remainder of two-thirds of Germany's agricultural resources is entirely insufficient for a civilian population of more than 60 million people with the result that additional imports from abroad are absolutely necessary and the steady upward movement of prices is greatly accelerated.

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## HARD TO SWALLOW

There is a watchman for the Central Railroad at a New Jersey crossing who has acquired the reputation of a Baron Munchausen among his friends, despite his tearful pleas that he is telling the truth.

One day, he said, several ears of corn fell from a passing freight car and were immediately attacked by a flock of sparrows. For a time the birds were baffled; they couldn't appease their appetites because the kernels were too large to swallow.

So, swears the railroader, each of the sparrows placed a kernel on the track and waited patiently for the next train, which pulverized the grain to their liking.

But none will believe him, and some day he's going to get some corn and try to get the sparrows to put on their act for him.

## CAN'T BE DONE

The other day two New York men were about to be tried for selling tickets for the Irish sweepstakes. Prospective jurors were asked if any of them had ever bought a lottery ticket.

Six raised their hands and were excused. So they started filling the jury box again.

When court adjourned for the day they were still trying to find twelve jurymen who had never bought tickets.

Something that nearly everybody does can't remain a crime no matter how many laws there are against it.

---

When we separate the word Business into its component letters—B-u-s-i-n-e-s—we find that "U" and "I" are in it. In fact, if "U" and "I" were not in Business it would not be Business. Therefore, if Business is to remain Business, "U" and "I" must keep in it. Further, we discover that "U" comes before "I" in Business, and that "I" is silent—it is to be seen, not heard. Also, the "U" has the sound of "I", which indicates that it is an amalgamation of the interests of "U" and "I", and, when they are properly amalgamated, Business becomes harmonious and altogether profitable.—Schenectady Works News.

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It was only 76 years ago folks called Captain Eads "crazy" when he proposed building a steel arch bridge across the Mississippi River at St. Louis.

It was only 64 years ago, when the Brooklyn Bridge was started, that people said, "Men cannot work like spiders, spinning cables in the air."

But those bridges are still standing, and in daily use.

So when the enterprising citizens of the West Coast proposed to span San Francisco Bay with an 8¼-mile bridge joining San Francisco and Oakland, people didn't say, "It can't be done."

There were great difficulties, it is true—the distance, deep water, quicksands, tides. But once again engineering skill, plus improved steel, made possible what once was impossible. And so the world's largest bridge opens to traffic.

Experts say no bigger bridge will be built for the next thousand years. There are no large navigable bodies of water where the traffic is likely to be dense enough to justify a bridge. But if bigger bridges should be needed, steel and engineering skill will be ready.

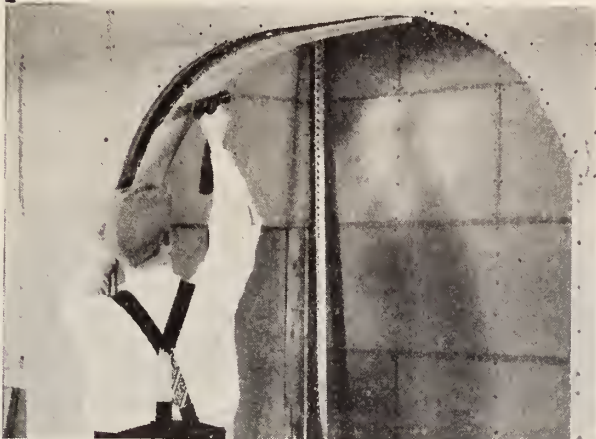
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Labor stands in a new and potentially more influential position today than at any other time in our history, with the mandate registered by the citizens of the United States on November 3 in such overwhelming numbers as to be decisive.

THOUSANDS OF LATHERS AND PLASTERERS KNOW...

# CELOTEX

***Insures Easier, Faster, Better Work  
—Helps You Get  
More Contracts***



**LATHERS** prefer it! Celotex Insulating Lath is light, tough, rigid—yet flexible enough to bend around corners. It cuts easily with a lather's hatchet. It provides an unbroken surface, securely locked by beveled and shiplapped joints—(patented).



**PLASTERERS** prefer it! Plaster spreads easily, smoothly, and bonds securely on Celotex. There are no projections to interfere with a sweep of the darby. And the strong, unbroken Celotex foundation guards against cracks and prevents ugly lath marks.

**Y**OU please everyone when you recommend Celotex Insulating Lath. Lathers like the way it goes up—quick, tight, permanent. Plasterers like the strong, smooth foundation it gives—and the way it saves their arms. And home owners like the results it gives.

Celotex provides a plaster foundation and insulation both, at one cost. It guards walls against lath marks and cracks. It is protected against Termites and Dry Rot by the patented Ferox Process—and covered by the Celotex Written Life-of-Building Guarantee.\*

Every job you do with Celotex has the extra quality that helps you get more contracts. Try Celotex yourself, and prove it.

THE CELOTEX CORPORATION, 919 N. MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO

# CELOTEX

BRAND — INSULATING CANE BOARD  
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

World's Largest Manufacturer of Structural Insulation

\*The Celotex Written Life-of-Building Guarantee, when issued, applies only within the boundaries of Continental United States

# PROJECTS OF \$50,000 OR MORE IN CITIES WHERE WE HAVE NO LOCALS

## ALABAMA

- SULPHUR SPRINGS, ALA.—Post office: \$50,000. Langlois Constr. Co., 6804 West 32d St., Berwyn, Ill., contr.
- WETUMPKA, ALA.—Post office: \$55,286. Upchurch Constr. Co., 112 North McDonough St., Montgomery, contr.

## CALIFORNIA

- CAMARILLO, CALIF.—Ward building, units 8, 9 and 14, garage building and cold storage plant at Camarillo State Hospital: \$585,304. R. E. Campbell, 711 Central Bldg., Los Angeles, contr.
- EAGLE ROCK, CALIF.—Occidental College, auditorium: \$150,000. Hunt & Chambers, 1216 Continental Bldg., Los Angeles, archt.

## FLORIDA

- BAY PINES, FLA.—Improvements and extensions to Veterans' Hospital: \$236,005. Brice Building Co., 215 South 18th St., Birmingham, Ala., contr.

## IDAHO

- PAYETTE, IDAHO—Post office: \$53,453. F. R. Comb Co., 2113 Chicago Ave., Minneapolis, Minn., contr.

## ILLINOIS

- BLUE ISLAND, ILL.—High school addition: \$164,984. Patrick Warren Constr. Co., 228 North LaSalle St., Chicago, contr.
- DES PLAINES, ILL.—Municipal building: \$175,000. C. B. Johnson & Sons, Inc., 6 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, contr.
- DIXON, ILL.—Administration building and detention building: \$187,077. PWA. John Jinnare, Inc., 2816 West Monroe St., Chicago, contr.
- School building: \$325,000. T. S. Willis, 326 Hayes Bldg., Janesville, contr.
- KEWANEE, ILL.—School: \$300,000. T. S. Willis, Janesville, Wis., contr.
- OREGON, ILL.—High School: \$159,182. Holm-Page Co., 2117 Kiswaukee St., Rockford, contr.

## INDIANA

- LEBANON, IND.—Hospital addition: \$131,754. PWA. W. A. Gutzwiller Co., 1st Natl. Bank Bldg., Batesville, contr.

## KANSAS

- ATCHISON, KAN.—Chapel and novitiate building, Mt. St. Scholastica Academy: \$400,000. J. E. Dunn Constr. Co., Reliance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., contr.
- CHANUTE, KAN.—Junior College building: \$185,866. Universal Constr. Co., Coffeyville, contr. PWA.
- OTTAWA, KAN.—Grade school: \$163,000. Busboom & Stookey, Watson Theatre Bldg., Salina, contr.

## LOUISIANA

- ALEXANDRIA, LA.—Infirmary addition, U. S. Veterans' Hospital: \$81,770. Farnell Blair, Lake Charles, contr.
- ARABI, LA.—Post office: \$52,139. R. P. Farnsworth & Co., New Orleans, contr.
- BATON ROUGE, LA.—Louisiana State University, physics and mathematics building, WPA: \$240,000. Weiss, Drefous & Seiferth, Maison Blanche Bldg., New Orleans, archts.
- DONALDSONVILLE, LA.—Post office: \$54,454. Brockman & Walker, 204 Camp St., New Orleans, contr.

## MASSACHUSETTS

- MALDEN, MASS.—Theatre: \$140,000. T. W. Lamb, 701 7th Ave., New York City, archts.

## MICHIGAN

- BENTON HARBOR, MICH.—City hall: \$130,000. PWA. Pearson Constr. Co., contr.
- SAGINAW, MICH.—Elementary school: \$97,890. PWA. Spence Bros., contr.

## MISSOURI

- CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO.—School: \$117,850. E. A. Brunson Railway Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, contr. PWA.
- GIDEON, MO.—Junior and Senior High School: \$72,162. PWA. E. A. Brunson Constr. Co., Railway Exchange St., St. Louis, contr.
- NORMANDY, MO.—Schools: \$308,251. PWA. Pasadena Hills Building, Kellermann Contg. Co., 625 North Euclid Ave., St. Louis, contr. McKinley School and Garfield School, Kloster Co., 5215 South Grand Blvd., St. Louis, contr. Altering Bel-Nor, Harrison and Lincoln Schools and constructing Washington School addition, Robert Paulus Constr. Co., 2205 Ann Ave., St. Louis, contr.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

- HANOVER, N. H.—Fraternity house: \$140,000. E. H. Hunter, Main St., contr.

## NEW JERSEY

- MOUNTAINSIDE, N. J.—Dwellings: To exceed \$150,000. J. A. Goodwin, Westfield, N. J.
- VINELAND, N. J.—Kimble Glass Co., general office: \$200,000. Frank J. Larkin Constr. Co., Architects Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa., contr.
- Theatre building and auto sales garage: \$150,000. W. Lee, Schaff Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa., archt.

## NEW YORK

- ANDES, N. Y.—School: \$142,500. PWA. Rathgeb-Walsh, Inc., Portchester, contr.
- FLUSHING, N. Y.—Post office: \$84,822. Lustig & Weil, Inc., New York City.
- GLENS FALLS, N. Y.—Montgomery Ward & Co.: \$140,000. Lang & Finn Co., Inc., 240 State St., Albany, contr.
- MEXICO, N. Y.—School: \$483,470. L. W. Charlebois, 1164 State St., Watertown, contr. PWA.
- ODESSA, N. Y.—School: \$256,693. J. Dall, 121 East Seneca St., Ithaca, contr. PWA.

## NORTH CAROLINA

- ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—Extending and remodeling post office and court house: \$95,600. W. C. Martens, Newport News, Va., contr.
- RALEIGH, N. C.—Raleigh Theatre: \$250,000. F. N. Thompson, 323 South Church St., Charlotte and Capital Club Bldg., Raleigh, contr.

## NORTH DAKOTA

- BISMARCK, N. D.—Testing laboratory building: \$53,800. J. W. Larson, Bismarck, contr.

## OHIO

- LEETONIA, O.—High school: \$140,188. F. Pesa & Sons Co., Youngstown, contr.
- SALINEVILLE, O.—School: \$146,669. Melbourne Bros. Const. Co., Canton, contr. PWA.

## OKLAHOMA

- ANADARKO, OKLA.—Riverside school: \$51,976. Harmon Constr. Co., 601 North Indiana Ave., Oklahoma City, contr.

(Continued on Next Page)



(Continued from Page 18)

**PENNSYLVANIA**

- AMBRIDGE, PA.—Junior High School: \$251,783. PWA. Cook Anderson Co., 5th and Insurance Sts., Beaver, contr.
- ERIE, PA.—Tuberculosis Hospital, power plant, x-ray rooms, etc.: \$104,100. PWA. Upton Lang Co., contr.
- FREELAND, PA.—Post office: \$54,396. Belgrade Constr. Co., 2138 South 73d St., Philadelphia, contr.
- VANDERGRIFT, PA.—Post office: \$55,190. Potters Lumber Co., 1000 Bway, East Liverpool, O., contr.
- YORK, PA.—Elm Terrace Apartments, Inc.: \$200,000. R. S. Noonan, Small Bldg., contr.

**SOUTH CAROLINA**

- COLUMBIA, S. C.—Alterations and additions for theatre: \$140,000. Mechanics Contg. Co., Carolina Bank Bldg., contr.

**SOUTH DAKOTA**

- ABERDEEN, S. D.—Post office and court house: \$374,188. Paul Steenberg Co., St. Paul, Minn., contr.

**VIRGINIA**

- ROSLYN, VA.—School: \$243,000. Calvin Owens, Bethesda, Md., contr.

**WEST VIRGINIA**

- BLUEFIELD, W. VA.—Department store: \$140,000. S. S. Kresge Co., 2727 Second St., Detroit, Mich.
- SPENCER, W. VA.—Post office: \$61,713. Structural Engr. Co., New York City, contr.

**WISCONSIN**

- MARINETTE, WIS.—Garfield School: \$105,180. PWA. A. H. Proksch, Iron River, Mich., contr.
- MARKESAN, WIS.—School addition: \$50,882. PWA. J. G. Jensen, Contr. Co., 3001 North 38th St., Milwaukee, contr.
- MENASHA, WIS.—High school: \$535,162. PWA. Maurice Schunacher, 1050 Baker St., Minneapolis, Minn., contr.

**DUES BOOKS LOST**

- 5—F. J. Pingston 8313.
- 12—J. D. Gladden 22011.
- 12—T. J. Matson 34173.
- 46—J. E. Williams 6027.
- 68—B. T. Gerton 36586.
- 74—C. E. Ostick 28458.
- 74—R. H. Parker 23211.
- 74—B. A. Parks 9684.
- 99—R. Morin 25548.
- 109—E. F. Sands 7312.
- 319—J. M. Searer 22166.

**CORRECTION**

Brother Jas. G. Lennon, published as enrolled with membership No. 36567 in the August '36 issue, was previously enrolled with membership No. 7507. He has been reinstated through Local 88 under his old membership number and his membership record under No. 36567 cancelled.

**CORRECTION**

Brother P. P. Nicholas, 8389, advised he did not lose his dues book, as published in the November issue.



Members of our International Union working on the Chalfonte Hotel, Atlantic City, New Jersey, thirty years ago. Standing, left to right: Wm. J. McSorley (our General President), Patrick Birney, Jas. Birney, Andy Wilkinson, George

Gordon and Billie King. Sitting, left to right: Whitie Morgan, Mike McBride, H. McManus, Felix McCabe (then delegate and 5th Vice President), Pat Rooney and Jas. Costello.



# WIT AND

"Tell me the story of the police raiding your fraternity."

"Oh, that's a closed chapter now."

"Of course," said Briggs, as he commenced to tackle the portion of chicken with his knife and fork, "I may be wrong, but it strikes me that this chicken—"

"Well," snapped the landlady, tersely, "and what's the matter with the chicken?"

Briggs shrugged his shoulders.

"Oh, nothing—nothing," he said, offhandedly. "I was going to say that it is quite evident that the bird was an offspring of a hard-boiled egg."

Noah was surprised to see three camels coming up the gangway.

"Hey!" he shouted, "one of you will have to stay ashore."

"Not me," said the first ship of the desert; "I am the camel so many people swallow while straining at a gnat."

"I," said the second, "am the camel whose back is broken by the last straw."

"And I," said the third and last, "am the camel which shall pass through the eye of a needle sooner than a rich man shall enter the Kingdom of Heaven."

Noah scratched his head in perplexity. Finally, deciding that posterity could ill spare any of these and would be lost for illustrations without them, he let them all come aboard.

The Salvation Army lass had approached a group of young sheiks standing on a corner, and one of them, as she held out her tambourine, took a nickel from his pocket and said, freshly:

"If I give you this nickel, will you say a prayer for me this evening when your pretty head touches the pillow?"

"I'll say it now," she replied, and as he dropped in his nickel she lifted her face and said:

"O Lord, make this young man's heart as soft as his head."

Jack and Jill went up the hill at 60 miles or better.

A cop unkind was right behind—  
They're seeking bail by letter.

Abe owned a well-known race horse, for which Ikey offered him \$10,000. Abe accepted the offer and a check, promising to deliver the horse the next day.

Overnight, however, the horse died. But Abe could not bear to lose his bargain, so he cashed the check and sent the horse on.

He heard nothing further and did his best to avoid Ikey. Unfortunately, the day came when they met face to face. Abe took the bull by the horns and asked Ikey what had become of the horse.

"Vell," said Ikey, "ven I found it vos dead, seeing everyone knew vot a wonderful horse it was, I ruffled it, and 25 people bought tickets at \$500 each."

"But," said Abe, "didn't any one grumble?"

"Only the man who won it," replied Ikey, "so I gave him his money back."

The little darkey boy picked his melon in the field while the morning dew was still upon it—at which time the heart of the melon is as cold as though it had been in a refrigerator for days—broke it open on a convenient rock, and then proceeded to gorge himself on the cold and luscious fruit.

It was a big melon, and he was a grand melon eater, but even his unusual capacity for one so small was inadequate for this job.

And finally when he had quit, bloated and almost groaning from the weight of tonnage he had swallowed, there was still about one-third of the big melon left uneaten.

The white man who had watched this valiant effort with much amusement said to the colored boy:

"What's the matter, Mose? Too much melon?"

"Nossuh! Nossuh!" replied Mose. "Dey couldn't be too much melon. Dey jes' ain't enuff niggah, das all."

Two barges on a canal were approaching each other. Although separated by a hundred yards, the respective owners recognized each other and began long-distance greetings.

The vessels passed and were almost out of hearing when one bargee suddenly roared, "How's that daughter o' yours, Bill?"

"Oh," replied Bill, in a bull-like voice, "she's gone and eloped, she 'as, but we're keeping it quiet."

# HUMOR



Farmer Bentover — "That drought cost us over 6,000 bushels of wheat."

Mrs. Bentover—"Yes, but there is nothing without some good. During that dry spell we could at least get some salt out of the shakers!"

The hymn after the third collect is, "Just as I am without one flea."

—Quincy Patriot-Ledger.

"Well, and how are you getting on with your courtship of the banker's daughter?" asked Jackson.

The young suitor beamed happily.

"Not so bad," he replied. "I'm getting some encouragement now."

"Really," put in his friend. "Is she beginning to smile sweetly on you, or something?"

"Not exactly," replied the young man, "but last night she told me she had said 'No!' for the last time."

The father was trying to find out how much his son was learning at school.

"I want to ask you a little scientific question," he said. "When the kettle boils, why does steam come out of the spout?"

"So that mother can open your letters before you get them," replied his son.

It's going to be a real battle of wits, I tell you," said the sophomore member of the debating team.

"How brave of you," said his roommate, "to go unarmed."

"Do you know Lincoln's Gettysburg address?"

"No; but in Washington it was the White House."

The teacher was trying to impress on the children how important had been the discovery of the law of gravitation.

"Sir Isaac Newton was sitting on the ground, looking at the tree. An apple fell on his head and from that he discovered gravitation. Just think, children," she added, "isn't that wonderful?"

The inevitable small boy replied: "Yes'm, an' if he had been settin' in school lookin' at his books he wouldn't never have discovered nothin'."

Policeman—Why didn't you stop when I yelled back there?

Driver (great presence of mind)—I thought you said, "Hello, Senator."

Policeman—Well, you see, Senator, I was going to warn you about going too fast in the next town.

Rag Merchant: "Any beer bottles, lady?"

Woman: "Do I look as if I drank beer?"

Rag Merchant: "Well, any vinegar bottles, lady?"  
—Selected.

The train suddenly came to a grinding stop, which made the passengers jump.

"What has happened, conductor?" cried a nervous old lady.

"Nothing much. We just ran over a cow."

"Why—was it on the track?"

"No," replied the disgusted official. "We chased it into a barn!"

Lady—"I'm afraid I'll have to return that parrot I bought here some time ago. He shocks all my friends by his dreadful language."

Dealer—"Ah, you've got to be careful 'ow you talk before 'im, lady. 'E's terrible quick to learn."

"Here lies the remains of a radio fan,

Now mourned by his many relations.

He went to powder mill, smoking his pipe,

And was picked up by twenty-one stations.

"The time-table says that this train will arrive at nine-ten and it's half an hour late now," complained the traveler at the small-town railroad station.

"Well, 'taint ten yet, is it?" the agent countered.

"Call that a Caruso record? The man is singing in German."

"Yes, sir. The record has been translated."

Large, lovely tapestry love seat; will sell or exchange for two occasional chairs.

—Portland Telegram.

## RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

WHEREAS, Providence has removed from our midst our beloved Brother Victor Nordstrom, No. 15787,

RESOLVED, That we, the members of Local Union No. 190 extend to his family and friends, in their hour of deep sorrow, our sincere and deepest sympathy, and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our International Union for publication in our official journal and that our local charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

Walter Frank, Financial Secretary, Local Union No. 190.

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**IN MEMORIAM**


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43—Warren Solon Stanton 13557

47—George Ludwig Nolte 6330

55—Victor Gotfred Nordstrom 15787

72—James A. Gallagher 714

74—William Carl Saar 17647

152—George Patrick Boyle 28823

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**GEORGE NOLTE, No. 6330, DIED DEC. 1, 1936**

One of Labor's finest gentlemen, George Nolte, eighty-seven years old, passed away on the first of December. He was a member of Lather's Local Union No. 47 ever since its inception and was secretary-treasurer for more than thirty years, and one of the most honest, faithful and conscientious servants who ever held office in a labor organization. He, like all men of his age, made many sacrifices and traveled a rough road to assist in building up better living conditions for those who toil for a living.

During his time in office, one of the former business agents of Local Union No. 47 defrauded seventy-five dollars of the local's money, which

Brother Nolte had paid to him, and, in order to keep up his good name, Brother Nolte insisted on paying the bill again. I do not believe he ever missed a meeting of Local Union No. 47 until he was too feeble to attend.

He never had a chance to enjoy some of the things the younger men of our trade enjoyed after the World War, for he was then too old to enjoy them, for he was on the Old Men's privilege list, and I am sure he, like all other good people, is enjoying his reward in heaven.

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L. E. Byam, No. 28982, passed away December 5, 1936, at the home of his mother, Mrs. S. E. Marks, in Chicago, Illinois.

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**OFFICERS ELECTED BY LOCAL UNIONS**

Section 111 of our International Constitution providesthat: "It shall be the duty of the corresponding secretary of each local to forward to the General Secretary-Treasurer, immediately after each election of officers, the names and addresses of the newly elected officers. The following local unions filed at headquarters the results of their last election:

Local	Name	President	Fin. Sec.	Rec. Sec.	Bus. Agt.
12	Duluth, Minn.	L. Hansen	J. D. Meldahl	J. D. Meldahl	
24	Toledo, Ohio	L. Hartsel	P. Royer	M. Hartsel	E. Vanderhoff
42	Los Angeles, Calif.	J. Raftery	R. A. Jones	W. McPherson	L. A. Mashburn
52	Utica, N. Y.	P. Thomann	F. Percaccianti		F. Percaccianti
57	Binghamton, N. Y.	H. C. Cilley	A. Miller	O. D. Jackson	
71	Akron, O.	C. E. Shreve	A. Nicholson	E. Houser	E. Wolf
72	Boston, Mass.	J. O'Brien	J. P. Cook	J. Twohig	H. Connors
75	Baltimore, Md.			A. Eccleston	
78	Hartford, Conn.	R. J. Talbot	A. E. Boudreau	A. LaFlamme	
82	So. Bend, Ind.	K. E. Mitchell	G. H. Heltzel	H. C. Bodge	
87	Reading, Pa.	H. E. Hoffman	H. D. Brubaker	H. D. Brubaker	H. D. Brubaker
120	Schenectady, N. Y.	F. Sprague	E. Hunt	J. Quanti	E. Hunt
185	Wichita, Kan.	O. H. Blase	H. R. Troy		H. R. Troy
197	Rock Island, Ill.	A. Bergendahl	J. L. Poston		C. Haggerty
230	Ft. Worth, Tex.	E. R. Jones	G. H. Roberts		C. Rader
246	Lowell, Mass.	A. B. Golden	C. L. Chase	M. J. Bergeron	A. J. Bergeron
299	Sheboygan, Wis.	C. Kerwin	H. E. Haack		E. Haack
371	Pocatello, Idaho	W. E. Newton	D. Moffitt		
469	Meridian, Miss.	O. Trotter	O. Trotter, Jr.		O. Trotter

# REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER ON FINANCES

## DECEMBER RECEIPTS

Dec.	Local	Amount	Dec.	Local	Amount	Dec.	Local	Amount
1	1	Nov. report .....	10	103	Dec. report .....	16	115	Nov. - Dec. re-
1	18	Nov. report .....	10	225	B. T. ....	16	166	ports .....
1	39	Nov. report .....	10	397	Dec. report .....			Int. fine of C. H.
1	47	Nov. report .....	10	407	Nov. - Dec. re-			H a m m o n d
1	64	Dec. report (cr.)			ports (cr.)			16460 .....
1	82	Nov. report .....	10	413	Dec. report .....	16	184	Nov. report .....
1	88	B.T. & reinst. ....	10	278	Dec. report .....	16	185	Dec. report (cr.)
1	120	Nov. report .....	11	45	Nov.-Dec. tax ...	16	299	Dec. report .....
1	215	Nov. report .....	11	28	Dec. report .....	16	301	Nov. report .....
1	454	Nov. report .....	11	53	Dec. report .....	16	350	Dec. report .....
2	71	Dec. report .....	11	109	Dec. report .....	16	378	Dec. report .....
2	104	B. T. & reinst.;	11	121	B.T. & reinst. ....	16	487	Dec. report .....
		supp. ....	11	132	Nov. report .....	17	1	Dec. report .....
2	140	Nov. report .....	11	374	Dec. tax .....	17	31	Dec. report .....
2	59	Nov. report .....	14	46	Nov. report .....	17	212	Dec. report .....
2	172	Enroll; Reinst.;	14	4	Dec. report .....	17	222	Dec. report .....
		supp. ....	14	8	Nov. - Dec. re-	17	385	Dec. report .....
2	240	Nov. report .....	14	24	ports .....	17	42	Dec. report .....
2	469	Dec. report .....	14	33	Dec. report .....	17	345	Dec. report .....
3	55	Int. fine of H.	14	33	Dec. report .....	17	59	B.T. & reinst. ....
		M. S u t t o n	14	48	Nov. report .....	18	36	Dec. report .....
		25712 .....	14	55	Dec. report .....	18	63	Nov. - Dec. re-
3	87	Dec. report .....	14	67	Dec. report .....			ports .....
3	147	Nov. report .....	14	70	Dec. report .....	18	69	Dec. report .....
3	165	Dec. report .....	14	77	Nov. - Dec. re-	18	85	Nov. report .....
3	258	Dec. report .....	14	83	ports .....	18	54	Supp. ....
3	268	Nov. report .....	14	106	Nov. report .....	18	332	Dec. report .....
3	276	Oct. - Nov. re-	14	111	Nov. report .....	18	440	Dec. report .....
		ports .....	14	122	Dec. report .....	18	141	Dec. report .....
3	279	Nov. report .....	14	123	B.T. & reinst. ....	18	20	Dec. report .....
3	483	Nov. report .....	14	126	Dec. report .....	21	7	Dec. report .....
4	5	B.T.; supp. ....	14	142	Nov. report .....	21	308	Dec. report .....
4	252	Bal. reinst. ....	14	144	Nov. - Dec. re-	21	23	Dec. report .....
4	319	Supp. ....	14	155	ports .....	21	32	B.T. & reinst. ....
4	166	Nov. report .....	14	158	Dec. report .....	21	34	Dec. report .....
7	7	Holding a-c J.	14	158	Dec. report .....	21	39	B. T. & reinst.;
		A. Gay 27454	14	197	Dec. report .....			supp. ....
7	25	Nov. report .....	14	213	Nov. report .....	21	49	Dec. report .....
7	26	Nov. report .....	14	250	Dec. report .....	21	72	Dec. report .....
7	54	Nov. report .....	14	232	Dec. report .....	21	78	Dec. report (cr.)
7	57	Dec. report .....	14	172	Nov. report .....	21	107	Int. fine of V. A.
7	123	Nov. report .....	14	260	Dec. report .....			W i n k l e y
7	136	Nov. report .....	14	265	Dec. report .....			27805 .....
7	230	B.T. & reinst. ....	14	281	Dec. report .....	21	152	Nov. report .....
7	259	Dec. report .....	14	282	Nov. report .....	21	40	Dec. report .....
7	299	Oct. - Nov. re-	14	282	Nov. report .....	21	238	Dec. report .....
		ports .....	14	286	B. T. ....	21	240	Nov. - Dec. re-
7	401	Nov. report .....			ports .....			ports .....
7	456	Nov. - Dec. re-	14	292	Nov. report .....	21	279	Dec. report .....
		ports (cr.)	14	309	Dec. report .....	21	302	Dec. report .....
7	125	Nov. report .....	14	359	Nov. report .....	21	208	Dec. report .....
8	14	Dec. report .....	14	379	Dec. report .....	21	234	Dec. report .....
8	32	Dec. report .....	14	435	Nov. report .....	21	108	Dec. report .....
8	81	Dec. report (cr.)	15	12	Dec. report (cr.)	21	226	Dec. report .....
8	105	Nov. report .....	15	19	Dec. report .....	21	110	Dec. report (cr.)
8	171	Dec. report .....	15	25	Dec. report .....	21	215	Dec. report .....
8	305	Nov. - Dec. re-	15	30	Nov. report .....	21	429	Dec. report .....
		ports .....	15	40	Supp. ....	22	82	Dec. report .....
8	246	Dec. report .....	15	47	Dec. report .....	22	62	B. T. on acct. ....
8	62	Dec. report .....	15	102	Dec. report .....	23	2	Dec. report .....
8	72	Nov. report .....	15	105	Dec. report .....	23	98	Dec. report .....
8	379	Nov. report .....	15	190	B.T. & reinst. ....	23	434	Dec. report .....
		B. T. ....	15	224	Dec. report .....	23	9	Dec. report .....
8	74	Nov. report .....	15	263	Nov. - Dec. re-	23	446	Dec. report .....
		Dec. report .....			ports .....	23	483	Dec. report .....
9	121	Dec. report .....	15	319	Nov. report .....	24	5	Dec. report .....
9	202	Dec. report .....	15	380	Nov. - Dec. re-	24	120	Dec. report (cr.)
9	419	Nov. tax (add'l.)			ports .....	24	123	Dec. report .....
9	371	Supp. ....	15	481	Dec. report .....	24	394	Dec. report .....
9	42	B. T. & reinst.;			Mass. State			H o l d i n g a - c J.
		supp. ....	16		Council, supp.			H. Smith 2640
10	401	B.T. & reinst. ....	16	27	Dec. report .....	24	455	Dec. report .....
10	39	B. T. & reinst.;	16	68	Dec. report .....	24	172	B.T. & reinst .....
		supp. ....	16	75	Nov. report .....	24	88	Nov. report .....
10	65	Nov. report .....	16	76	Nov. - Dec. re-	28	40	B. T. ....
10	73	Dec. report .....			ports .....	28	40	B. T.; supp. ....
10	97	Nov. report .....				28	42	Supp; on acct. ...

(Continued on Next Page)

## DECEMBER RECEIPTS (Continued)

28 43	Dec. report	18.30	28 65	Dec. report	267.05	30 388	Nov. - Dec. re- ports	11.90
28 48	Dec. report	3.45	28 244	Dec. report	523.85	31 4	Supp.	3.20
28 52	Dec. report	19.00	29 44	Dec. report	15.80	31 10	Dec. report	46.00
28 82	Supp.	1.00	29 93	Dec. report	18.75	31 39	Dec. report	54.25
28 99	Dec. report	19.45	29 311	Nov. - Dec. re- port; B. T.	19.10	31 66	Dec. report	12.70
28 144	B. T.	3.70	29 346	Nov. - Dec. re- ports	14.45	31 84	Nov. - Dec. re- ports	9.00
28 169	Nov. report (cr.)		29 443	Nov. - Dec. re- ports	14.70	31 374	Dec. report	6.70
28 172	Dec. report	74.50	30 5	Supp.	5.20	31 336	Nov. - Dec. re- ports	7.50
28 243	Dec. report	12.55	30 79	Dec. report	16.95	31 487	Enroll & tax; supp.	11.70
28 246	Supp.	1.55	30 140	Dec. report	41.43	31	Advertising & sub.— The Lather	158.05
28 254	Dec. report	5.55	30 111	Dec. report	3.50	31	Transfer indebtedness	716.24
28 282	B. T.; supp	1.05	30 71	Supp. & sales tax	1.00			
28 300	Dec. report	11.40	30 147	Dec. report	2.70			
28 190	Dec. report	263.80	30 230	Dec. report	18.75		Total receipts	\$10,122.76
28 328	Dec. report	19.40						
28 340	Reinst.; supp.	16.00						
28 359	B. T.	28.80						
28 392	Dec. report	9.80						

## DECEMBER DISBURSEMENTS

3	M. F. Nealon, organizer, salary, \$43.58 expenses	54.57		31	Metal Marker Mfg. Co., local supp.	3.74
			\$ 98.15	31	Canadian Trades and Labour Congress, tax for last half of 1936	9.00
7	Cleveland Trust Co., transfer to Building Fund	900.00		31	Office salaries	1,048.00
7	W. E. Liebig, Jr., Christmas Cards	56.65		31	Funeral benefits paid: Local 27, J. W. Howlett 3275	163.50
11	C. J. Case, balance, delegate to A. F. of L. & Bldg. Trades Convention	277.70			Local 74, W. C. Saar 17647	500.00
11	Harry Hagen, balance, expenses to Tampa	450.00		31	Local 72, J. Gallagher, 714	281.75
18	National Advertising Co., mailing December Journal and convention proceedings	268.05		31	John P. Cook, organizer, salary \$34.29 expenses	18.65
24	Riehl Printing Co., December journal, local and office supplies	1,675.70				52.94
24	W. J. Corrigan, attorney, account in full	2,000.00		31	Wm. J. McSorley, General President, salary	\$833.32
31	Frank Morrison, Sec. Treas. A. F. of L., Nov. and Dec. tax	162.00			expenses	291.67
31	M. J. McDonough, Sec. Treas. Bldg. Trades Dept. Nov. and Dec. tax	121.50		31	Terry Ford, General Secretary-Treasurer, salary	\$625.00
31	M. J. McDonough, Sec. Treas. Bldg. Trades Dept.; convention proceedings	90.00			expenses	60.00
31	F. J. Morrison, Sec. Treas., premium on bonds	352.50		31	J. Pfahl Co., office equipt.	4.33
31	Ohio Bell Telephone Co., local and L. D. service	25.66		31	Misc. office expense	1.07
31	Independent Towel Supply Co. service 11/20-12/18	2.65		31	Cartage and releasing charge on convention proceedings	3.20
				31	Postage and express	81.10
				31	Central National Bank, service charge	1.35
					Total disbursements	\$10,440.54

## RECAPITULATION

Balance on hand, November 30, 1936	\$74,405.57
Plus additional October receipt not added to recapitulation in Novem- ber journal	15.00
December receipts—General Fund	\$9,943.61
Executive Board Fund	179.15
	10,122.76
TOTAL	\$84,543.33
December disbursements	\$10,440.54
Balance on hand, December 31, 1936	\$74,102.79

## ON MEMBERS

## NEW MEMBERS

Local		Local		Local	
454	Carl August Murphy 36567	65	Harold Block 36700	65	Thomas Evans 36711
172	Donald McCall Foster 36693	487	Kelly Gordon Ferris 36701	65	Albert Lynn Douglas, Jr. 36712
172	Immanuel Arthur Matthews 36694	487	Clarence Heckle 36702	12	Harold Olson 36713
172	Theron D. Parks 36695	487	Emil Hauser 36703	172	Arthur Brackett 36714 (Sept.)
172	Emmitt Edward Speer 36696	278	Manuel Farrell 36704	79	Roy Hewitt Sullivan 36715
14	Marshall Eldredge Ferguson 36697	278	Orland Bryan Harper 36705	10	Sylvester Frank Cesarz 36716
72	Joseph William Genovese 36698 (Nov.)	278	Harold Eugene McCandless 36706	65	Arthur Shirwin Cramer 36717
371	Charles Reuben McBride 36699 (Nov.)	265	John Howard 36707	65	John Edward Lowman 36718
		12	Earl Alfred Gagnie 36708	65	William John Gunn 36719
		7	Grover Thomas Lucas 36709	65	Clayton Hall 36720
		328	Phillip Smith 36710	65	Carl Nylander 36721
				65	Walter E. Sand 36722

**REINSTATEMENTS**

Local		Local		Local	
25	R. Lavalley 31236	39	J. L. Smith 16100	39	H. Copeland 23200
185	L. Houston 34945 (Nov.)	39	W. D. Eckfeldt 17418	39	F. Jones 24152
104	F. J. Sand 29562	250	J. E. Falk 28568	32	R. E. Shafer 34587
252	C. N. Johnson 25125 (Nov.)	106	A. E. Smith, Jr. 18329	72	A. A. Jacobs 30930
190	G. Kissell 18677 (Nov.)	25	O. A. Nichols 19504 (Nov.)	108	J. Jewell 10168 (July)
172	V. C. Gleason 30585 (Sept.)	28	W. M. Jones 35127 (Nov.)	2	F. Newcomb, Jr. 24501
172	E. S. McCardia 18386 (Sept.)	109	C. C. Allen 12637	88	Jas. G. Lennon 7507 (July)
172	H. A. Caswell 23184 (Sept.)	278	R. T. Rohde 25511	59	A. H. Gentry 35409
172	F. A. Caswell 30511 (Sept.)	278	C. C. Bnrr 24931	42	C. B. Alexander 13431
26	J. Hunt 27630	115	F. C. Reynolds 18501	65	J. M. Bedbury 2108
42	W. F. Harris 22848	172	D. A. Smith 25153	88	J. P. Peterson 8563 (June)
74	R. Brady 6731	301	R. V. Ramirez 36084	340	A. Ferguson 31231
74	L. Smith 26882	230	W. E. Bradway 6626	340	G. B. Smith 25342
230	G. D. Brooks 24716	286	R. A. Bologno 32122 (Nov.)	340	W. M. Sparks 25721
379	F. Thatcher 19290 (Nov.)	286	F. Bonis 31203 (Nov.)	172	C. A. Mooney 29155
65	J. Swoboda 23714 (Nov.)	286	P. J. Cslunk 31513 (Nov.)	42	G. R. Johnson 33889
65	V. Curro 33704 (Nov.)	286	S. H. Sherer 14829 (Nov.)	232	J. T. Flynn 30029
28	W. Jones 35127 (Nov.)	36	H. H. Webber 30359	244	D. Kaplan 33094
53	J. Gradwell 24374	36	D. Hill 27536	244	A. Ingrassia 31857
121	E. M. Brown 15396	440	R. Squiers 25401	244	S. Rudnick 15558
123	E. A. Connor 24496	345	E. E. Stroud 25016	244	H. Spiegel 26646
152	P. Quadagno 26830 (Nov.)	302	H. A. Chaney 29920	65	J. Waton 36412 (June)

**SUSPENSIONS FOR NONPAYMENT OF DUES**

30	C. Pottenger 35615	309	L. A. Johnson 33581	345	J. E. Roberts 36297
380	C. E. Hubler 31223	345	E. O. Brooks 36373	345	J. R. Hyde 11909
380	F. H. Hubler 31222	345	J. W. Woods 30176	120	A. W. Fischel 3021
83	E. H. Wood 30699	345	C. H. Shafer 36451		

**WITHDRAWAL CARDS ISSUED**

147	C. W. Mercer 35258 (ren. Nov.)	67	S. Weisman 19082 (ren. Nov.)	345	R. H. Hicks 25429 (Nov.)
147	A. Gibbons 18805 (ren. Nov.)	308	A. Castro 35116 (Nov.)	226	W. H. Smith 29346 (ren. Oct.)
190	G. R. Kissell 18677 (Nov.)	102	W. Monahan 23063 (ren.)	78	L. A. Lavigne 22516 (Nov.)
72	J. J. Millar 28459 (ren. Nov.)	102	H. Stern 33097 (ren.)	2	J. Cerrito 29863
46	W. P. Reid 24351 (ren. Aug.)	102	J. J. Donahue 24512 (ren.)	244	H. Weiner 27706 (Nov.)
46	E. Howe 35685 (ren. Apr.)	88	C. S. Toll 30584 (ren. Oct. '35 and '36.)	244	J. Ruzitsky 30676 (Nov.)

**WITHDRAWAL CARD DEPOSITED**

47 W.C. Wenger 32656

**RESIGNATION CERTIFICATE ISSUED**

67 Max Platt 15901 (Nov.)

**APPRENTICES INDENTURED**

197	William Henry Daily, age 17	8	John Lee Latimer, age 20	109	Marvin Joaquin Fitch, age 21
197	Ernest Lundeen, age 18 (Sept.)	172	Archie R. Amis, age 18	42	Hubert Bemont, age 21 (Sept.)
		258	Walter Randolph Heim, age 18		

**EXPELLED**

46	J. Clark 19129	46	H. A. Higgins, Jr. 20246	46	W. H. Panzer 32249
46	R. F. Crance 34294	46	P. P. Howard 42	46	D. B. Raskey 22292
46	J. E. Donnelly 23993	46	J. F. McCartney 9038	46	E. M. Raskey 34349
46	G. F. Engelbrecht 14828	46	R. E. McCartney 6043	46	J. O'Connell (No. 2) 32239
46	H. Harmon 29450	46	J. F. Murphy 9037	46	G. H. Pfeifer 32250

**FINES AND ASSESSMENTS**

9	G. B. Alvey 178, \$100.00	301	E. T. Mainz 34501, \$100.00	301	C. A. Bendelle 32098, \$100.00
108	J. R. Baker 24678, \$25.00	85	E. G. Gillette 26145, \$100.00	224	H. M. Sutton 25712, \$30.00
301	F. A. Mallow 33437, \$100.00	85	H. Szimmath 17382, \$100.00	224	C. J. Ward 36548, \$30.00
301	C.R. Dennis 32781, \$100.00	85	H. J. Wagenbach 30058, \$100.00	42	E. T. Gaylor 7609, \$50.00
85	M. R. Hall 17039, \$100.00				

**TRANSFERS**

From	Name	To	From	Name	To	From	Name	To
1	L. E. Wurm 12769	443	9	J. Morgan 34004	53	10	M. J. Mayerhofer 32146	40
301	E. Lang, sr. 15875	53	9	H. F. Perkins 30413	87	10	M. J. Moran 19588	40
9	F. Meehan 36224	87	10	J. Kerwin 9432	74			

(Continued on Next Page)

## TRANSFERS (Continued)

From	Name	To	From	Name	To	From	Name	To
14	A. Darling 3745	32	72	J. B. Pratt 5601	359	151	W. Barbery 16196	32
14	F. DePerna 33924	32	72	J. H. Reid 16358	359	151	B. J. Wales 32470	52
14	J. E. Ferguson 16656	32	72	J. Twohig 25846	359	155	A. Ottersen 9908	141
14	M. E. Ferguson 36697	32	72	J. Zaiser 13829	359	155	C. Roy 12797	54
14	G. S. Larson 28389	166	74	L. Hanson 886	82	155	W. G. Vann 32335	104
14	I. Roach 13054	32	78	A. F. Dubuc 24935	25	155	J. A. Vann 13262	104
14	T. Sams 35259	32	78	P. Duphiney 24830	125	162	G. H. Dandeneau 36245	166
18	L. McAllister 4519	44	78	A. Kotrady 32797	359	162	I. F. Higgins 23597	120
25	O. A. Nichols 19504	359	78	C. Rivers 33415	359	166	G. H. Dandeneau 36245	120
25	R. E. Sullivan 32884	359	79	G. H. Dearing 33777	359	166	W. Pfeiffer 24188	57
26	W. E. Ballard 15836	224	79	G. J. Schroefel 758	72	169	W. R. Andrews 23010	26
26	H. Eaton 27853	140	82	G. Stuart 25800	74	169	O. L. Darnall 32287	26
27	M. A. Bowman 36186	39	87	W. Gundry 24766	4	171	R. Aston 20795	2
27	G. Graham 28725	39	88	E. M. Lambert 25709	144	171	E. Flickinger 14789	2
27	H. H. Hill 24624	39	88	A. Lazarewich 10981	144	171	E. D. Jacobs 19850	2
28	W. M. Jones 35127	166	88	F. Moore 16072	65	185	O. L. Freed 13166	224
29	A. Johann 16971	9	88	J. Randall 35311	65	190	V. Nordstrom 15787	55
29	C. Pratz 12397	53	97	A. C. Gedge 27989	32	195	C. W. Deziel 30212	190
32	A. J. Brehm 33007	14	104	R. C. Anderson 16603	77	195	A. L. Gervais 5319	190
32	H. C. Marx 958	309	104	R. Anderson 34869	93	195	L. Hansen 2183	12
32	C. J. Monroe 34801	392	104	J. L. Berscheid 27178	155	195	M. Hanson 3787	12
32	G. J. Seitz 34785	14	104	C. M. Blyth 34870	93	195	W. Hanson 23925	190
33	W. Robert 7614	455	104	B. I. Falkner 16452	93	195	W. Mathewson 14391	12
39	W. S. Abram 19496	27	104	A. C. Gauthier 15906	93	195	G. Peabody 29484	190
39	O. V. Cusey 19520	27	104	G. Harvey 14308	93	195	C. T. Peterson 17203	12
39	G. Martin 27118	74	104	W. R. Hessinger 26102	93	208	J. A. Martin 18313	379
42	R. Bonelly 3870	379	104	E. F. McKnight 18445	155	215	R. E. Sullivan 32884	25
42	B. E. Harris 29294	379	104	E. F. McLaughlin 13066	93	222	B. W. Cronkhite 25330	20
42	J. Haywood 30470	379	104	J. A. McPeak 12604	93	222	L. O. Thornton 17769	202
42	J. J. Matson 15397	379	104	C. F. Michel 26688	93	224	C. C. Carothers 15466	140
42	R. M. Smart 21456	379	104	E. Morrow 2567	93	224	R. I. Lemaire 27093	407
42	L. Walters 22650	379	104	J. P. Powers 17128	93	224	R. A. Sealey 29048	140
42	G. W. Yant 22612	379	104	L. Rothgeb 15907	93	224	H. M. Sutton 25712	55
44	C. Fickenger 14745	18	104	W. Turner 5967	93	224	C. J. Ward 36548	55
46	J. Clinton 7117	345	104	W. Turner, Jr. 34872	93	228	T. L. Maddock 18670	40
46	T. Enright 27417	102	104	J. A. Vann 13262	93	230	F. E. Bundy 20489	311
46	J. J. Finn 24323	122	104	W. G. Vann 32335	93	230	P. Bynum 33798	140
46	T. Kelley 538	53	105	H. Briggs 31523	82	230	W. H. Cherico 12115	224
46	J. E. Shaughnessy 573	53	105	J. DeBree 2998	82	230	G. G. Culver 28508	224
47	H. Oliver 25376	39	105	G. F. Fleming 26168	82	230	D. L. Evans 20926	140
47	H. S. Oliver 36474	39	105	R. E. McCann 29407	5	230	J. A. Garrett 30110	140
47	F. K. Strough 34235	39	105	E. R. Miller 9580	5	230	T. M. Gillespie 8426	224
49	R. H. Blase 5091	185	108	A. W. DeBaufre 20939	75	230	W. H. Gosnell 22962	311
53	W. Traxler 17471	345	108	F. Gaphardt 36069	75	230	W. M. Hale 34655	140
54	F. J. Camphous 28748	380	108	E. Larsh 8865	75	230	W. D. Hall 12611	140
54	W. A. Himstreet 11590	380	108	N. Sterner 18988	75	230	I. F. Hayden 24051	62
54	L. Johnson 7879	380	109	H. Bingman 8553	380	230	J. E. Hostler 30663	140
54	J. J. Strauser 26465	380	109	E. M. Lamert 25709	88	230	R. H. Jones 33280	140
54	C. M. Vincent 15619	380	109	H. Olson 24508	65	230	A. W. Lagow 36467	140
54	E. A. Weiser 14536	380	110	K. Bayer 17613	74	230	J. A. Lyday 16754	140
55	O. Barron 36326	279	111	J. A. Backlund 29083	158	230	G. E. Moore 3400	140
57	W. Pfeiffer 24188	52	111	O. Knee 27121	158	230	H. D. Parker 12337	140
57	G. W. Yahraus 28694	52	111	J. B. White 17184	158	230	H. Parse 11204	140
59	B. C. Hamilton 36649	240	114	M. W. Baughman 11391	222	230	W. E. Paterson 31947	435
59	J. E. Steele 36219	240	114	W. E. Peyton 9417	202	230	J. T. Porath 34664	435
59	E. L. Stinchcomb 36484	240	115	M. J. Brunskill 26992	120	230	G. C. Rabb 34115	140
59	C. C. Taylor 28437	240	120	W. R. Booker 24564	166	230	H. R. Reinle 33839	140
64	L. Payne 17236	260	120	M. J. Brunskill 26992	166	230	T. Ritter 14846	140
65	G. Belcher 25555	122	120	P. Casey 28452	359	230	D. R. Roberts 19091	140
65	C. L. Cody 22787	122	120	P. S. Coughlin 32144	166	230	H. H. Shannon 35569	140
65	F. Gorin 36598	278	120	H. Durell 17620	166	230	L. Sharp 36081	140
65	D. Greenwalt 23475	300	120	G. W. Yahraus 28694	57	230	M. W. Walkup 19694	435
65	O. L'Heureux 25405	122	122	J. J. Finn 24323	144	234	E. T. Anthony 22915	240
65	T. Humphrey 34064	379	122	F. Thatcher 19290	379	234	J. Bailey 25311	240
65	J. Makowski 7496	122	123	S. J. Hughes 29453	72	234	I. M. Bowen 31293	240
65	H. Olson 24508	144	123	F. McCaffey 24247	72	234	S. E. Coleman 25973	240
65	J. Randall 35311	144	136	G. Rankin 29673	328	234	E. L. Mateer 23262	240
68	M. N. Gardner 17914	328	137	A. Bergeron 21279	246	234	J. Sims 36242	240
70	F. Hogue 9723	39	137	M. Bergeron 35519	246	234	W. P. Smart 29072	240
70	L. Hogue 2349	39	137	A. Crooks 16918	72	234	F. Williams 34608	240
71	C. M. Baker 18806	345	140	D. L. Evans 20926	55	238	C. B. Allton 2753	374
72	E. Boyd 34476	359	140	A. J. Garrett 25162	230	238	T. W. Bundy 8924	374
72	J. Chisholm 36156	359	140	G. Garrett 35383	230	240	E. Baskin 36002	234
72	J. F. Cook 21385	359	140	A. W. Lagow 36467	311	240	A. Daniel 21229	234
72	P. Doppler 35214	72	140	P. Lyday 31658	435	240	C. C. Taylor 28437	234
72	A. Fraser 20842	359	140	R. A. Sealey 29048	224	243	A. G. Mitchell 737	65
72	C. Hammond 16460	166	140	H. H. Shannon 35569	230	246	J. Carey 5618	72
72	M. Lannon 10728	359	140	K. Stoughton 36460	407	246	G. F. Chase 27100	359
72	D. F. McCabe 24618	359	140	R. M. Stoughton 9640	311	246	R. Henry 34477	72
72	J. J. McCabe 26209	359	140	B. VanVoast 14345	311	246	J. Mercer 31505	72
72	F. McCaffrey 24247	359	141	C. P. Blauvelt 23561	155			

(Continued on Next Page)



TRANSFERS (Continued)

From	To	From	To	From	To
246 G. Wight 31508	72	309 E. Elwood 28812	392	386 V. P. Galm 31560	46
246 J. J. Zaiser 13829	72	309 J. Hall 32981	392	386 J. Haaler 19896	120
254 A. Laplante 6810	359	309 P. H. Hutchinson 21086	392	392 C. Harmon 31007	57
254 W. H. Laplante 36528	359	309 B. Kelley 28548	392	395 W. F. Dunn 23017	35
262 B. VanHenklon 7335	82	309 A. Killian 10910	4	397 A. P. Musselman 16566	305
262 G. VanHenklon 28546	197	326 C. J. Ward 36548	224	401 R. Duggan 33807	87
276 W. H. Gearhart 23381	8	328 J. J. Gutzeit 33100	190	401 H. Frey 26268	87
276 V. F. Martin 12634	115	328 C. F. Radant 8903	190	401 H. Sasstaman 10169	87
276 C. A. McCauley 26821	8	328 A. Schlenker 29937	190	407 V. R. Griffin 36466	140
276 G. B. Simpson 29491	8	344 H. D. Harner 16240	39	407 A. W. Lagow 36467	140
278 D. Tomlin 36636	65	345 A. Cosgrove 23358	234	407 P. W. McCauley 33281	140
278 W. E. Thurney 10289	65	345 H. H. Kluskens 10601	172	407 K. Stoughton 36460	140
282 W. G. Vann 32335	155	359 C. E. Armstrong 19101	139	428 W. E. Ballard 15836	26
301 C. Henderson 12795	55	378 W. P. Edwards 21048	74	428 O. L. Conners 5329	26
301 T. M. Jones 29767	311	379 L. Walters 22650	42	428 C. Hogan 35023	26
301 C. O. Souder 22347	109	380 C. H. Sinram 13647	260	428 G. S. Pease 30700	26
301 E. C. Weston 29757	55	380 J. L. Senyohl 19439	379	443 L. E. Wurm 12769	1
305 L. A. Reed 11726	397	380 C. M. Vincent 15619	379	481 S. Fitzel 36413	483
309 J. Bowser 17395	392	385 E. R. Grubb 18111	184	481 W. Hayne 14035	483
309 G. Clauson 33491	392	386 F. H. Cooligan 29329	120	485 L. Honea 26162	55
309 W. Duggan 11616	4	386 H. Durell 17620	120	485 P. R. Replogle 15306	55

MONEY REMITTED TO LOCALS ON ACCOUNT OF TRANSFER INDEBTEDNESS

Local	Sent	Local	Account of	Local	Sent	Local	Account of
88	\$ 5.50	190	J. G. Lennon 7507	74	2.00	429	C. B. Baldwin 24754
82	24.00	74	R. B. Hess 26715	345	2.00	53	W. Trexler 17471
140	2.50	224	C. C. Carothers 15466	7	8.00	73	J. A. Gay 27454
140	2.00	26	H. Eaton 27853	107	17.00	110	V. A. Winkley 27805
140	2.50	407	K. Stoughton 36460	240	1.50	59	B. C. Hamilton 36619
140	2.50	407	A. W. Lagow 36407	279	2.00	55	O. R. Barron 36326
140	1.50	230	G. E. Moore 3400	302	10.00	42	W. R. Kittell 29062
140	1.50	230	L. Sharp 36081	234	1.60	240	E. T. Anthony 22915
140	1.50	230	W. M. Hale 34655	108	2.10	53	J. Jewell 10168
140	1.50	230	W. D. Hall 12611	110	26.00	74	H. L. McCaskey 27493
140	1.50	230	D. R. Roberts 19091	62	1.50	236	I. F. Hayden 24051
39	27.55	74	W. D. Eckfeldt 17418	2	2.00	171	R. R. Aston 20795
55	2.50	224	H. M. Sutton 25712	2	2.00	171	E. Jacobs 19850
55	12.50	224	H. M. Sutton 25712	59	9.00	53	H. Kaufman 33115
39	6.00	47	F. K. Strough 34235	59	6.00	53	F. E. Korn 28769
59	4.00	53	F. E. Korn 25769	455	42.00	46	J. H. Croft 32207
59	4.00	53	H. Kaufman 33115	40	12.00	165	L. O'Brien 29435
240	1.60	234	J. Sims 36242	52	12.00	151	G. T. Conway 29830
240	1.60	234	F. Williams 34608	172	12.00	140	C. H. Gibbs 2448
87	22.00	4	H. S. Hanna 22323	190	3.00	328	J. J. Gutzeit 33100
87	22.00	4	B. O. Henderson 13649	190	3.00	328	C. F. Radant 8903
252	13.50	73	C. N. Johnson 25125	190	2.00	328	A. Schlenker 29937
252	10.00	262	C. N. Johnson 25125	190	2.50	195	A. L. Gervais 5319
54	1.00	155	C. L. Roy 12797	190	1.25	195	C. W. Deziel 30212
125	4.00	78	P. Duphiney 24830	190	1.25	195	W. A. Hanson 23925
32	2.25	309	A. F. Fenzel 23838	190	1.25	195	G. Peabody 29484
305	2.50	397	A. F. Musselman 16566	328	5.00	68	M. N. Gardner 17914
72	1.50	246	J. J. Zaiser 13829	340	4.25	47	W. M. Sparks 25721
379	8.44	122	F. Thatcher 19290	311	1.50	230	W. H. Gosnell 22962
74	4.00	39	G. E. Martin 27118	140	1.50	230	R. H. Jones 33280
65	6.00	244	V. Curro 33704	140	3.00	230	J. A. Garrett 30110
103	5.00	110	B. W. Franzman 31163	140	1.50	230	P. H. Bynum 33798
28	4.10	14	W. M. Jones 35127	140	3.00	230	J. A. Lyday 16754
109	18.00	113	H. Snyder 17814	140	3.00	230	T. Ritter 14846
121	73.90	74	E. M. Brown 15396	140	1.50	230	H. Shannon 35569
132	5.00	73	T. Smith 8344	39	6.00	47	H. S. Oliver 36474
374	2.00	238	C. B. Allton 2753	39	6.00	47	H. W. Oliver 25376
8	3.00	276	C. A. McCauley 26821	66	2.00	108	I. Sigenfoos 15581
8	3.00	276	W. H. Gearhart 23381	65	7.50	88	J. Watson Jr. 36412
8	6.00	276	G. B. Simpson 29491	2	2.00	190	J. G. Lennon 7507
55	2.00	140	D. L. Evans 20926	40	41.00	74	W. D. Eckfeldt 17418
278	31.00	42	T. Collins 6872	42	12.00	172	W. F. Harris 22848
278	25.00	144	E. W. Burch 26742	40	9.00	165	L. G. O'Brien 29436
278	47.10	224	C. R. Colby 23525	407	2.50	224	R. I. Lemaire 27093
172	15.00	140	C. H. Gibbs 2448	407	5.50	140	K. Stoughton 36460
260	3.00	230	L. Payne 17236	278	9.00	224	C. R. Colby 23525
260	15.50	64	L. Payne 17236	7	17.00	73	J. A. Gay 27454
265	10.00	345	H. O'Neill 29305	28	40.90	234	J. E. Costello 32071
292	3.00	386	A. L. Haas 22534	108	5.40	53	J. Jewell 10168
379	4.00	42	R. Bonnelly 3870	108	9.00	29	J. Jewell 10168
224	1.50	230	T. M. Gillespie 8426	12	1.25	195	M. Hanson 3787
224	1.50	230	W. H. Cherico 12115	12	1.25	195	L. Hansen 2183
224	1.50	230	G. G. Culver 28508	345	25.00	143	G. R. Riley 14576
75	2.00	108	E. Larsch 8865	311	1.50	230	W. H. Gosnell 22962

# WOOD WIRE & METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

ORGANIZED DECEMBER 15, 1890

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department.

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

General President—Wm. J. McSorley, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.  
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 Second Vice President—C. J. Haggerty, 2416 McCreedy St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
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 General Secretary-Treasurer—Terry Ford, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

## STATE AND DISTRICT COUNCILS

Buckeye State Council, composed of Locals 1, 2, 24, 28, 30, 47, 71, 126, 171, 213 and 275. Chas. J. Case, Room 61, Leverone Bldg., 4 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 California State Council, composed of Locals 42, 65, 81, 83, 88, 109, 122, 144, 172, 243, 260, 268, 278, 300, 302, 353, 379, 434 and 440. J. O. Dahl, 410 3d St., San Rafael, Calif. Phone S. R. 1052.  
 Capitol District Council, composed of Locals 120, 166 and 386. Meets 3d Sunday of month alternately in affiliated cities. A. Dinsmore, 365 Lathrope Ave., Schenectady, N. Y.  
 Central New York District Council, composed of Locals 14, 52, 57, 151 and 392. Meets 1 o'clock, 1st Sunday of month, Labor Temple, Syracuse, N. Y. Henry Warren, 211 Scottwood Ave., Elmira Hts., N. Y.  
 Florida East Coast District Council, composed of Locals 345 and 455. Meets 1st Wednesday of month, 517 E. 8th St., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Carl M. Haefner, General Delivery, Lake Worth, Fla.  
 Golden Gate District Council, composed of Locals 65, 88, 98, 109, 122, 144, 243, 268, 278 and 302. Meets first Sunday of month, alternately in the cities represented by the affiliated locals. E. K. Rhodes, 49 Julian Ave., San Francisco, Calif.  
 Greater New York District Council, composed of Locals 46, 244 and 308. Meets 2d Tuesday at Teutonia Hall, 154 Third Ave., New York, N. Y.  
 Illinois State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 19, 20, 36, 64, 74, 103, 110, 114, 121, 197, 209, 222, 336, 378 and 446. Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.  
 Interstate District Council, composed of Locals 12 and 84. Meets quarterly in alternate cities. J. D. Meldahl, 305 So. 63d Ave. W., Duluth, Minn.  
 Massachusetts State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 25, 31, 72, 99, 123, 139, 142, 246 and 254. Meets quarterly, 47 Hanover St., Boston, Mass. John P. Cook, 5 Bartlett Ave., Arlington, Mass.  
 Mississippi Valley District Council, composed of Locals 64, 73 and 259. Meets 3d Sunday of month, Fifth St. at St. Louis Ave., East St. Louis, Ill. H. J. Hagen, 4750 Highland Ave., St. Louis, Mo.  
 New Jersey State Council, composed of Locals 29, 66, 67, 85, 102, 106, 143, 162, 173, 250 and 346. Meets 3d Sunday, Labor Center, Washington St., Newark, N. J. F. A. Fetridge, P. O. Box 342, High Bridge, N. J.  
 New York State Council, composed of Locals 14, 32, 46, 52, 57, 120, 151, 152, 166, 226, 233, 244, 308, 309, 386, 392. A. Dinsmore, sec. p. t., 365 Lathrope Ave., Schenectady, N. Y.  
 Oregon State Council, composed of Locals 54 and 380. W. A. Himstreet, 211 Labor Temple, Portland, Ore.  
 Southern California District Council, composed of Locals 42, 81, 172, 260, 353 and 440. Meets 1st Saturday of month, 2:30 P. M., Labor Temple, Los Angeles. Fred N. Coffey, 616 Boccaccio Ave., Venice, Calif.  
 Twin City District Council, composed of Locals 190 and 483. Meets 1st Sat. each month, 1:00 P. M. alternately in each city, the odd month at 310 E. Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. and the even month at the Labor Temple, 418 No. Franklin Ave., St. Paul, Minn. Walter Frank, 310 E. Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 Washington State Council, composed of Locals 77, 104 and 155. Meets quarterly. R. E. Moore, R. F. D. No. 5, Box 83, Seattle, Wash.  
 Westchester District Council, composed of Locals 46, 152, 226 and 233. Meets 1st Tuesday at 8 P. M., Odd-fellows Hall, 72 No. Broadway, Yonkers. David Christie, 11 William St., Yonkers, N. Y.  
 Western New York District Council, composed of Locals 32 and 309. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St., Buffalo, N. Y. Tel., Garfield 2732.  
 West Penn District Council, composed of Locals 33, 76 and 263. Meets 4th Sunday, 1901 5th Ave. J. H. Duty, 1901 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

## PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, doz.....	\$ .25	Jurisdiction Award Book.....	.20
Apprentice Indentures .....	.50	Labels, per 50.....	.35
Arrearage Notices .....	.50	Lapel Button .....	.50
Charter .....	2.00	Letterheads, Official .....	.70
Charter and Outfit.....	15.00	Manual "How to Run a Union Meeting".....	.10
Constitution .....	.15	Membership Book, Clasp.....	1.25
Contractor Certificates .....	.50	Membership Book, Small.....	1.00
Dating Stamp .....	.50	Reports, Long Form, per doz.....	.40
Dues Stamps, per 100.....	.15	Reports, Short Form, per doz.....	.60
Envelopes, Official, per 100.....	1.00	Seal .....	4.50
Envelopes, Gen. Sec.-Treas. Addressed, per doz.....	.25	Secretary Order Book .....	.35
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Fin. Sec. Ledger, 200 pages.....	5.75	Solicitor Certificates .....	.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 400 pages.....	8.50	Stamp Pad .....	.25
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 600 pages.....	14.25	Statements of Indebtedness.....	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 700 pages.....	20.00	Transfers .....	.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 800 pages.....	23.00	Treasurer Cash Book.....	1.00
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 900 pages.....	25.00	Triplicate Receipts .....	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1000 pages.....	27.50	Withdrawal Cards .....	.60
		Working Permits .....	.35

# Meeting Places and Addresses of Local Secretaries

ALWAYS CONSULT THE LATEST ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL IN CORRESPONDING  
WITH LOCAL SECRETARIES

- 1 Columbus, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 E. Chestnut St., Room 514. J. Warren Limes, 1901 Aberdeen Ave. Phone Lawndale 0541.
- 2 Cleveland, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Plasterers' Hall, 1651 E. 24th St. Ex. Bd. meets alternate Fri., 7:30 p. m. Frank Smith, B. A., Plasterers' Hall. Tel., PR. 5399. J. M. Farrar, Fin. Sec., 15004 Elm Ave., E. Cleveland, Ohio. Phone, P.Otomac 2038.
- 4 Scranton, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Room 211 Adlin Hall, cor. Adams Ave. and Linden St. Wm. Horan, 2625 No. Main Ave. Phone 2-5767.
- 5 Detroit, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., at 3111 Elmwood Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 7 p. m. Harry Kiff, 3454 Field Ave. Phone, Pl. 3427. E. R. Miottell, B. A., 2740 Elmwood Ave. Apt. 38.
- 7 Birmingham, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 7 p. m., Pythian Temple, 310 18th St. J. R. Davis, 701 No. 12th St.
- 8 Des Moines, Ia.—Meets Thurs., Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 216 Locust St. O. E. Simpson, 621 E. 16th St.
- 9 Washington, D. C.—Meets every Mon., 721 6th St. N. W. Exec. Bd. meets every Fri. T. T. King, B. A., 1007 8th St. N. E. Phone, Lincoln 8602-W. Timothy A. Hill, Sec., 228 11th St., N. E. Phone, Atlantic 5633.
- 10 Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 2d Floor, Dorsen Bldg., 2218 No. 3d St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 8 p. m. Mike Zahn, B. A. and Fin. Sec., 308 A East Clarence St. Phone, Locust 1956. Chas. Duerr, Cor. Sec., 3343 N. 20th St. Phone, Hop. 8684-W. Office phone, Locust 1956.
- 12 Duluth, Minn.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 119 W. 2d St. J. D. Meldahl, 1107 E. First St. Phone Hemlock 331.
- 14 Rochester, N. Y.—Meets every Tues. 8:00 p. m., 50 N. Water St., Corner Mortimer St. Chas. H. Carey, Sr., 215 Depew St. Phone, Genessee 2281-J.
- 18 Louisville, Ky.—Meets 1st Wed., 644 So. Shelby St. Ex. Bd. meets Wed. Geo. Kettler, 1331 Winter Ave.
- 19 Joliet, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., Schoette's Hall, 127 E. Jefferson St. Dorn Johnston, 2112 Cass St.
- 20 Springfield, Ill.—Meets every Sat., 9:30 a. m., 219 No. 5th St. L. Rodier, 920 Bryn Mawr Blvd.
- 23 Bridgeport, Conn.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Moose Hall, Main St. J. R. Piccirillo, 117 No. Washington Ave.
- 24 Toledo, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., C. L. U. Hall, 912 Adams St. Paul Royer, 2116 Airline Ave.
- 25 Springfield, Mass.—Meets 3d Sun., 10 a. m., C. L. U. Hall, 21 Sanford St. L. A. Moquin, B. A., 145 Orchard St. Wm. H. Dion, Sec., 43 Mason St. Phone 6-2549.
- 26 Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets Wed., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem., 520 W. California St. Ex. Board meets Tues., 7:30 p. m. O. R. Ballard, 911 N W 32d St
- 27 Kansas City, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 14th St. and Woodland. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri., 5 to 6 p. m. at Lab. Tem. Elwood Eshe, 3033 Elmwood Ave. Phone, Linwood 3085.
- 28 Youngstown, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., 22 East Broadman St. Bldg. Trades Hdqrs. C. P. Yeager, 445 Werner St. Phone, 75755.
- 29 Atlantic City, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Eagles Hall, 12 So. Michigan Ave., Atlantic City. Hours 8 to 9 p. m. H. H. Burk, acting secy, 927 No. Missouri Ave.
- 30 Dayton, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Hamiel Bldg., Fifth and Ludlow Sts. Phone Fulton 2681. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 11 a. m., 4th Floor Hall, Wm. P. Evans, Phillipsburg, Ohio
- 31 Holyoke, Mass.—Meets 1st and 2d Thurs., Caledonia Bldg., 189 High St. Alfred Paille, 728 Chicopee St., Williamsett, Mass. Dial 2-4632 Holyoke.
- 32 Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Hoerner's Hall, 246 Sycamore St. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St. Tel. Garfield 2732. W. E. O'Connor, B. A., 362 Johnson St. Tel., GA. 5445.
- 33 Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Plumbers Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Mon., 8:00 p. m., following regular meetings. H. F. Thompson, Plumbers Bldg., 1901 Fifth Ave.
- 34 Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Meets 1st Tues., Carpenters' Hall, 209 W. Berry St. V. L. Schory, 1626 Oakland St. Tel., Anthony 19872.
- 36 Peoria, Ill.—Meets 1st Wed., Room 4, Lab. Tem., Jackson and Jefferson Sts. Node Taneyhill, B. A., and Sec., 513 Lincoln Ave.
- 39 Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Paperhangers' Hall, 3d Floor, 18 W. Market St. Geo. H. Stevenson, 5128 E. North St. Tel., Irvington 6855.
- 40 Anderson, Ind.—Meets 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 806½ Main St. David N. Watkins, R. R. No. 1.
- 42 Los Angeles, Calif.—Meets every Fri., 8:00 p. m., Room 702, Lab. Tem., 540 Maple Ave. L. Mashburn, B. A., 209 E. 99th St. Tel. Thornwall 2903. R. A. Jones, Sec., 1735 W. 39th St. Tel., V. E. 5147.
- 43 Salt Lake City, Utah—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. C. H. Worden, 915 S. 8 East. Tel., Hyland 5186-W.
- 44 Evansville, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Central Labor Bldg., 8th and Main St. E. R. Jameson, R. R. 2, Newburgh, Ind.
- 46 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 1322 Third Ave. Ex. Bd., 1st and 3d Fri. Sec. at hall daily, 8 to 4:30, except Thurs. Walter Matthews, 1322 Third Ave. Tel., Butterfield 8-7109.
- 47 Cincinnati, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Room 308, Brotherhood Bldg., Court and Vine Sts. Ira Koble, B. A., 4025 Runnymede Ave. Phone, Kirby 2262-R. Wm. Cady, Sec., 3944 Glenmore Ave., Cheviot, O. Phone, Montana 0984-J.
- 48 Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., R. 6 Tejon and Colo. Ave., Stratton Bldg. W. T. Davidson, 417 W Platte St.
- 49 Pueblo, Colo.—Meets 1st Mon., Room 5, Lab. Tem., Victoria and Union Ave. T. A. Dunlap, 1202 Brown Ave.
- 52 Utica, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Frank F. Percac-ciante, 1417 Nye Ave.
- 53 Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Mon., Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon. after local meeting, Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. James Leyden, Fin. Sec., 2013 E. Loney St. Chas. Sweeney, B. A., 5026 Hazel Ave. Office, Room 508 Fox Bldg., 16 Market St. Tel., Allegheny 8439.
- 54 Portland, Ore.—Meets every Fri., 8:00 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri., 7:00 p. m., 203 Lab. Tem. R. C. Rich, P. T., 2 Labor Temple.

- 55 Memphis, Tenn.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Memphis Lab. Tem., 565 Beale St. E. W. Brinkmeyer, 988 Tulley St.
- 57 Binghamton, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues. C. L. U. Hall, 53 State St., Albert Miller, 7 Telegraph St.
- 59 Jacksonville, Fla.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 815 W. Union St. Geo. W. Manley, 815 W. Union St.
- 62 New Orleans, La.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 8 p. m., Electrical Workers Home. Ex. Bd. meets 7:30 p. m., meeting nights. A. G. Siegel, 3135 Milan St.
- 63 Richmond, Va.—Meets 3d Thurs., Trade and Labor Assembly Hall, 11 Marshall St. J. G. Duggan, 1319 W. Main St.
- 64 East St. Louis, Ill.—Meets 3d Wed., B. T. Hall, 5th St. at St. Louis Ave., 7:30 p. m. F. J. Wilbert, R. R. No. 2, St. Louis Rd., Collinsville, Ill.
- 65 San Francisco, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 224 Guerrero St. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri., 8 p. m., same hall. Jas. Healy, Sec. and B. A., 1017 Alabama St. Tel. Valencia 8120
- 66 Trenton, N. J.—Meets 1st Sun., 2 p. m., 308 Hewitt Ave. Chris Beckmann, Sec., 308 Hewitt Ave., Dentzville, Trenton, N. J. H. M. Babbitt, B. A., New Rd., R. F. D. 1.
- 67 Jersey City, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Orpheum Bldg., 583 Summit St. Ex. Bd., same nights. P. W. Mullane, 199 Wilkinson Ave.
- 68 Denver, Colo.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Bldg. Trades Club, 1031 17th St. J. H. Mitchell, B. A., 1064 Clarkson St. Cherry 0702. G. E. Lindquist, Fin. Sec., 1125 E. 6th Ave.
- 69 Butte, Mont.—Meets 1st Sun., Carpenters' Hall. Thos. Ryan, 1825 So. Montana St.
- 70 Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 3117 No. 14th St. C. C. Truitt, 3117 No. 14th St., R. R. 5.
- 71 Akron, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 35 So. Howard St. A. Nicholson, 171 No. Adolph St.
- 72 Boston, Mass.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Wells Memorial Bldg., 985 Washington St. Ex. Bd., 1st and 3d Wed. J. P. Cook, sec. pro tem., 5 Bartlett Ave., Arlington, Mass. Day Room and office, 985 Washington St. Hubert Connors, B. A., 10 Kempton St., Roxbury, Mass. Tel., Talbot 5018. Office 985 Washington St.
- 73 St. Louis, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 4709 Easton Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10:00 a. m. to 12:00 m. H. L. Beerman, Fin. Sec., 5352 Magnolia Ave. H. J. Hagen, B. A., 4750 Highland Ave. Tel. Forest 9357.
- 74 Chicago, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lathers' Hall, 731 So. Western Ave. Ex. Bd., Fri., 7 p. m. Edward Menard, Fin. Sec., 731 So. Western Ave. Tel. Seeley 1667. Wm. Haun, Cor. Sec., 6450 So. Green St.
- 75 Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Mon., 8 p. m., Hahn Hall, S. E. corner Washington and Jefferson Sts. J. P. Boyd, 709 E. 30th St. University 7638.
- 76 Sharon, Pa.—Meets 2d Fri., 8:00 p. m., Carpenters Hall, W. State St. B. H. Goodall, Jr., 325 Sterling Ave.
- 77 Everett, Wash.—Meets Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., Lombard Ave. Fred H. Michel, R. F. D. No. 3, Box 637.
- 78 Hartford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., 8 p. m., 172 Tower Ave. A. E. Boudreau, 172 Tower Ave.
- 79 Worcester, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Tues. Geo. Dearing, B. A., 23 Clarendon St. H. G. Reed, 44 Myrtle St.
- 81 Pasadena, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 34 E. Walnut St. Claude Mobrai, 3851 Blanche St. Phone, W. A. 2831 Madison St. Phone, 2-8212.
- 82 South Bend, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Labor Temple, 103 W. LaSalle Ave. G. H. Heltzel, 1030 W. Brookfield St.
- 83 Fresno, Calif.—Meets 1st Thurs., 534 Chestnut Ave. R. E. Linderstrand, 1554 Mono St.
- 84 Superior, Wis.—Meets 2d Wed., Lab. Hall, 1710 Broadway. Ed. Lund, 1908 Lamborn Ave.
- 85 Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Institute, 955 Elizabeth Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m. John B. McGarry, Sec., 312 Walnut St. James M. Temple, B. A., 28 Schneider Ave., Union, N. J. Phone, Unionville 2-0403-J.
- 87 Reading, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 87 Orioles Bldg., South 8th St. H. D. Brubaker, 235 Sterley St., Shillington, Pa. Bell Phone, 2-1284.
- 88 Oakland, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 562 11th St. Ex. Bd., every Sat., 10 a. m. to 12 m., Rm. 3, Lab. Tem. A. W. Miller, 1259 Hopkins St.
- 93 Spokane, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Fraternal Hall, 305 ½ Riverside Ave. Emil Krohn, 521 Shannon Ave.
- 97 Toronto, Ont., Canada.—Meets Mon., Lab. Tem., 167 Church St. Ex. Bd. meets before each meeting. H. Weller, 193 ½ Coleman Ave.
- 98 Stockton, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Friday, Lab. Tem. A. Lopez, Rt. 4, Box 427 P.
- 99 Lynn, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 520 Washington St., Lab. Tem. Kenneth Ober, 5 Rowell Ave., Beverly, Mass. Phone, Beverly 1424-W.
- 102 Newark, N. J.—Meets 2d Tues., 8:30 p. m., Union Labor Center, 260 Washington St. Ex. Bd. meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m. Wm. Hutchinson, B. A., 25 Orchard St., Nutley, N. J. Tel., Nutley 2-3683. John J. Vohden, Jr., Sec., 2026 Kay Ave., Union, N. J. Tel., Unionville 2-0979.
- 103 Chicago Heights, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., 8 p. m., 1144 Park Ave. Lee Roy Patton, 1144 Park Ave. Phone Chicago Hts. 2802.
- 104 Seattle, Wash.—Meets every Fri., Lab. Tem., Room 9. E. F. McLaughlin, pro. tem., 3942 Bozeman.
- 105 Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets 3d Mon., Grand Rapids Labor Temple Assoc., 415 Ottawa Ave., N. W. A. H. Spaman, 1135 Sigsbee St., S. E.
- 106 Plainfield, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs., Babcock Bldg., 240 W. Front St. H. Swartz, 1430 Bradford St. Phone, Plainfield 6-0410 J.
- 107 Hammond, Ind.—Meets 2d Tues., Hammond Lab. Tem., Oakley and Sibley Sts. C. W. Coyle, 515 Sibley St. Phone, Hammond 1827-M.
- 108 Wilmington, Del.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Irish-American Hall, 610 French St. Chas. Hartman, R. D. No. 2, Newark, Del. Phone, Kemblesville, Pa. 24R5.
- 109 Sacramento, Calif.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem., 8th and I Sts. Ex. Bd. meets Sat. a. m. H. S. Hyberger, Fin. Sec., 3200 22d Ave. Mail Address, R. 1, Box 1331. Phone, Cap. 511. Ed. Sands, Rec. Secy., Labor Temple.
- 110 Kankakee, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., 265 E. Merchant St. Frank Erzinger, 1557 Crosswell St.
- 111 Madison, Wis.—Meets 2d Fri., Labor Tem., 309 W. Johnston St. Orville Knee, 2326 Willard Ave.
- 114 Rockford, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, 114 So. Wyman St. Geo. Borst, 344 King St.
- 115 Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 90 1st Ave. H. C. Schutzman, R. R. 1. Tel., Dial 32286.
- 120 Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Labor Temple. Edw. Hunt, 330 Veeder Ave. Phone 4-2177.
- 121 Aurora, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., E. Main St. A. J. Plant, 1137 Grove St.
- 122 Salinas, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., Watsonville. Ex. Bd. meets 7 p. m. E. E. Laney, 217 Van Ness Ave., Watsonville, Calif. Tel., 990-W.
- 123 Brockton, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., 71 Center St., Room 6. H. L. Reagan, 157 Winthrop St.
- 124 Beckley W. Va.—Meets Fri., Central Labor Council Bldg. E. G. Nichols, E. Beckley, W. Va.
- 125 Waterbury, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., B. T. C. Hall, 44 Scovill St. Fred Duphiney, 637 Watertown Ave.
- 126 Canton, Ohio—Meets 1st Tues., 7:30 p. m., Painters' Hall, 2d floor, 212 Court Ave., No. Canton. S. James, R. D. No. 3.

- 132 Topeka, Kan.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. R. A. Florence, 1316 Kollam Ave. Phone, 31490.
- 136 Omaha, Neb.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Ex. Bd., 7 p. m., Wed., Labor Temple. Bruce Sprecher, 2703 Pinkney St. Phone, Webster 6347.
- 137 Augusta, Me.—Meets 3d Wed., G. A. R. Hall, Water St. Andrew Tuttle, 20 Allen St. Tel., 76-J.
- 139 Fall River, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., 971 Slade St. Albert Gagnon, 971 Slade St.
- 140 Dallas, Tex.—Meets 8 p. m., 1st and 3d Mon., 1803 Commerce St. A. J. Garrett, Bus. Agt., 2002 Marsalis St. W. D. Hall, 4822 Parry Ave. Phone 3-8523.
- 141 Bellingham, Wash.—Meets 1st Sat., 1:30 p. m., 1400 Harris Ave., So. Bellingham. Roy Brown, 2315 Queen St.
- 142 Waltham, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., McGlinchey Bldg., 645 Main St. Frank Burke, B. A., 372 River St. Waltham 2431-R. Michael Mooney, 27 Liberty St. Phone, Waltham 2364-J.
- 143 Paterson, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Institute, 359 Van Houten St. Anthony Braddell, Sec., Sal. Maso, B. A. 359 Van Houten St.
- 144 San Jose, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 72 No. Second St. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10:30 a. m. R. A. Judson, 431 Hull Ave. Phone, Ballard, 8147.
- 147 Winnipeg, Man., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Tem., James St. J. A. Allen, 134 Evanson St.
- 151 Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 215½ Grace St. E. J. Roberts, 215½ Grace St. Phone, 5-4712.
- 152 White Plains, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., 208 Hamilton Ave., White Plains. A. A. Pelletier, 52 Stevens St.
- 155 Tacoma, Wash.—Meets every Thurs., 8 p. m., Carpenters' Hall, 1012½ So. Tacoma Ave., R. D. Thornton, 9021 So. Yakima Ave. Phone, Garland 0974-R.
- 158 Dubuque, Iowa.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 9th and Locust So. H. L. Dean, 1510 Adair St.
- 162 Hackensack, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 36 Bergen St. Fred Eichenauer, B. A., 108 Lawrence St. Phone, Hackensack 2-1332. G. E. Barber, 124 Prospect Pl., Rutherford, N. J.
- 165 La Porte, Ind.—Meets 2d Fri., 8 p.m., 112 A St. H. T. Lange, 112 A St.
- 166 Albany, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem., Beaver St. Harold Hay, 385 Second Ave. A. Clothier, Sr., B. A., R. F. D. 1, Delmar, N. Y. Phone, 9-1325.
- 169 Enid, Okla.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Trades Council Bldg., 130 E. Bdw. R. E. Brooks, 317 E. Cherokee.
- 171 Lorain, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Sun., 10 a. m., 1544 Oberlin Ave. C. W. Maurath, 1544 Oberlin Ave.
- 172 Long Beach, Calif.—Meets every Wed., Lab. Tem., 1231 Locust St. R. L. Smith, 139 W. Neece St. R. 2, Box 149.
- 173 Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets 2d Fri., 223 Smith St. Harry Farnsworth, Sec., 279 Main St., So. River, N. J. Knud Aggerholm, B. A., Bldg. Trades Hall. Phone, Perth Amboy 4-1693. Residence 36 Evergreen Ave., Fords, N. J.
- 184 Wheeling, W. Va.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 7:30 p. m., Hancher Bldg., 1213 Market St. J. L. Bonene, 720 Market St.
- 185 Wichita, Kan.—Meets 1st Fri., 7:30 p. m., 2000 E. Franklin Rd. Howard Troy, Derby, Kans.
- 190 Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., 316 E. Hennepin Ave. Ex. Bd. meets each Thurs., 316 E. Hennepin Ave. Walter Frank, 310 E. Hennepin Ave.
- 195 Fargo, N. D.—Meets 2d Wed., Union Hall, Palm Room, 226 Broadway. Hans Hanson, 1417 8th Ave. N.
- 197 Rock Island, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Lab. Tem., Rock Island. R. J. Brundage, 2335 31st St., Moline, Ill.
- 202 Champaign, Ill.—Meets 2d Fri., Labor Hall. Wm. F. Betz, 106 No. Fair St. Phone, 2242.
- 203 Springfield, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 315½ Boonville Ave. Orle Miller, 914 W. Locust St. Phone, 8579.
- 208 Reno, Nevada.—Meets 3d Fri., Musicians' Hall, Commercial and Chestnut Sts. W. O. Bates, 1310 Wells Ave. Mail address: 300 Vassar Ave.
- 209 La Salle, Ill.—Meets 4th Sun., 2 p. m., at 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill. LeRoy B. Liesse, 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill.
- 212 Missoula, Mont.—Meets 2d Tues., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem. A. E. Golder, 515 No. 4th St.
- 213 Newark, Ohio.—Meets 1st Mon., 115 W. Church St. J. W. Kennedy, 63 No. Williams St.
- 215 New Haven, Conn.—Meets 3d Fri., Trade Council Hall, 215 Meadow St.—Edwin Balliet, 195 Lombard St.
- 222 Danville, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 829 E. Harrison St. Lincoln Peterson, Fin. Sec., 829 E. Harrison St. B. W. Cronkrite, B. A., 1034½ E. Main St.
- 224 Houston, Texas.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Labor Temple, 707 Rusk Ave. Ex. Bd., Sat. 10 a. m. Louis George, 5401 Kolb St. Phone, Taylor 5876.
- 225 Kenosha, Wis.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., 63d St. and 26th Ave. Wm. Van Kammen, Rt. 3, Box 255A. Phone, 49F5.
- 226 Yonkers, N. Y.—Meet 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Odd-fellows Hall, No. Broadway. David Christie, 11 William St.
- 228 Tulsa, Okla.—Meets Mon. H. A. Brocker, 1427 E. 2d St.
- 230 Fort Worth, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Lab. Tem. G. H. Roberts, 1508 E. Murphy St.
- 232 Racine, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Union Hall, Wisconsin St. bet. 4th and 5th Sts. H. M. Olson, 2603 Olive St.
- 233 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—Meets 4th Fri., 44-48 So. 4th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. J. Octave Dussault, 30 E. 4th St. Tel. Oakwood 1354.
- 234 Atlanta, Ga.—Meets Tues., 7:30 p. m., cor. Piedmont and Auburn Aves. Jas. A. Hill, 79 Jackson St., S. E.
- 238 Albuquerque, N. M.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 1316 Sawmill Rd. C. L. Wasmer, Rt. 3, Box 612.
- 240 Montgomery, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Standard Drug Store, cor. High and Jackson. Jos. E. Steele, 32 Stewart St.
- 243 Santa Rosa, Calif.—Meets 2d Mon., Carpenters' Hall. A. L. Fautley, 305 12th St., Petaluma, Calif. Phone, 110-J.
- 244 Brooklyn—Kings and Queens Counties, N. Y.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Willoughby and Myrtle Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Fri. Edw. J. Anglim, 3402 Ave. L.
- 246 Lowell, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., St. Charles Hotel, 532 Middlesex St. Charles L. Chase, 14 Robeson St. Phone, 1210.
- 250 Morristown, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 5 South St. Lewis C. Beekman, Jr., B. A., 185½ Fairchild Ave. Phone, Morristown 4-3163-J. J. F. Singleton, 6 Sylvan Terrace, Summit, N. J. Tel., Summit 6-4390-W.
- 252 San Bernardino, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 366 D St. O. F. Gregory, 295 E. 11th St.
- 254 New Bedford, Mass.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Temple, Pleasant St. James Lord, 328 Ashley Blvd.
- 258 Billings, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Cooks & Waiters Hall, Babcock Bldg. O. L. Aanes, Box 744, 707 So. 32d St.
- 259 Granite City, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2:30 p. m., Tri City Central Trades Council Hall, Niedringham Ave. and State St. Jacob Zimmer, 501 No. Fillmore., Edwardsville, Ill.
- 260 San Diego, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Tem., 621 6th St. Wm. Bakeman, 3653 Mississippi St.
- 262 Nashville, Tenn.—Meets each Mon., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem., 212 8th Ave. N. W. E. Marshall, Oceola Ave., R. No. 50. Phone 7-6108-W.
- 263 New Brighton, Pa.—Meets 1st Fri., Painters' Hall. W. Bridgewater. H. C. Eiler, 1311 Penn Ave.
- 265 Chattanooga, Tenn.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 3:00 p. m., 306 East 9th St. James Kincaid, 609 E. 8th St.
- 268 San Rafael, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 410 3d St. J. O. Dahl, 410 3d St. Phone S. R. 1052.

- 275 Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets 1st Wed., Lab. Tem. Sherman T. Clear, 1350 Central Ave.
- 276 Waterloo, Iowa.—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall, 310½ W. 4th St. C. L. Jolls, R. 4. Phone, 3038-J.
- 278 San Mateo, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon. Ex. Bd. meets 7 p. m., Bldg. Tr. Hall. J. A. Brogan, 807 2d Ave. Phone, 6904.
- 279 Joplin, Mo.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Hall, 6 Joplin St. E. Downer, 709 Chestnut St. Phone, 3327.
- 281 Boise, Idaho.—Meets 2d Tues., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. M. C. Garrett, R. D. No. 5.
- 282 Yakima, Wash.—Meets Wed., 20 So. 10th St. M. F. Carvo. No. 6th Ave. and Hathaway.
- 286 Stamford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., Carpenters' Hall, Gay St. Harry Johnson, Nichols Ave. Phones, Green 2772 and Stamford 4-6229.
- 292 Charleston, W. Va.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Room 26, Lab. Tem., 18 Alderson St. E. V. Stricker, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 84B.
- 299 Sheboygan, Wis.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Union Hall, 632 N. 8th St. Herbert Haack, Fin. Sec., 1217 Mallman Ct. Elmer Haack, B. A., 1227 Georgia Ave. Tel., 3537-W.
- 300 Bakersfield, Calif.—Meets 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., 21st and I St. H. J. Ward, 1803 Alta Vista Dr.
- 301 San Antonio, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., North St. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 9:00 a. m., Lab. Tem. Chester Smith, 123 Castillo Ave.
- 302 Vallejo, Calif.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem., 314 Virginia St. Wm. Gellinger, Jr., Fin. Sec., R. F. D. No. 2. Box 2040, Napa, Calif. Phone, 738-J. Napa. A. L. Lawrence, B. A., 1100 Kentucky St. Phone, 581-J Vallejo.
- 305 Great Falls, Mont.—Meets 1st Tues., Painters' Hall, cor. 7th and Central. M. M. Milligan, 220—6th Ave. So.
- 308 New York, N. Y.—Meets every Wed. Ex. Bd. every Mon., 210 E. 104th St. J. M. Vacirca, 703 E. 187th St., Bronx, New York, N. Y. Tel., Raymond 9-3458.
- 309 Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 p. m., Central Labor Hall. Claus Ross, 15 Cowden Pl.
- 311 Amarillo, Tex.—Meets each Thurs., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Rex A. Teed, 1520 E. 7th St.
- 319 Muskegon, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 2 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall. Clyde L. Brunette, 358 E. Walton Ave.
- 328 Cheyenne, Wyo.—Meets 1st Mon., United Mine Workers' Bldg. Archie B. Darling, Allison Tracts. Tel., 7376.
- 330 Durham, N. C.—Meets Sat. 2 p. m., Painters' Hall, 122½ E. Main St. S. P. Tindal, 808 Pine St.
- 332 Victoria, B. C., Canada.—Meets 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, Courtney St. James Wilson, 946 Caledonia Ave.
- 336 Quincy, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem. 9th St. Geo. Miller, 822 So. 13th St.
- 337 Macon, Ga.—Meets 1st and 4th Tues., 525 Craft St. Pierce Fowler, 123 Mutual Ave. Phone, Davis 1027-J.
- 340 Lexington, Ky.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, No. Broadway. G. Irvin, 206 Race St.
- 344 Lafayette, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. Geo. Anderson, 2024 Scott St.
- 345 Miami, Fla.—Meets 2d Wed., 925 N. E. 1st Ave. A. W. Dukes, 1430 N. W. 37th.
- 346 Asbury Park, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Bldg. Trades Hall, Madison Ave. and Main St. Otto Fowler, 1498 Monroe Ave.
- 350 Portsmouth, Ohio.—Meets 1st Sun., Carpenters Hall, Gallia and Gay Sts. F. A. Kline, 115 Glover St.
- 353 Santa Monica, Calif.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., 1914 11th St. F. N. Coffey, 616 Boccaccio Ave., Venice, Calif.
- 359 Providence, R. I.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 48 Snow St., Providence, R. I. Chas. M. Trice, Box 28, Oaklawn, R. I. Res. 32 Brookdale Ave., Oak Lawn, R. I.
- 360 London, Ont.—Meets 3d Fri., Labor Tem., Dundas St. Sam Miller, 560 Grosvenor St.
- 371 Pocatello, Idaho.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 633 No. Grant St. Dewitt Moffit, 633 No. Grant.
- 374 Phoenix, Ariz.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., 17th Ave. and Jefferson St. Carl H. Burros, 1113 E. Polk St.
- 378 Marion, Ill.—Meets 1st Sun., 9 a. m., Lab. Tem., Murphysboro, Ill. Floyd Borden, 1821 Logan St., Murphysboro, Ill. Tel. 67.
- 379 Santa Barbara, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Hall No. 3, Labor Temple. J. D. Hessinger, 1724 Calle Poniente.
- 380 Salem, Ore.—Meets 2d Tues., Salem Tr. and Lab. Hall, 259 Court St. G. E. Wikoff, 1129 N. Cottage. Phone, 3612.
- 385 Morgantown, W. Va.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 327 Pleasant St. Geo. C. Hough, 154 Highland Ave.
- 386 Newburgh, N. Y.—Meets 1st Fri., 111 Liberty St. Ex. Bd. meets Bricklayers' Hall, 462 Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. W. Hignight, Bus. Agt., 5 Hammersley Ave., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Phone, 3549-R. B. A. Barringer, sec., Billings, N. Y. Tel., Hopewell Junction 27F5.
- 388 Green Bay, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Lab. Tem., 508 Main St. E. E. Maynard, 906 Clinton St.
- 392 Elmira, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 7:30 p. m., at Painters' Hall, 143½ W. Water St. Henry Warren, 211 Scottwood Ave., Elmira Hts., N. Y. Phone, Dial 2—5852.
- 394 Tucson, Ariz.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., Los Altos and Mojave Sts. H. D. Smith, 219 No. Second Ave.
- 395 Warren, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 428 Main Ave., S. W. W. D. Foster, 428 Main Ave., S. W.
- 397 Helena, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Helena Trades and Labor Assembly Hall. A. S. Kerr, Harvard Apts. Mailing Address: Box 966.
- 401 Allentown, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Tem., N. 6th St. Harry Frey, 734 Greenleaf St.
- 406 Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.—Meets Fri., 517 S. E. 8th St. Harry E. Sharp, 517 S. E. 8th St.
- 407 Austin, Tex.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m., Austin Lab. Tem. N. L. Smith, 4104 Ave. F.
- 413 Norwalk, Conn.—Meets 1st Wed., Community Hall, Van Zant St., E. Norwalk, Conn. Chas. A. Brown, No. 1 Edgewater Place, E. Norwalk, Conn.
- 419 Greensboro, N. C.—Meets 2d and 4th Sun., 10 a. m., Lab. Tem., 314½ Sycamore St. W. A. Mateer, 426 Church St.
- 428 Ponca City, Okla.—Meets 1st Fri., Carpenters' Hall. J. L. Hayes, 211 S. Birch St.
- 429 Harrisburg, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Union Hall, 223 Market St. D. McKerrocher, 2208 No. 6th St.
- 434 Merced, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Room 20, Shaffer Bldg., 17th St. Guy Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 205, 36 Gerard Ave.
- 435 Shreveport, La.—Meets 2d Sat., 9 a. m., 308 McNeill St. Monte Walkup, 4125 San Jacinto St. Phone, 2-1007.
- 440 Santa Ana, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 402½ W. Fourth St. Earl L. Lindig, 1019 Oak St. Phone 2342-J.
- 443 Steubenville, O.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. E. W. Jeffers, Capitol Ave.
- 446 Elgin, Ill.—Meets 2d Mon., 325 Raymond St. Albert Sederstram, 617 McClure Ave.
- 454 Palm Springs, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Peveler Court, Indiana Ave. Otto Bobo, Box 691.
- 455 West Palm Beach, Fla.—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., Gardenia and Rosemary Sts. Geo. E. Harbold, Box 82, Lake Worth, Fla.
- 456 St. Petersburg, Fla.—Meets every Fri., 7:30 p. m., A. F. L. Bldg., 1126 Central Ave. Ex. Bd. meets after regular meeting. H. L. Patterson, 3621 Queensboro Ave. So.
- 469 Meridian, Miss.—Meets Wed. night, 3416 Ray St. Oliver Trotter, Jr., 3416 Ray St.
- 478 Wenatchee, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Farmers Union Hall, Wenatchee Ave. J. T. Kirby, R. 1.
- 481 Winona, Minn.—Meets 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Eureka Hall, 4th and Center Sts. E. T. Popple, 508 3d Ave. S. E., Rochester, Minn.
- 483 St. Paul, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem., 418 No. Franklin. L. Pepper, 252 Charles St.
- 485 Jackson, Miss.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 128½ N. Parish St. A. A. Banks, 1166 Hickory St.
- 487 Redding, Calif.—Lew Hurtgen, P. O. Box 602.

## CHICAGO JUDGE RULES TRADE UNION MEMBERS ARE LIABLE FOR DUES AND ASSESSMENTS

Chicago (AFLNS).—Attempts of renegeing members, or ex-members, of labor unions to avoid paying honest debts to their unions were given a severe jolt in Municipal Court here, when it was held that such a member is liable for dues and special assessments.

The decision, of wide importance of organized labor, resulted from a suit entered for delinquent dues and special assessments against a member who had withdrawn from the union, by Chicago Photo Engravers' local union No. 5.

Where special assessments and dues are properly assessed and levied by the committee of the labor organization authorized to make such assessments and levies, the Court held, all members of the organization are contractually bound thereby.

Collective bargaining is the fundamental principle of the trade union movement. An agreement negotiated by representatives of a union and representatives of employers fixing for a definite period wage rates, hours of labor and work conditions is a contract whose terms it is the paramount obligation of both groups to carry out.

I envy the ground-hog  
Not that I'm contrary  
But because he gets to sleep  
Till along in February.

"It's knowing when to use each word that's important . . . flowers have fragrance, garbage has odor, tobacco has aroma—but Tony, the boot-black, would say they all smell. The lover strolls, the baby toddles, the old man totters, the mule ambles, the negro shuffles—but to Tony, they all just walk."  
—L. E. Frailey.

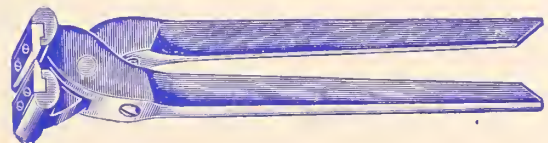
Hussar—From the Hungarian "husz," twenty. When the Turks overran Eastern Europe every twenty houses were compelled to send one soldier, fully equipped, into the war. These were called hussars, a name adopted in all the languages of Europe. These soldiers were so valiant that their name became a synonym for dash and courage.

Every union organization should have its most effective members on its organization committee, and should continuously move forward into new fields as well as strengthening its old lines.

Labor stands in a new and potentially more influential position today than at any other time in our history, with the mandate registered by the citizens of the United States on November 3 in such overwhelming numbers as to be decisive. The citizens of this country, after experience and due consideration, declared their wishes to continue New Deal principles. As new settlers and colonists set up practices and principles to enable each family group to establish itself in its new domain, industries followed the same methods. So the United States grew into a huge aggregation.

No industry can conduct its affairs wisely without consideration of what is happening in other industries. Nor does Society benefit by one industry exploiting another or by one company crushing out all others to gain the profits which monopoly can extract. Decision should be made which promotes the best interests of the whole. Clearly, any method that we may adopt for the control of our economic life must be co-extensive with economic activity which is carried on irrespective of political boundaries. Interstate carriers are the tools of our great production activities and transportation of finished products to consumers wherever they may be essential to complete the purposes of business. Labor believes that any management which undertakes to conduct a business enterprise which initial step is to establish responsibility in conforming with requirements which Society may determine in the best interests of the whole group, depends upon our social and economic developments and which must inevitably condition our national welfare, must secure a federal license.

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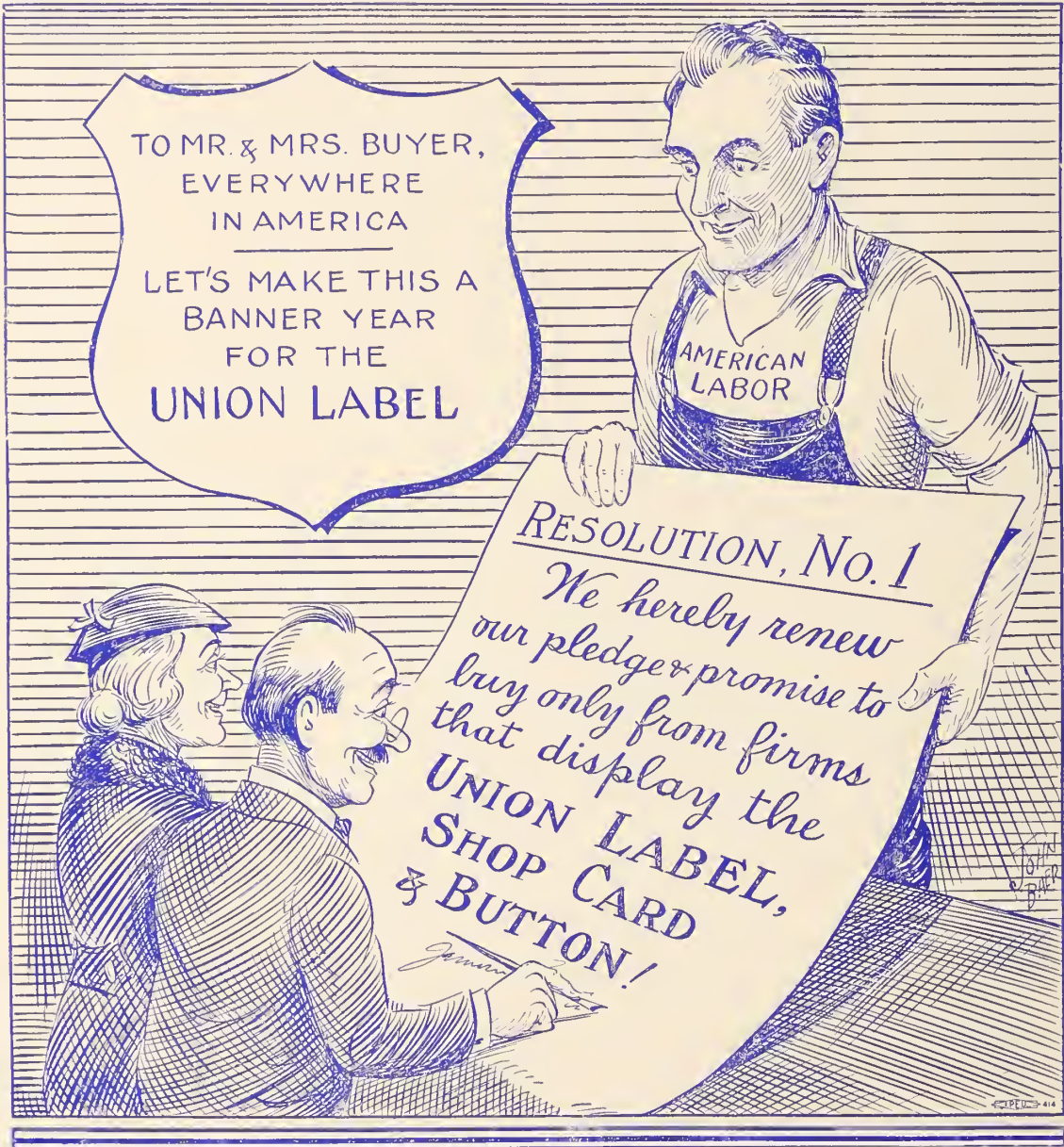
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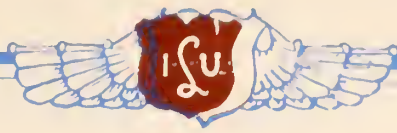
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# HAPPY NEW YEAR!







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UNITED STATES & CANADA



“The Injury To One Is The Concern Of All”

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE  
**WOOD, WIRE & METAL LATHERS’  
INTERNATIONAL UNION**

VOL. XXXVII.

FEBRUARY, 1937

No. 6

# Pay Your DUES Promptly

## Protect Your Standing *in the* Funeral Benefit Fund

International law provides that dues are due and payable on the first day of each month in advance. Members are automatically suspended on the fifteenth day of the second month for which tax has not been received.

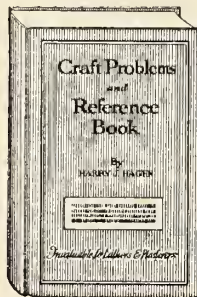
It will be noted how necessary it is to pay dues promptly in order to be in continuous good standing. The responsibility of members of the Lathers' International Union keeping in good standing devolves upon themselves.

A member suspended by action of his local union, or becoming automatically suspended, loses his continuous good standing and upon payment of back dues is debarred from any funeral benefit for six months after payment.

A Reference Book No Apprentice or Journeyman Can Afford to Be Without

## LATHERS!!

*An economical and valuable  
gift for the apprentice  
and journeyman*



## ATTENTION!!

*A splendid contribution to the  
trades both lasting and  
educational*

The 3rd edition of LATHERS CRAFT PROBLEMS AND REFERENCE BOOK by Harry J. Hagen, is now ready for distribution. It contains over a hundred new drawings, illustrations and articles not appearing in previous editions. The preparation of this text has covered many years of study in an endeavor to meet the needs of apprentices and journeymen lathers.

Mechanics who have not had the opportunities of modern schooling will find this an invaluable guide and reference book on such subjects as lay-out work, with the necessary information for solving practical problems on the job, mechanical drawing, blue print reading, geometrical analysis and its adaptation to actual construction and many other subjects essential to the well-trained mechanic.

The instructions for laying out work are presented in such simplified form that the average mechanic will have no trouble in understanding and following the drawings and explanations.

A few hours of study and honest effort each week in following the instructions as outlined, will prepare the mechanic to more readily solve the most difficult problems on the job. Wood lathers will find this book invaluable in preparing themselves for the metal end of the industry.

In this, the great machine age, competition for jobs is daily becoming a greater problem. The most capable mechanic has the best chance of being regularly employed. This book will help you to become competent.

Starting out with a straight line and a true circle, the instructions gradually lead into many problems in which Angles, Degrees, Bisecting, Use of Scale Rule, Mechanical Methods of Division, etc., are fully explained. Methods of showing lines, material, breaks, sections, etc., on blue prints follow. Then the Arches, Semi-Circular, Segmental, Gothic, Elliptical, Moorish, Ogee, etc. (38 large illustrations, many new). Then follow articles on Suspended Ceilings, Partitions, Pilasters, False Beams and Columns, Mitres, Angle Brackets, Laying out Brackets from Plaster Details and other similar subjects. The mechanic is then shown how to lay out Vaults and Groins (18 illustrations, many new); Lunettes and Penetrations (23 illustrations), and other ornamental ceilings. There are also articles on developments of new material in the Lathing Industry, and articles on hangers, both rod and flat iron, showing ordinary and extra strong construction, recognized by Architects and Engineers everywhere as the most complete on the market. Many other articles too numerous to mention but of vital interest to every lather are also included.

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A Reference Book No Wood or Metal Lather Should Be Without

# The LATHER

OFFICIAL ORGAN, PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE  
WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

Lathers' Building, Detroit Avenue at West 26th Street, Cleveland, Ohio

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VOL. XXXVII

FEBRUARY, 1937

No. 6

## Report of Delegates to the Fifty-Sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor

GREETINGS! We, your delegates to the Fifty-Sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, beg leave to submit the following report:

Pursuant to law, the fifty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was convened in the Municipal Auditorium at 10 A. M. Monday, Nov. 16th, 1936 by William E. Sullivan, President of the Central Trades and Labor Assembly of Tampa. Preceding the opening of the convention, the Tampa Federal Symphony Orchestra, Maximo Echegaray conducting, presented a musical program and opened the convention with the Star Spangled Banner. The Invocation was delivered by the Rev. Adiel Jarrett Moncrief, Jr., of the First Baptist Church of Tampa. Addresses of welcome were made to the delegates by Mr. Wm. E. Sullivan, representing the Central Trades and Labor Assembly of Tampa, Mr. A. E. McMullen, representing the Mayor of Tampa, Mr. E. P. Talliaferro, President of the Tampa Chamber of Commerce, and the Hon. Claude Pepper, United States Senator from Florida. All of these addresses conveyed a cordial welcome to the delegates on behalf of all the people of the city of Tampa. To these addresses President Green responded in his very able manner, presenting a complete review of the aims and objects of the trade union movement as represented by the A. F. of L.

The following telegram was received from President Roosevelt and was read to the convention:

"The White House, Washington  
November 13, 1936

My dear Mr. Green:

I regret very much that it will not be possible for me to attend the fifty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor beginning its sessions in Tampa on Monday. Will you please express this regret to the officers, delegates and visitors to your convention and convey to them my sincere good wishes for a successful meeting?

The return of prosperity has restored hope and happiness to citizens in all parts of the country so it seems to me that your sessions this year will be held under most auspicious circumstances. The spirit of optimism again prevades the land and I trust that your deliberations will be fruitful of results which, while promoting security for the individual, will, at the same time safeguard the fundamental interests of the Nation as a whole.

Very sincerely yours,  
Franklin D. Roosevelt."

The report of the Credentials Committee showed that there were 485 delegates, representing 88 National and International Unions, 4 Departments, 34 State Branches, 125 Central Bodies, 77 Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions and 3 Fraternal Delegates and recommended that all Delegates be seated.

President Green appointed 15 Committees of 15 members each to handle the reports, resolutions and other business of the convention. Your delegates were all selected to serve upon Committees.

A Summary of the Executive Council's Report was read to the convention by First Vice President Duffy. This report contained 168 pages of closely printed matter, dealing with all of the subjects that had been referred to and came before the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. for their consideration and action. All of these different subjects were referred to their respective Committees and acted upon by the convention later on.

The Report of Secretary Morrison showed that the receipts from all sources for the fiscal year were \$924,390.38 and the expenses for the same period of time were \$977,938.92. President Morrison's report also showed that the difference in the expenses over receipts was due to the numerous strike benefits paid to the directly affiliated local Federal Trade and Labor Unions. The Secretary's Report also showed that there was a balance on hand Aug. 31, 1936 of \$569,405.99. The Report of the Treasurer tallied with the Report of Secretary Morrison. Secretary Morrison's Report also showed that there were affiliated with the A. F. of L. at the present time: 111 National and International Unions, 49 State Federations of Labor, 734 City Central Bodies, 914 Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions, 4 Departments and 522 local Department Councils with 32,906 local unions, with an average paid-up membership for the fiscal year 1936 of 3,422,393 members.

The convention commended the Executive Council for their work in behalf of the workers of this country during the past year and urged all members of organized labor to carefully study the comprehensive report of the Council in order that they may more fully appreciate the difficult problems the Council has considered and acted upon during the year. The convention confirmed the authority of the A. F. of L. Executive Council to penalize or suspend National and International Unions for violation of the American Federation of Labor constitution, laws and certificate of affiliation obligations or orders of the Council.

The convention also congratulated the Executive Council and various unions concerned for the progress made in the enactment of national labor legislation during the last session of Congress, the Council having reported that twenty-three federal labor laws benefitting many thousands of workers were passed by the second session of the seventy-fourth Congress.

There were 258 Resolutions presented to the convention. The following is a summary of the more vital subjects upon which the convention took action:

**Public educational facilities for the adult population of the United States** was urged by the convention which asked

"cooperation from every State University and information and counsel from Federal and State Governments for the purpose of promoting the wellbeing of 75% of our population included in the ranks of labor."

In regard to a resolution adopted by the 1935 convention of the American Federation of Labor recommending the establishment of an A. F. of L. daily newspaper, the convention approved the report of the Executive Council estimating the daily cost for an issue of 30,000 copies, both for editorials and production, would be approximately \$550, not taking into consideration the increased cost of office personnel, and stating that under these conditions it seemed impossible for the Council to arrange for the financing and publication of such a paper until and unless the A. F. of L. membership provides the necessary funds. Your delegates were instructed by the Seventeenth Convention of the Wood, Wire & Metal Lathers' International Union to support the establishment of a daily newspaper by the Federation. Owing to the report of the Executive Council in reference to the lack of finances in order to support such a paper, your delegates felt obligated and duty-bound to support the recommendation of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. in reference to this matter.

The convention referred to the Executive Council a resolution favoring affiliation of the A. F. of L. with the Int'l. Federation of Trade Unions.

The convention referred to the Executive Council three resolutions proposing that the American Federation of Labor go on record as endorsing the principles of the **American Youth Act**, with the recommendation that they investigate all of the activities of the various groups composing this National Youth proposition before they decide what the policy of the Federation shall be.

The 1935 convention instructed the Executive Council to make a thorough investigation of charges that the **American Federation of Teachers** is controlled by those openly hostile to the American Federation of Labor. The Executive Council reported that Vice President Bugniazet, President Frey of the Metal Trades Department, and Secretary-Treasurer Burke of the United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters, appointed to investigate the charges, held extensive hearings and transmitted their findings to the Council with the statement that the case was not one to be considered by the A. F. of L., but was a matter to be acted upon entirely by the American Federation of Teachers itself. The Executive Council recommended to the American Federation of Teachers that the charter of Teachers Local No. 5 in New York City should be revoked. The convention concurred in the Executive Council's report.

The convention concurred with a resolution which declared that **anti-trust laws** in the past have been used primarily against organized labor throughout the United States, and in fact most of the cases that affected labor organizations, and instructed the officers and legislative committee of the American Federation of Labor "to endeavor to use all of the means available to protect labor from the application of the anti-trust laws."

The convention referred to the Executive Council "for further study and appropriate action" a resolution requesting the American Federation of Labor to file legislation with the incoming Congress to amplify the safeguards now surrounding the so-called **legal investments** of and by savings banks, savings departments of trust companies and domestic life insurance companies by "requiring that no such institutions invest money under their control in securities or otherwise whenever such moneys are to be used in any enterprise or business that has to do with the employment of labor, unless the issuer of such securities or other business borrower comply with obligations identical to those indicated and set forth in Section 7 and related sections of the Wagner Labor Act."

The convention approved the reorganization of the **Building Trades Department** of the American Federation of Labor, effective March 25, 1936, with the provision for settling jurisdictional disputes, the final determination to be made by a referee, Dr. John A. Lapp. "Peace and harmony," the convention said, "prevailed in the Department since its re-organization. The Department is now functioning for the benefit of its affiliated membership and to the best interest of the affiliated national and international organizations and its state and local building trades councils and with greater cooperation from all sources to the satisfaction of those whom it serves. The Department is 100 percent in affiliation and is prepared to meet issues whatever they may be with perfect confidence and security."

The convention non-concurred with a resolution proposing to amend Section 11 of Article XI of the Constitution of the

American Federation of Labor so as to provide "proportional representation" of local unions in **central labor bodies**. In lieu of the resolution the convention adopted an amendment clarifying Section 11. The former section read: "The representation of local unions entitled to affiliation in central labor unions shall be as follows: Local unions having 50 members or less, two delegates; 100 members or less three delegates; 250 members or less, four delegates; 500 members or less, five delegates; one additional delegate to be allowed for each additional 500 members or majority fraction thereof."

The convention amended this section to read as follows: "The representatives of local unions entitled to affiliation in central labor unions shall be as follows: Local Unions having 50 members or less, two delegates; from 51 to 100 members, three delegates; 101 to 250 members, four delegates; 251 to 500 members, five delegates; one additional delegate to be allowed for each additional 500 members or majority fraction thereof."

The convention approved the action of the Executive Council in granting charters to the **Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters**, the **American Newspaper Guild** and the **American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employes**.

Commendation of the investigation regarding **civil liberties** violations being conducted at the direction of the United States Senate by a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, under the chairmanship of Senator Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin, was voted by the convention with the recommendation that the Executive Council mobilize its efforts to secure an appropriation of not less than \$200,000 for the use of the committee in order that the various ramifications of private detective agencies in labor disputes and in the field of civil rights generally may be thoroughly explored. The convention also commended the Executive Council for its activities in supplying the LaFollette committee with data secured through affiliated organizations in furtherance of the investigation.

The convention commended the United States **Civil Service Commission** for a statement made by its president, Harry B. Mitchell, regarding educational requirements for the public service which serve to discriminate against those whose qualifications for service are based on experience rather than formal academic training. The statement by Mr. Mitchell said: "Although fully appreciating the value of institutional training, the Commission endeavors not to discriminate against the individual who for reasons beyond his control has been denied the educational opportunities enjoyed by others."

The convention declared its opposition "to any requirement for entrance into public service that would discriminate against any citizen with the necessary capabilities for the position sought by the requirement of institutional training," and commended the Executive Council for its action in securing a declaration along this line from the U. S. Civil Service Commission and in having the educational requirements imposed by the United States Employment Service modified.

The convention approved the action of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in suspending 10 unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. for their membership in the Committee for Industrial Organization. In its report on this subject to the convention recommending the approval of the action of the Executive Council, the Resolutions Committee summed up the matter as follows:

"The question to be considered is whether the Executive Council erred in the procedure it followed and in the decisions reached, either because of lack of authority, or in reaching beyond its authority, or if its judgment though legal may have been in error. Then, too, there is involved the question of validity or invalidity of the course followed by the suspended unions in their agreement and combination to substitute, not by action of orderly and agreed to procedure, the will of a majority over that of unquestioned majority and in disregarding not only the rights and guarantees of other affiliated unions, but in violating the very principles and conditions upon which affiliation with the American Federation of Labor is predicated.

"Your committee has no hesitancy in stating that it finds that the officers of the American Federation of Labor and the Executive Council have acted in all instances not only within the authority delegated to them by constitutional provision, convention action and by custom and practice, but we find that this authority has been exercised by them with due discretion, and only to the extent made imperative by the unjustified and unwarrantable conduct and activities of the Committee for Industrial Organization and some of its associated unions."

After a thorough discussion the convention by a vote

of 21,679 to 2,043 adopted the report of the Resolutions Committee, including the following three specific steps "to maintain both the integrity of the American Federation of Labor and preserve the unity of the labor movement":

"1. That this convention approve of all actions taken, decisions reached and rulings made by the Executive Council, as heretofore noted and referred to. We specifically recommend approval of the suspensions noted, and all actions and decisions and rules relating thereto. Lest there be fear that this recommendation may be interpreted to mean permanent suspension or complete severance, let it be understood that the suspension noted shall remain in effect until the present breach be healed and adjusted under such terms and conditions as the Executive Council may deem best in each particular case or in all cases combined.

"2. That the Special Committee appointed to discover a basis of settlement be continued with the full faith and confidence of the convention.

"3. In event that by action of the suspended unions they make the present relationship beyond bearing and create a situation that demands a more drastic procedure, that the Executive Council be authorized and empowered to call a special convention of the American Federation of Labor, at such time and place it may deem best, to take such further steps and actions as the emergency of the situation may then demand. We counsel this procedure and delegation of authority in the sincere desire to avoid any possible future and permanent severance unless such permanent separation comes as the choice of those who would permanently divide and bring warfare instead of peace and unity into the ranks of labor."

The following named organizations, holding membership in the Committee for Industrial Organization were affected by the decision of the convention: United Mine Workers of America; Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America; International Union, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; United Textile Workers of America; Federation of Flat Glass Workers; Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers; International Union United Automobile Workers of America; United Rubber Workers of America.

A Resolution adopted by the 17th Convention of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International Union dealt with this subject and was referred to your delegates to use their own judgment in acting upon this most important question. Your delegates under the circumstances felt it their duty to support the report of the Executive Council and the recommendations of the Committee thereon which were adopted by the Convention, as we were firmly of the opinion that the democratic principle upon which the American Federation of Labor was based of majority rule should be protected and preserved in the American Federation of Labor, and that no minority should be permitted to either attempt to coerce or intimidate the majority in any manner such as has been attempted in this particular case.

A resolution favoring legislation outlawing **company unions** but not presenting any specific legislative measure was referred by the convention to the Executive Council "for their consideration and the most appropriate action which can be taken."

The convention approved the report of the Executive Council favoring **Consumers' Cooperation** and recommended that the Council have a careful study made of the developments of the cooperative movement "so that the value of effectiveness of the union label of affiliated unions shall be thoroughly safeguarded."

The convention referred to the Executive Council a resolution approving certain objectives of the **Consumers' Union of the United States, Inc.**, and requesting the Council to appoint an advisory committee from the ranks of organized labor to confer with that organization from time to time so that it may best serve the working people of America.

The convention adopted **new rules** regarding the **introduction of resolutions**, petitions, memorials, and appeals for consideration by conventions of the American Federation of Labor. The subject came before the convention in a report by the Executive Council pursuant to instructions of the 1935 convention.

The Convention reaffirmed its previous actions regarding **convict labor**. The Convention was informed that 22 states have already enacted legislation banning convict-made goods from sale on the open market.

The Convention endorsed the Council for **Industrial Progress** whose chairman is Major George L. Berry, president

of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistant Union of North America, and Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation, and recommended continued cooperation by the American Federation of Labor with the Council.

Asserting that the **U. S. Department of Labor** "was created to be the agency through which Labor should be fittingly and adequately represented and whose guiding fundamental precepts and practices should be based upon Labor's decisions as to what constitutes its best interests," the convention declared that "in the re-organization of governmental functions, now under consideration, those agencies which administer rights of labor or matters which primarily concern Labor welfare should be situated in the Department of Labor."

The Department of Labor, the convention added, "is the agency through which Labor is given voice and representation in those matters with which the President and his Cabinet must deal. It is the duty and the privilege of the organized labor movement to recommend policies for Labor issues and to insist that the most constructive methods be adopted."

The Convention also instructed the Executive Council to demand of the incoming Congress that the **Department of Labor** be given a budget allowance comparable to that of other Departments of the Government so that the service of this Department may be broadened for the purpose of better protecting the interests of those whom the Department was created to serve.

The Convention commended the work of the **Women's Bureau** of the U. S. Department of Labor and called upon its affiliated organizations to support the Bureau "by and every means within their power."

**Dictatorship** typified by **Fascism, Nazism and Communism** was condemned by the convention for its destruction of a democratic form of government and human liberty. "The existence of Communism, Fascism and Nazism, the existence of dictatorship in any form," the convention said, "is a definite threat to human liberty and to peace, for its aim is the subjugation by force and bloodshed of all those within a nation who may differ."

The work of the Executive Council in favoring a Federal appropriation of \$100,000,000 "to assist the states and territories in providing more effective programs of **public education**" was approved by the convention which also endorsed the recommendation of the Council that every support possible be given bills for the appropriation of the \$100,000,000 during the 1937 session of Congress.

The Convention endorsed "the program of the Int'l Ass'n. of Fire-Fighters in its endeavor to secure shorter working hours for all Fire-Fighters in the United States and Canada," instructing all State Federations and Central Bodies "to actively assist these associations in their states and cities when a campaign is made for the **8-hour day**."

Cooperation and aid was sought by the Federation to be extended to **Hospital Employees**, through a campaign initiated by the Association of Hospital and Medical Professionals No. 2094 of New York.

The convention nonconcurred in a resolution asking that the Executive Council issue "an industrial charter for the **electrical and radio industry** to be given to the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America" (an organization dual to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America).

Acting on information from the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance and Bartenders International League of America that many cities and small towns "are infested with sharks which call themselves employment agencies," which in reality are "nothing more than strikebreaking units, supplying 'scabs' to employers engaged in fighting organized labor," the convention recommended "federal legislation to punish **employment agencies** indulging in the aforementioned practices" and instructed the Executive Council "to cooperate vigorously with state federations for the purpose of inaugurating rigid state regulation of employment agencies."

Acting on information that the Federal Bureau of Prisons "is constructing new buildings with **prison labor** and is requesting building trades mechanics to work with prison labor and asking them to teach prisoners the trade," the convention strongly protested against this policy, urged that the "present law be repealed or amended so that all construction work be let by contract or performed by free labor," and demanded that Congress enact legislation correcting "these vicious practices."

The Convention endorsed the policy and program of the **Federal Committee on Apprentice Training**, recommended that the program be expanded, urged that Congress appro-

appropriate sufficient funds to the United States Labor Department to carry on activities of the Federal Committee and recommended that State Federations of Labor "take an active interest in the passage of State Apprentices Laws to safeguard the standards of apprentice training laid down in the Federal program."

The Convention resolved "that the American Federation of Labor devote every effort to secure the enactment of a new **food, drug and cosmetic act** with certain provisions stipulated in this resolve affecting the interests of labor.

The Convention non-concurred with a resolution amending the provisions of the constitution of the A. F. of L. regarding the issuance of charters to **Federal Labor Unions**.

The Convention approved the report of the Executive Council on the transgression of jurisdiction by the **Federation of Flat Glass Workers of America**.

The Convention took definite action to secure the application of **trade union wage scales to public works projects** financed by the Federal Government to relieve unemployment and stimulate economic recovery by approving "a definite and nation-wide campaign by the American Federation of Labor to organize workers on these projects into unions of their own, and a definite legislative program aimed at the attachment to all appropriations for government public works projects stipulations of the payment of union wages on those projects." The Executive Council was instructed to set up the apparatus necessary to the execution of such a campaign and program.

The resolution concurred in by the convention said that the greatest failure from the standpoint of organized labor in the establishment and administration of federal work relief projects in the last three and one-half years "has been the failure of the Government to establish and guarantee union wage levels on such projects," and warned that "wage levels throughout the country for at least the next four years will be to a very great extent determined by the wage levels maintained on the government projects."

In connection with the report by the Executive Council that many deaths were occurring among workmen on public works owing to the fact that states do not have jurisdiction to enforce their workmen's compensation, safety and insurance laws on projects belonging to the United States, and that Federal legislation is necessary to protect the workers on these projects, the convention recommended that the Executive Council "continue to urge and assist state federations in the enactment of the most advanced **safety legislation**," and that the Council "be instructed to have introduced and enacted federal legislation which will establish uniform and adequate safety laws under the national Government."

Stating that "maintenance and repair work is being performed by **emergency employes** on United States Government property, endangering the continued employment of permanent employes," the convention resolved that the American Federation of Labor should "continue its efforts to prevent the displacement of permanent employes by emergency workers." The convention expressed its opposition to any change in the "status or abrogation of the Civil Service rights of civilian employes, classified or unclassified, and known as permanent employes."

The Convention expressed its gratification for **Federal legislation** improving the economic conditions of the employes of the Federal Government which the Executive Council reported had been enacted during the last session of Congress and instructed the Executive Council "to continue to aid and support all objectives of Government workers which are in accord with the program and the principles of organized labor."

Impressed with statistics presented by the Executive Council showing that "disease visits the poor with even greater frequency than those able to pay the doctor," that "medical care is not provided according to need but according to capacity to pay," and that "practically no family with an income less than \$5,000 could bear the costs of a major illness without undergoing hardships," the convention declared that "disease, with the costs of its medical care, is one of the most frequent causes of poverty and dependency and must be prevented or given adequate medical care, if social security is to be promoted," that "health is a social as well as an individual concern," and urged the "federal government to create a commission to study and recommend plans for co-ordination and improvement of our provisions for social security and their expansion to include **compensation and medical care for sickness**."

The Convention non-concurred with a number of resolutions condemning **William Randolph Hearst** and his publications for their alleged anti-labor and pro-fascist policies and

demanding a boycott of the publications. It was pointed out that many of the Hearst publications had contracts with locals of the national and international unions holding membership in the American Federation of Labor, that his journalistic policies had nothing to do with these contracts and that under our traditional freedom of the press Mr. Hearst was free to advocate any views that appealed to him.

The Convention approved and directed "a continuation of the vigilant and constructive effort of the Executive Council to promote through legislation the durable construction of **housing** for wage earners, with particular emphasis upon the importance of substantiality of housing to be purchased as homes."

The Convention took this action in adopting the report of the Executive Council on "housing for wage earners," which pointed out that "in October, 1935, the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor sounded a call to wage earners in the labor movement to back with united strength the demand for housing legislation.

Following the 1935 convention the American Federation of Labor Housing Committee was appointed to cooperate with the Labor Housing Conference, "in providing information, promoting legislation, developing projects, and protecting the interests of labor and consumer in the housing movement."

The basic features of the legislative program developed by these two groups were included in the United States Housing Bill jointly introduced in Congress by Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York and Representative Henry Ellenbogen of Pennsylvania. The bill passed the Senate but was caught in the House Banking and Currency Committee in the "last minute legislative jam," of the Second Session of the Seventy-fourth Congress and failed to reach the floor of the House, although its approval was assured by that body.

"The United States Housing Bill, unchanged in any important respect except for a larger appropriation of funds and greater bond raising powers," the Council reported, "can and must be passed this coming Winter. Senator Wagner has promised to lead the fight again. The American Federation of Labor Housing Committee and the Labor Housing Conference are already at work on detailed plans in preparation for the coming legislative session. Organized labor is determined to place the United States Housing Bill on the statute books next year."

The Convention referred to the Executive Council for consideration in connection with efforts to promote proper construction of adequate housing a resolution which, in addition to urging that every effort be made to secure the enactment by Congress of the low rent housing program embodied in the **Wagner-Allenbogen Housing Bill** recommended that such program "be supported by adequate financing for Federal subsidies and include specific provisions for replacement of blighted rural areas by planned communities for low income groups."

The Convention referred to the Executive Council for consideration in connection with the Council's efforts to promote housing for low income groups a resolution providing that the program contemplated by the Wagner-Allenbogen Housing Bill include provision for **labor representation** on local, state and federal administrative agencies.

The Convention referred to the Executive Council for consideration in the Council's efforts in promoting an adequate housing program the housing bill sponsored by Representative **Byron N. Scott** of California. The resolution on this subject considered by the convention pointed out that Representative Scott's bill provides for adequate housing at \$5 per room maximum rental, payment of trade union wages, and the mandatory construction of 10,000,000 dwelling units during the next 10 years, limiting tenancy to income groups.

The Convention approved the action of the Executive Council with regard to the Kerr-Coolidge Bill and recommended that the Council "continue its studies and its activities in connection with **immigration**."

The Convention recommended for the favorable consideration of the Executive Council a resolution declaring that the American Federation of Labor support the achievement of the legislative program of the International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen's Unions.

In commending the work of the International Labor Organization as reported by the Executive Council the convention expressed its belief that the participation by America in the annual **International Labor Conferences**, as typified by the twentieth conference held at Geneva in 1936, gives a picture of the "constructive service of this agency of international co-operation."

The Convention recommended the early appointment of a

labor delegate to the twenty-first session of the International Labor Conference.

The Convention expressed its "special commendation" for the appointment of **James Wilson**, former vice president of the American Federation of Labor, as an executive assistant to the director of the International Labor Office. "His appointment," the convention said, "provides an invaluable liaison between our movement and that organization and should help in spreading knowledge about its work and cementing our relationship with this agency."

The convention referred to the Executive Council a resolution placing the American Federation of Labor on record as against war and recommended that the A. F. of L. "cooperate actively with those groups that are striving to bring together all the forces of peace in the United States today."

The Convention referred to the Executive Council, with instructions to have "a thorough study" made of the subjects "before preparing such legislation as is necessary," a resolution re-affirming the determination of the American Federation of Labor "to support international peace" and expressing its determination "to back in the next session of Congress bills to **take the profit out of war**, to nationalize the munitions industry, and to establish a stronger neutrality law including embargoes on the shipment of basic war materials to nations at war."

The Convention referred to the Executive Council "for further study and appropriate action" a resolution instructing the Council "to make an effort to have Congress enact a law prohibiting the sale of commodities in **interstate commerce** which do not bear, as well as the manufacturer's name, the city and state of manufacture."

The Convention declared that "a rather complicated situation" had developed among the trades interested in the situation of the **Masters, Mates and Pilots of America vs. Harbor, Boat Towmen and Railroad Marine Workers, Inc.**, New York, N. Y., especially in the Port of New York, and recommended that President Green call a conference within 60 days after the adjournment of the convention "for the purpose of securing satisfactory adjustment of the issues involved."

The Executive Council was commended by the convention for their efforts in support of Federal legislation providing for an investigation of **workers displaced by machinery** and power devices and recommended that the Council continue their efforts to secure the desired information.

The Convention refused to endorse the principle of either a Labor party or a **Farmer-Labor party** established with the authority and support of the American Federation of Labor, and reaffirmed its approval of the non-partisan political policy which has been applied successfully by the A. F. of L. for many years and has been supported by frequent convention declarations.

The Convention referred to the Executive Council a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee to study the question of the **labor press** "with a view to ultimately establishing a chain of labor papers."

The Convention declared "that organized labor is entitled to representation on the Federal Reserve Board, and subordinate Federal Reserve Agencies and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation equal to that accorded to agriculture and industry; also on Federal and State Boards created to administer legislation enacted to benefit working men and women and recommended "State Federations of Labor and City Central Bodies insist upon the application of this policy or refuse to cooperate."

The Convention amended the constitution of the American Federation of Labor by restricting the power of **Central labor bodies** to **boycott** employers. The matter was brought before the convention by delegates representing the A. F. of L. Metal Trades and Building Trades Departments in a resolution which charged that the action of central labor councils and other delegate bodies in declaring firms unfair which have agreements with national and international unions "is in direct violation with the basic principles of collective bargaining and the necessary observance of agreements entered into by international unions."

The Convention noted with pleasure "the substantial progress made by the **Metal Trades Department** of the American Federation of Labor, both in reference to increased membership, to the number of work agreements negotiated, as well as the spirit of cooperation which has developed between the Metal Trades Department, the Building Trades Department, and the Union Label Trades Department."

The Convention concurred with a resolution recommending that the Executive Council take action "to obtain the re-establishment, under Federal administration, of **transient**

**relief** facilities, especially in those areas where migration of labor is a problem" and, in addition, instructed the Council "to promote legislation for a Federal department of public welfare which shall include among its functions responsibility for the migratory laborer."

The Convention emphasized the apparent determination of many large employers to disregard in some measure the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act as justifying "the conclusion that this legislation must be of the greatest importance to labor, and recommended "that the officers of the American Federation of Labor continue to follow the work of the **National Labor Relations Board** and the decisions rendered by the courts affecting its application with the thought in mind that it may be necessary to prepare and submit to Congress corrective amendments."

Declaring that the "subject of **national defense** is injured alike by the propaganda of extreme pacifists and that of extreme militarists and those private interests whose principal purpose is to make profit from the manufacture of war munitions," the convention declared itself as favoring "the full development and upkeep of all Navy yards and arsenals and adequate remuneration of all civilian employes and of all enlisted men and officers in the Army and Navy," and also "the manufacture of war munitions and naval vessels in our arsenals and Navy yards so that the element of private profit will place this branch of national defense beyond the baleful influence of those who seek to create sentiment for the production of war munitions so that they may be able to convert national defense into a medium for private profit."

The Convention requested cooperation be extended to all of the following organizations and industries in their moves to organize and better their conditions: Agricultural Workers, Packing House and Cannery Workers, Beer Can Industry, Corporation Employes, Doll and Toy Workers, Enamel and Kitchen Utensils Industry, Fur Workers, Furniture Industry, Kraft-Phoenix Cheese Workers, Laundry Workers, and Mass Production Industries.

The Convention referred to the Executive Council a resolution urging an immediate "nation wide drive for organization of the **white collar workers**" to be put into effect if funds permit. The resolution said that "the white collar workers in the United States of America are suffering from miserably low wages and extremely poor working conditions," and that they are "one of the most exploited sections of the working population due to a lack of trade union affiliation."

The Convention instructed the Executive Council to make every effort to have the United States Senate "follow out its intent to make a full investigation of the **alien situation on the Panama Canal**." It was claimed that the Senate had already authorized the investigation and appointed the investigating committee, but that the probe had not been made.

The Convention concurred with the report of the Executive Council outlining its efforts to **relieve from oppression** the **labor movements** in various Latin-American countries, especially in Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Venezuela and Colombia.

The convention approved the law enacted by the Seventy-fourth Congress providing that whoever shall knowingly transport or cause to be transported in interstate or foreign commerce, any person with intent to employ such person to obstruct or interfere with the right of peaceful **picketing** during any labor controversy affecting wages, hours or conditions of labor, or the right of organization for the purpose of collective bargaining, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both in the discretion of the court.

As a measure for protecting and extending the United States **Civil Service** the convention reiterated its opposition to the use of non-Civil Service employes in the postal service except during bona fide emergencies.

The convention expressed appreciation of the fair labor policy applied to the employes of the Postal Service under Postmaster General James A. Farley. "While such relations have existed in the past with individual officials and bureaus," the convention said, "the present administration of the Postal Service is the first to officially recognize and deal with the unions as a whole."

The convention expressed itself "in favor of congressional and presidential action which will make it mandatory and obligatory that on any work, whether performed directly by the **Federal Government** or any governmental subdivision of any State, territory, county or city in which Federal funds are utilized, in part or in whole, by contract or otherwise, that all men working upon any of the said **projects** shall receive and

be paid for their services, both skilled and unskilled, the prevailing rate of pay in the community in which the project or the work is being performed, but in no event shall such pay be less than the minimum set forth by the Federal Government heretofore in its work program."

The convention expressed its gratitude to Senators and Representatives in the United States Congress who overcame very decided opposition to the **Walsh-Healey Bill** and enacted it into law.

In the interest of realizing the possible benefits under the **Walsh-Healey Act** for the working people, the convention urged "the provision of sufficient funds for the vigorous enforcement of the Act," requested the U. S. Department of Labor to establish regional offices for more effective administration, and urged the Department of Labor "to provide for the appointment of accredited workers' representatives to serve on the advisory committee of the departments and in each of its regional offices, so that the working people may have a voice in the administration of this Act enacted in their behalf."

The resolution in which the convention concurred said "the enactment of the Walsh-Healey Bill establishes the principle that those who enjoy the benefits of substantial contracts from the Federal Government must assure to their employees the privilege of working conditions of at least a minimum American standard."

The Convention recommended that the Executive Council pursue its declared intention of seeking amendments to the Walsh-Healey Act "which will reduce the amount of the minimum contracts covered to below the present figure of \$10,000 and strengthen it in other particulars," and that in this connection the Executive Council "be instructed to give attention to the whole subject of fair conditions in government contracts and that it endeavor to strengthen existing legislation and, if necessary, to secure the introduction and enactment of further statutes for this purpose."

The Convention concurred with a resolution "approving a permanent public works program that will provide useful employment to all needy unemployed at trade union rates" and recommended immediate action by the incoming Congress to provide for the continuance of an enlarged works program.

Claiming that labor leaders and economists agree that the problem of unemployment is a permanent one and that principal responsibility for unemployment relief rests with the Federal Government, the resolution stated that the Works Progress Administration, the Government's major unemployment relief instrument, "is woefully inadequate to provide a minimum security for the 9,000,000 unemployed in the United States" and has reduced WPA workers since last March by nearly 1,000,000.

A resolution was concurred in by the convention that all administrative, professional and other "white collar positions" in the Public Works Administration be placed under classified civil service regulations.

The convention approved the report of the Executive Council citing the work performed by the American Federation of Labor in connection with organizing the radio workers and with placing them in the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The convention concurred with a resolution instructing the A. F. of L. "to attempt to secure at the coming session of Congress legislation continuing the **Resettlement Administration** as a permanent agency for the relief of low-income farmers and for the permanent elimination of conditions responsible for their low-income status; and providing appropriations to a revolving fund for the conduct of such a program.

In considering the report of the Executive Council that five states—Alabama, Kentucky, Louisiana, South Carolina and Rhode Island—had recently established state labor departments to administer laws enacted for the protection of the workers, and the Council's recommendation "that efforts be continued in the remaining states to set up state labor departments adequately staffed, financed, and equipped with full power to administer the labor laws and to make rules and regulations supplementing the laws," the convention expressed the opinion "that now is an opportune time for labor to press for remedial legislation," and commended "those state federations of labor that have taken the initiative, and urge all state federations of labor to exert themselves in the interest of placing safeguards around those employed in industry."

Gratification was expressed by the convention because of the progress made in legislation benefiting American Seamen, contained in the report of the Executive Council. With regard to the Maritime Commission the convention recommended "that

the Executive Council bend efforts to see that the personnel of this board includes proper representation of the workers."

The Convention condemned the outlaw sporadic strikes of seamen on the Atlantic Coast, brought about through the misleading action of "certain self-styled radicals aided and abetted by Communists and other extremists." The strikes, it was stated, were engineered "notwithstanding the fact that the existing Atlantic agreement with the principal shipowners provides for preference in employment to members of the union and for the adjustment of any and all grievances by a joint board of conciliation."

The Executive Council was instructed by the convention to continue its studies of the **Social Security Act** "so that if necessary advisable amendments may be introduced." The convention recommended that the Executive Council "keep state federations of labor informed relative to state legislation required to secure the full benefits of the Social Security Act so that the workers in each state may receive the full benefit of the law."

The convention referred to the Executive Council a resolution favoring the inclusion of all unemployed workers in the group benefitting from the Federal Social Security Act, payments to begin with the commencement of unemployment and to continue for the entire duration of unemployment. Funds for this purpose would be raised by taxing incomes of more than \$5,000 a year, accumulated wealth, inheritances, profits and dividends, but specifically banning the sales tax or tax upon the wages of workers receiving less than \$5,000 a year.

On the section of the Social Security Act providing compensation for unemployment the convention said: "Since unemployment compensation is the phase of the Social Security program which most directly affects the interests of the workers, and since legislation in this field seemingly involves more controversial issues than most of the other fields, it is only natural that the enactment of state laws for unemployment compensation has been considered by labor representatives as an issue of outstanding importance. Without question, the two most discussed questions which have arisen in the drafting of state unemployment compensation laws have been the question of pooled fund or reserve accounts and the question of merit rating. The position of the American Federation of Labor on both of these issues has been stated repeatedly. The American Federation of Labor endorses the pooled fund and is opposed to any form of merit rating. The establishment of reserve accounts prevents the operation of the fundamental principle underlying all insurance plans, namely, the broadest possible distribution of the risk. So far as merit rating is concerned, it need only be said that at this time there are no figures at hand on the basis of which a sound plan for merit rating can be established."

The convention approved the report of the Executive Council which declared that the purpose of the Council "to inaugurate, manage, promote and conduct an organizing campaign among the iron and steel workers as directed by the Atlantic City convention was completely thwarted by the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The practice of the United States Supreme Court of rendering decisions holding laws enacted by the United States Congress unconstitutional came before the convention in four resolutions which held that the Supreme Court had usurped its power, that Congress should assert its full legislative prerogative to enact legislation without judicial interference and that the Constitution should be amended depriving the Court of the right to exercise this power.

The convention instructed the Executive Council to "undertake a study of the base and structure of taxation—national, state and local—with a view to determining the deterrent effect of present taxes upon enterprise and employment, and recommend such changes as will produce the maximum tax revenue with the minimum burden upon labor, industry and the consuming public."

The convention commended the activities of the Executive Council in regard to a Federal investigation of technological unemployment.

Directing attention to the enormous increase in the output of labor under machine production and the alarming persistency of the long work week and low wages and a large unemployed army the convention reaffirmed its position that the wider observance of the five-day week and the six-hour day is the only means of mastering the unemployment problem and protecting society against future depressions.

The convention reaffirmed its support of the **Black-Connerly Thirty-Hour Week Bill** as a major remedy to create work opportunities for millions of the unemployed and resolved



"that all of the international and local unions be circularized and exhorted to urge the introduction and adoption of a thirty-hour bill in Congress."

The convention concurred in the report of the Executive Council in its preliminary steps to bring about **amalgamation** of the **International Brotherhood of Foundry Employes** and the **International Molders' Union of North America**.

The convention referred to the Executive Council a resolution instructing the President of the American Federation of Labor to invite representatives of a number of international unions connected with the **motion picture industry** "to a conference for the purpose of discussing and devising plans for the accomplishment of union recognition and the union shop for all of the trades involved in the production of motion pictures," with the provision that "local representatives from Hollywood or Los Angeles be invited to attend such conferences, the expenses of such attendance to be borne by local unions."

The Convention re-affirmed previous declarations "calling upon trade unionists everywhere to **patronize union establishments**." This action was taken instead of adopting a resolution introduced by delegates representing the **Hotel and Restaurant Employes International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America**, requesting the Executive Council to discipline affiliated organizations for "holding their affairs in non-union houses, provided a union house is available."

The Convention referred to the Executive Council a resolution approving the efforts of "the **unemployed to organize** to secure better standards upon relief and work relief, and for social security for themselves and their families, and we urge the closest possible cooperation between the local, state and international unions of the American Federation of Labor and the organized unemployed in order that the social and economic interests of both groups may be promoted and advanced." The convention concurred in a resolution urging the Federal Government "to assist in **relief to those unemployed** by expanding the **Federal works program** to absorb all employables in need and by resuming direct relief grants to states."

Stressing the fact that the mechanization and consolidation of industry and the application of speed-up methods have greatly reduced the opportunities for employment and kept millions of workers jobless and that the shorter work week is the only feasible device for providing work for the unemployed and maintaining "purchasing power upon which the continued prosperity of employer, employe and consumer alike depend," the convention endorsed "the **continued maintenance of Government work relief** through the Public Works Administration, the Works Progress Administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps and such other agencies, until such time as the 30-hour week or its equivalent, with no reduction of wages, is established on a national scale for the re-employment of the millions who are eagerly seeking self-sustaining employment in private commerce and industry."

The Convention endorsed the work of the **Union Label Trades Department** of the American Federation of Labor for its activities in promoting the demand for union-made articles and union services.

The Convention approved the report of the Executive Council citing the work performed by the American Federation of Labor in establishing the **United Automobile Workers International Union**.

The Convention approved the report of the Executive Council citing the work performed by the American Federation of Labor in establishing the **United Rubber Workers of America**.

The Convention referred to the Executive Council with the direction that the Council consult with unions having membership under the **Civil Service Retirement Act** a resolution endorsing the position of the delegates from the Civil Service unions that the "administration of the Civil Service Retirement Law be placed in the hands of an independent establishment responsible directly to the President."

The Convention gave unanimous approval to the report of the Executive Council on its activities to secure ratification of the **Federal Child Labor Amendment** by the 24 state legislatures which have not already approved the amendment. Pointing out that 43 state legislatures would meet in January and that favorable action on the part of only 12 of them are required to make the amendment a part of our fundamental law the convention urged every labor organization in the states where the amendment has not been ratified to write letters to the members of the legislatures after they meet and insist upon consideration of the amendment.

The convention recognized with appreciation and as in-

dicative of social progress the action of the convention of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, in New Orleans, May 12, 1936, in unanimously adopting a resolution to extend the efforts of the Order to secure the adoption of the Federal Child Labor Amendment and the mobilization of the Order's funds to achieve this objective.

The convention referred to the Executive Council urging "the prompt passage of a **constitutional amendment** which will permit the Federal Executive and Congress to establish **minimum standards** of wages, maximum hours of work, regulation of work load, safeguards to regulate the employment of women and minors, rights of collective bargaining, and preventive measures to minimize the dangers of poisonous fluids or gases in any trade or industry or agriculture or banking, the materials, processes, or products of which enter interstate commerce the "due process" clause shall be specifically restricted to the due observance of appropriate legislative and executive consideration, impartially and public purpose of such laws; and which will waive the present restrictions of the Federal Constitution upon concurrent or supplemental state legislation to achieve these purposes within purely intrastate business."

The Convention condemned **vigilantism** and instructed the Executive Committee to "set up a committee or utilize existing local committees for the purpose of defending the rights of labor against vigilante attacks."

The report of the Executive Council that the share of working men and women in recovery expressed in terms of **employment, wages, hours and purchasing power**, has not been marked by social justice standards was regarded as so important that the convention not only concurred in the report, but urged that it be given "careful consideration of every person interested in the economic welfare of the workers" and recommended that the affiliated international organizations publish it in their trade journals. The Council pointed out that increased output of the workers, along with lengthened hours, low weekly earnings and rising living costs, accompanied with millions of jobless, shows the necessity for drastic reduction in the length of the work week.

The convention referred to the Executive Council, with instructions to have a thorough study made of the subjects before "preparing such legislation as is necessary," a resolution "**condemning all wars of aggression**," pledging the A. F. of L. "to oppose the entrance of the United States into such wars," and favoring "an **embargo** on munitions and war materials to aggressor nations."

The convention adopted the report of the Resolutions Committee referring to the Executive Council, a number of resolutions advocating the government manufacture of **munitions of war** for the purpose of eliminating private profit.

Acting upon the report of the Executive Council that on "June 1 the Supreme Court of the United States declared the New York **minimum wage law for women and minors** unconstitutional," that later the Supreme Court refused the re-hearing on the New York law, and that until a decision is made as to the constitutionality of the minimum wage law of the State of Washington, which the Supreme Court consented to review, "the future of such legislation is problematical," the convention declared that "in view of the position of the Supreme Court it appears plain that all future cases will result in similar decisions in spite of the growing and very decided favorable attitude of states toward such legislation," indicated by the fact that 15 states have already enacted minimum wage laws. The convention expressed the opinion that the action of the Supreme Court in holding minimum wage legislation unconstitutional is a subject "having the most vital implications for wage earners and our whole people."

The convention tendered "its fraternal greetings and good wishes" to the officers and members of the **Workers' Education Bureau of America**, which celebrated in 1936 by 15 years of continuous educational service to organized working men and women. "While maintaining its own integrity through the years," the convention said, "it has nevertheless worked out an organic unity with the movement which has been of the greatest assistance to the Federation and at the same time has enhanced the sphere of work of the Bureau."

The convention instructed the Executive Council to support the drafting and enactment of federal and state legislation to remedy the handicap placed upon states which have enacted fair **workmen's compensation laws** in competition with states whose legislation is unfair, with specific reference to the problem presented by the fact that some states have recently enacted workmen's compensation laws to cover occupational diseases and accidents and that the less advanced states are thus providing attractive havens for unfair employers.

A resolution was concurred in by the convention petitioning the **Works Progress Administration** for "payment of wages to its employes for **time lost** through no fault of their own, including time lost upon termination of projects and delayed transfers to other projects." As a reason for this action the resolution declared that an administrative order of the WPA includes docking of WPA employes for time lost in absences caused by stoppage of work during inclement weather, holidays, illness and similar causes, resulting in "undue hardships and privation" for the "already underpaid Work Progress Administration workers."

A resolution was concurred with by the convention urging all local, state and international unions to cooperate in securing for WPA workers a wage sufficient to enable them to live on "in health and decency." The resolution pointed out that millions of the unemployed workers "are without means of sustaining themselves and their families except through government help and said "the wage level of the 2,300,000 WPA workers, ranging as low as \$21 a month," is insufficient to maintain **decent living and health standards.**

The convention concurred with a resolution placing the American Federation of Labor on record in favor of the establishment of **prevailing pay rates** for all Works Progress Administration workers "determined in each locality by the trade union organization in the respective field." It was charged in the resolution that although the Works Progress Administration "has recognized the principle that the workers shall receive the prevailing rate of pay," nevertheless the rates set by the state WPA administrators have in most cases been derived directly and solely from pre-existing hours and wages on all WPA project workers, including white collar workers, which procedure has not established "true and just prevailing rates."

The convention agreed to join with the A. F. of L. Building Trades Department in making a protest to the Works Progress Administration against the continuation of certain "loose practices" which it was alleged "tend to wreck the standards necessary for safe construction in the building industry," and recommended that in employment of all **skilled workers** under the WPA there be a bona fide board set up for the examination of such mechanics with regard to their "fitness" for the prospective assignments, with the provision that such board "consist of one member of the craft so examined, one employer of recognized standing in the community and one representative of the WPA service engineering department, and that only men passed by these be employed on skilled work to the end that the Government receive the proper grade of work in its respective endeavors."

The resolution on this subject considered by the convention said that under the so-called "security wage" many WPA local officials "either through a lack of understanding or favoritism have attempted to advance men into trades without the proper care so necessary to the training of apprenticeship and skilled craftsmen," and charged that the attempts of these local officials to produce mechanics for the work at hand are "destroying the orderly apprenticeship system of the skilled trades" which has developed through many years in

the building industry and been found necessary to good and safe construction.

The convention concurred with a resolution instructing the American Federation of Labor to "**aid all white collar unions** in securing official recognition by the Works Progress Administration." The resolution stated that thousands of workers who are members of the A. F. of L. and other "protected organizations," including white collar workers, are employed by the WPA, and that it is to the interest of all workers that "the unions in their respective categories be given official recognition as representatives of the workers in their respective fields."

The convention referred to the Executive Council a resolution favoring the establishment of a "minimum wage of \$93.50 per month for intermediate workers with greater pay for professional and skilled workers" on WPA projects. The resolution bringing this matter before the convention claimed that **wages now paid WPA white collar workers** "are totally inadequate" and directed attention to the different wage scales paid white collar workers depending on their being in the three categories mentioned.

The fifty-sixth annual convention of the A. F. of L. was one of the most constructive and interesting conventions that has been held by the A. F. of L. in years. The printed proceedings of the Convention cover a bound-volume of 784 pages and we would recommend to our membership that if possible, they should procure a copy of these proceedings which can be had from Secretary Frank Morrison, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

The Convention elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President, William Green; First Vice President, Frank Duffy; Second Vice President, T. A. Rickert; Third Vice President, Matthew Woll; Fourth Vice President, John Coefield; Fifth Vice President, Arthur O. Wharton; Sixth Vice President, Jos. N. Weber; Seventh Vice President, G. M. Bugnizet; Eighth Vice President, Geo. M. Harrison; Ninth Vice President, Daniel J. Tobin; Tenth Vice President, Harry C. Bates; Eleventh Vice President, Edward J. Gainer; Twelfth Vice President, W. D. Mahon; Thirteenth Vice President, Felix H. Knight; Fourteenth Vice President, Geo. E. Browne; Fifteenth Vice President, Edward Flore; Secretary-Treasurer, Frank Morrison.

Fraternal Delegates—To the British Trades Union Congress: Wm. C. Birthright, Barbers' International Union; Jas. J. Ryan, Sheet Metal Workers' Int'l. Ass'n. To the Canadian Trades & Labor Congress: R. A. Henning, Int'l. Ass'n. of Machinists.

Denver, Colo. was selected as the city in which the next Convention will be held.

Respectfully submitted,

Delegates— CHARLES J. CASE,  
GEORGE T. MOORE,  
WILLIAM J. McSORLEY.

Alternate Delegates— HARRY HAGEN,  
HERBERT SPILLANE.

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## Report of the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department American Federation of Labor

The Thirtieth Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was called to order at 10 A. M. Wednesday, November 11, 1936, in the Convention Hall of the Floridan Hotel at Tampa, Florida. President Williams opened the Convention with the following short address:

"The hour for the convening of the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor has arrived, and it is with great pleasure that I extend the hand of fellowship to you who are in attendance here today and heartily welcome you to this our Thirtieth Annual Convention.

To the Delegates, permit me to call your attention to the

fact that this is a most important convention, one that will require the strictest attention as many important matters will be presented for your consideration. I know that no matter what your final decisions are, they will be to the best interest for those whom you represent.

To our friends, permit me to say that your enjoyment will be our pleasure. We hope your visit will be most pleasant and that you will return to your home fully convinced that the work carried on at the Convention has but one purpose, and that is to benefit those whom we have the honor and pleasure to represent.

Since our last general convention, another year has passed into history. A year which will not be easy to forget. Many

events of momentous concern to the American Labor Movement, and particularly to the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department have occurred.

The American Federation of Labor was attacked by a belligerent group of self-styled Labor Leaders, most of whom are communistically inclined or controlled. Others are seeking power for their own aggrandizement. The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor met this issue fearlessly and with a determination to protect the great American Labor Movement from the influence and control of those who would destroy it through the influence of Russia and her communistic policies. This Department commends the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor highly for the noble stand it has taken in defense of the American Federation of Labor.

The unemployment situation has been somewhat relieved during the past year, especially in the last six months. Most of the work in the Building and Construction industry is sponsored by our Government, either in part as loans or grants, or directly. The records of the American Federation of Labor show that there are still millions of unemployed and quite a great number of these were formerly employed in the building and construction industry. Several millions are still on dole or relief regardless of the statements of those who would discredit this fact."

The next order of business was the Report of the Committee on Credentials which report is as follows:

"Your committee having examined the financial accounts of the various organizations comprising the Building Trades Department, recommends the seating of their accredited delegates, as follows:

International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers—Entitled to one, sent one: Joseph A. Mullaney.

International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers—Entitled to three, sent three: J. A. Franklin, Jasper N. Davis, William E. Walter.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union—Entitled to six, sent six: William J. Bowen, Harry C. Bates, Richard J. Gray, John J. Stretch, William J. Moran, John W. Jockel.

International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers—Entitled to four, sent four: P. J. Morrin, W. J. McCain, J. H. Lyons, John J. Dempsey.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners—Entitled to seven, sent seven: Wm. L. Hutcheson, Frank Duffy, George H. Lakey, Charles Hanson, John R. Stevenson, William J. Kelly, J. W. Williams.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—Entitled to seven, sent seven: D. W. Tracy, G. M. Bugniazet, P. J. Sullivan, Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., E. D. Bieretz, Gus Brissman, W. L. Ingram.

International Union of Elevator Constructors—Entitled to three, sent three: Frank Feeney, John MacDonald, Edward A. Smith.

International Union of Operating Engineers—Entitled to four, sent four: John Possehl, F. A. Fitzgerald, Joseph S. Fay, William E. Maloney.

Granite Cutters' International Association—Entitled to one, sent one: Laurence Foley.

International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union—Entitled to six, sent six: Joseph V. Moreschi, Herbert Rivers, Joseph Marshall, J. B. Etchison, James Bove, Peter Fosco.

Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union—Entitled to three, sent three: William J. McSorley, George T. Moore, Charles J. Case.

International Association of Marble, Stone and Slate Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, Tile and Marble Setters Helpers and Terrazzo Helpers—Entitled to two, sent two: William McCarthy, Joseph A. McInerney.

Sheet Metal Workers' International Association—Entitled to four, sent four: John J. Hynes, Fred Hock, James T. Moriarty, James W. Close.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers—Entitled to six, sent six: L. P. Lindelof, Joseph F. Kelley, James Knoud, Arthur Wallace, L. M. Raftery, A. J. McKeon.

Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association—Entitled to four, sent four: Michael J. Colleran, T. A. Scully, John H. Donlin, Michael J. McDonough.

United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters—Entitled to five, sent four: John Coefield, Patrick Drew, T. F. Quinn, William C. O'Neill.

United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp and

Waterproof Workers' Association—Entitled to two, sent two: George W. Jones, J. M. Gavlak.

Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association—Entitled to two, sent two: M. W. Mitchell, P. J. Cullen.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stabblers and Helpers—Entitled to four, sent four: Daniel J. Tobin, Thomas L. Hughes, John M. Gillespie, John McLaughlin.

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. ETCHISON, Chairman.

WILLIAM MCCARTHY, Secretary.

JOHN B. ROONEY."

The above report showed that there were 71 delegates representing 19 International Unions. There were also present at the Convention more than an equal number of alternate delegates from the different trade organizations.

The Reports of the President and the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department were read to the Convention and the subject matters contained therein referred to the respective Committees for consideration and action thereon. Both of these reports touched upon many matters affecting the building trades industry all throughout the United States and Canada, and deal particularly with International Unions, State and Local Building Trades Councils.

The Convention went on record in the most emphatic terms against any attempts by Local or State Building Trades Councils to tolerate any form of dual local unions. This action upon the part of the Convention was caused by the formation of several dual local unions in different parts of the country and which dual unions were receiving encouragement in one way or another from local Building Trades Councils. The action of the Convention instructed the officers to use their best efforts in every instance to stamp out any form of dual unionism wherever it may arise in the building industry.

The Convention also went on record as instructing the Officers of the Department to protest to the several bureaus of the Government as represented by the PWA and other Departments against the former policy of attempting to classify building trades mechanics into many different classifications, as the Department officials have been under the impression that such attempts at classification were nothing more or less than attempts to lower the wage rates, as well as to depress conditions of the Building Trades workers wherever such classifications were attempted to be put into effect; thus the instructions to the officers to use their best endeavors to eliminate such classifications of labor.

The Convention also went on record as being opposed to the United States Government using Convict Labor for the erection of Federal prison buildings at Chillicothe, Ohio. The officers of the Department were instructed by the Convention to use every effort in order to have this policy upon the part of the Federal government eliminated.

The Convention also went on record in approving the activities of the Labor Housing Conference which was co-operating with the Building Trades Department in an effort to have Congress pass the Wagner-Elfenbogen Housing Bill, which is now pending before the Congress and Senate of the United States.

The Convention also gave consideration to the question of establishing a Research Department for the Building Trades Department, but owing to the financial condition of the Department at the present time, the matter was laid over until such times as the Department is in a better financial condition, so that this matter of establishing a Research Department may be given further consideration at that time, with a view to establishing such a Research Department which in the opinion of the Executive Council would be very valuable to all affiliated organizations of the Department.

The following portion of the Report of the Executive Council was adopted by the Convention:

#### RECOMMENDATIONS OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

"At the meeting of the Executive Council held at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., August 10-14, 1936, the Executive Council found that the following decisions have been rendered on ex parte evidence, and is recommending to the convention of the Building Trades Department, which is to be held November 11, 1936, their deletion from the records of the Building Trades Department as decisions covering the jurisdiction of work:

#### Caulking Door and Window Frames

DECISION RENDERED BY EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND APPROVED BY VANCOUVER CONVENTION, OCTOBER, 1931

The trade installing door and window frames is required to perform the work in such a manner as to make the job

complete by caulking the door and window frames against weather conditions.

**Steel Bar Joists**  
JANUARY 8, 1929

Jurisdiction over steel bar joists is the work of the structural iron worker.

**Acoustical Plaster Slabs, Venzie System**  
JULY 9, 1930

The installation of acoustical plaster slabs is the work of the Plasterers.

**Celotex Acoustical Tile and Like Materials**  
SEPTEMBER 8, 1930

The installation of celotex acoustical tile and like materials when stuck is the work of the Plasterers.

**Asphalt or Mastic Tile**  
OCTOBER 28, 1930

Laying of asphalt or mastic tile flooring is the work of the Cement Finisher.

**Sheet Metal Acoustic Ceiling**  
JANUARY 12, 1931

The installation of sheet metal acoustic ceiling, ten gauge or lighter, is the work of Sheet Metal Workers.

**Structural Steel Radio Towers**  
MAY 19, 1931

Erection of structural steel radio towers is the work of the structural iron workers.

**Structural Steel Towers in Ball Parks**  
MAY 26, 1931

Erection of structural steel towers in ball parks is the work of the structural iron workers.

**Metal Radiator Shields**  
OCTOBER 29, 1930

When radiator shields are made fast to radiators, same is a radiator accessory, therefore the work of the Steam Fitter. If not made rigid to radiators, and of ten gauge or less, then it is the work of the Sheet Metal Worker.

**Jurisdiction Over Cork Insulation and Substitutes Therefor**  
(Subject of dispute between Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association; Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union; United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers Association, and International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers.)

DECISION RENDERED MAY 26, 1923

In the matter of the erection and installation of cork and other insulations used as substitutes, the Carpenters and Joiners shall control all cork and other substitutes when laid dry, such as floors, partitions, and ceiling insulation, including the cutting and fitting thereof; the Plasterers and Bricklayers shall jointly control all cork and substitutes therefor when cement or other plastic materials are used, including the cutting and fitting thereof; on all jobs of cork work laid in asphalt, it shall be permissible for the laborer to do the work of smearing the asphalt, under the supervision of the mechanic.

(AMENDED AUGUST 4, 1926)

In the reconsideration of the decision of May 26, 1923, on jurisdiction over cork insulation and substitutes therefor, the Board reaffirms the decision, but with the understanding that it applies only, as originally contemplated, to work on the interior of buildings for cold storage or refrigeration purposes, and to so much of such work above the roof as is a part of and continuous with such interior insulation.

In the reconsideration of the decision of May 26, 1923, on jurisdiction over cork insulation and substitutes therefor, it is decided that the installation of cork or other materials used for insulation purposes when laid in asphaltic or similar plaster materials in connection with roofing, except such as is done in connection with and is a continuous part of interior insulation for cold storage or refrigeration purposes, is the work of the Roofers.

**Celotex**  
DECISION RENDERED DECEMBER 11, 1924

It is the expressed opinion of the Board that Celotex falls clearly within the decision of December 4, 1920, covering Flaxlinum.

**Cork Board**

DECISION RENDERED AUGUST 4, 1926

It is the expressed opinion of the Board that Cork Board falls clearly within the decision of December 4, 1920, covering Flaxlinum.

The Executive Council recommends the inclusion of the following decision, as all parties to the controversy participated in the hearing before the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards when this decision was reached:

**Erection of Scaffolds as Applied to Building Construction**

(Subject of dispute between the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association and Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union.)

DECISION RENDERED APRIL 28, 1920

In the matter of the dispute between the Laborers, Bricklayers, Plasterers and Carpenters over the erection of scaffolds as applied to building construction, it is agreed that the erection and removal of all scaffolds, including trestles and horses used primarily by Lathers, Plasterers, Bricklayers and Masons, shall be done by the mechanics and laborers in these trades as directed by the employer.

Self supporting scaffolds over fourteen feet in height or any special designed scaffold or those built for special purposes shall be built by the Carpenters.

The making of horses and trestles other than temporary is the work of the Carpenter.

The above decisions were considered as ex-parte decisions and will be excluded from the Blue Book in the future, and the matters contained therein will be subject matters for further consideration by the trades effected and the Referee. All other decisions effecting our International Union and which are contained in the Blue Book have been ruled as being bona fide and will be continued to be placed in the Blue Book as official decisions of the Department.

The convention also adopted a resolution changing the title from the "Building Trades Department" and shall be known in the future as "The Building And Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor." This change in the title of the Building Trades Department was made for the purpose of permitting the affiliated organizations to widen out their scope of work opportunities and to cover much of the heavy construction work that is being done throughout the country and which in the past has been used as harbors of refuge for non-union men.

The Report of the Secretary-Treasurer showed that all bona fide Internationals of Building Trades organizations were now affiliated with the Building Trades Department, thus ending the division that has existed in the Building Trades movement in this country up until the time of the Special Convention. This consolidating of all International Building Trades organizations under one Department should insure a better degree of cooperation and success among the building trades mechanics of the United States and Canada, as well as to make their efforts more effective on behalf of their membership. The Special Committee of six which was appointed by the both sides at Atlantic City and which Committee was continued in effect by the Special Convention of the Department held in Washington D. C. during the month of March 1936 presented the following final report:

**Final Report of Joint Committee of Six**

To the Officers and Delegates Assembled at the Convention of the Building Trades Department in the City of Tampa, Fla., on November 11, 1936.

We, the Joint Committee of Six representing the Building Trades groups and created by the agreement entered into in Atlantic City, New Jersey, October 14, 1935, having partially reported to the special Convention of the Building Trades Department held in Washington, D. C., March 25, 1936, do now respectfully make this our final report:

Your Committee having reported to the special convention above referred to that:

"There being a desire on the part of the entire building industry, as well as the public, that means and methods be found whereby the costly and troublesome question of jurisdiction over work be economically and expeditiously disposed of, so that construction may proceed uninterruptedly with the understanding that there shall be no abandonment of work pending a decision;"

then proposed:

(a) A Tribunal shall consist of a referee, who shall be se-

lected by the committee of six who were designated to adjust the Building Trades controversy.

(b) The Referee shall be governed by the following procedure in settling jurisdictional disputes that may arise:

1. The referee shall hold meetings at least four times each year, and at other times when he, in his discretion, deems it necessary.
2. The referee shall receive only from International Unions claims for jurisdiction, or control, over work to be done. All International Unions of the Building Trades Department shall be notified and sent a copy of any claims made, same to be by registered mail and receipt returned.
3. The referee shall investigate each claim and determine whether it has already been disposed of.
4. The referee shall not permit any controversy that has been settled, and an agreement accepted and agreed to by the organizations involved to be reopened.
5. If claim has not been settled already by decision or agreement, the matter shall be set for hearing and decision.
6. The referee shall state the controversy which is to be considered and request the claimants to present their evidence at the next regular meeting, set by the referee, when evidence may be presented orally, by brief or both.
7. Should there be two claimants, one of which fails to present its case within the stated time, the work in question shall be declared to be in the possession of the organization who presented its case before the referee.
8. Should there be more than two claimants, any organization which fails to present its case within the stated time, shall be eliminated from further consideration in regards to work in dispute.
9. The referee shall in each instance consider all evidence presented, relevant or pertaining to the controversy and render his decision within ten days after the hearing, if possible, and send the decision to the organizations involved and to the Secretary of the Building Trades Department, who shall compile and keep a correct record of same. The Secretary of the Building Trades Department shall send copies of all decisions to all International Organizations, Local and State Building Trades Councils.
10. Any decision or interpretation rendered by the referee, in which the procedures involved in arriving at such decision or interpretation have been consistent with the Articles hereof, shall be accepted by and be binding upon all organizations affiliated with the Building Trades Department. Failure of any affiliated organization to accept and abide by such decisions or interpretations shall constitute cause for suspension or expulsion from the Building Trades Department by the vote of the Building Trades Convention following the report of the Executive Council which shall act as a fact-finding court.

This partial report and proposal—accepted by the special convention—was in conformity with the authority vested in your Committee by the Memorandum of Understanding in settlement of the Building Trades Department controversy, signed by the proper officers of each of the organizations affiliated with this Department.

The final report now being submitted records the action of the Committee in the establishment of a tribunal for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes between national organizations affiliated with the Department. This action is in obedience to the instructions contained in the agreement reached at Atlantic City and consistent with the direction of the special convention of March 25, 1936.

Your Committee selected and received the acceptance of the appointment of Dr. John A. Lapp of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as Referee. Dr. Lapp assumed his duties as Referee on October 1, 1936.

Your Committee promulgated Rules of Procedure to be followed in averting or in the settlement of jurisdictional controversies between the respective trades. These rules of Procedure are as follows:

The following are the rules of procedure under the plan for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes approved by the Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, March 25, 1936:

1. Disputes over union jurisdiction will generally arise locally and the first effort to settle them will be local. Whenever in any community any plan for the settlement of such disputes is in effect it shall be used in the first instance to bring about an agreement or settlement. Any local agreement or settlement will be for the particular job only. An appeal may be taken directly to the Referee by any International Union affected by the terms of any local agreement or settlement.

2. If no local settlement is achieved then the President of the Building Trades Department, under Rule 37 of the Constitution of the Building Trades Department, notifies the International Presidents of the unions concerned, and directs that they or their representatives adjust the dispute. Failure for five days to adjust the dispute or to meet, places the matter automatically in the hands of the President of the Building Trades Department, who shall render a decision. Any decision by the President of the Building Trades Department shall be for the jurisdiction of the job only.

3. Any international union aggrieved by a decision of the President of the Building Trades Department or aggrieved by any local settlement that was not appealed to the President of the Building Trades Department may bring such appeal to the Referee.

4. Two or more international unions may by agreement submit a jurisdictional question to the Referee for a decision without the necessity of proceeding under Section 37, but before rendering a decision the Referee shall present the proposed agreement to all of the International Unions in the same manner as in the case of other jurisdictional claims.

5. When the Referee receives a claim from an International union for jurisdiction over certain work a copy of the claim shall be sent by registered mail to each one of the nineteen unions of the Building Trades Department, with a request that unions having objections or counter claims must submit them to the Referee within a certain length of time. Among such counter claims to be requested is whether the issue has already been decided by a binding national decision.

6. The Referee may hold preliminary hearings or request briefs on the question whether the subject of the claim has already been decided.

7. When the Referee has satisfied himself that the subject has not been decided he shall set a date and place for hearing and notify all parties to the dispute. Such hearings shall not be held within fifteen days following the settlement of the date.

8. The claimant shall be heard first and shall be subject to the cross-examination of representatives of other contesting unions and by the Referee. Representatives of counter claimants shall next be heard in rebuttal of the claim and, likewise, shall be subject to cross-examination by representatives of the claimant and by the Referee. Rebuttal testimony may be offered by the claimant. Oral arguments may be presented by the parties to the dispute. A period of at least one week shall be allowed for the filing of written briefs. A copy of each brief shall be submitted by the party making it to the other party or parties and five days additional shall be allowed for counter briefs, copy of which, likewise, shall be submitted to the other parties. The Referee may order a demonstration of the work involved in the dispute or may proceed with representatives of the parties concerned to view the work in operation. Should the Referee be dissatisfied with the completeness of the case presented to him he may direct a re-hearing on the points on which the deficiency appears. Decisions shall be rendered within ten days after the completion of the hearing, which date shall be computed from the last date of the filing of briefs. The decision shall be announced as provided in the rules set up for the Referee by submitting the same to the parties to the dispute and to the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. The Building Trades Department will, according to the rules, submit the same to all International Unions and to all Local Building Trades Councils throughout the United States.

The selection of the Referee and the adoption of the Rules of Procedure were reported to President Williams and Secretary McDonough of the Building Trades Department under date of September 30, 1936, and through these officers of the Department the Presidents and Secretaries of the International Unions, as well as the state and local building trades councils were advised.

The Rules of Procedure were necessary to guide the Referee and any contesting International Unions in view of the fact that the Constitution of the Building Trades Department as of September 1, 1934, has not been amended and Section 37 thereof must be observed while at the same time the organizations are bound by their agreement of October 14, 1935, to observe the requirements adopted by the special convention of March 25, 1936.

It is obvious that any organization proceeding under Section 37 of the Constitution of the Building Trades Department may appeal to the Executive Council and thereafter to the Building Trades Department itself.

Likewise Section 38 of Constitution of the Building Trade Department provides still another method of settling disputes

with the rights of appeal to the Executive Council and to the Department itself accruing to either contestant organization.

In the interest of eliminating confusion resulting from a multiplicity of provisions, your Committee recommends the amendment of Section 37 by eliminating the last sentence therefrom and substituting therefor the following:

Any International Union aggrieved by a decision of the President of the Building Trades Department may appeal to the Referee whose decision shall be final and binding.

Your Committee also recommends that the Constitution of the Building Trades Department be further amended by eliminating Section 38 thereof in its entirety, and that the Constitution and By-laws to govern local councils be amended by eliminating Section 37 thereof in its entirety, and substituting in each instance the foregoing rules of procedure in lieu thereof.

We, the joint committee of six, representing the Building Trades Groups, recommend that the compensation of the National Referee be fixed at the rate of Five Thousand Dollars (\$5000.00.) for six months service per year and Twenty-five Dollars (\$25.00) per day, for all services rendered in excess of six months per year, the same to be paid by the Building Trades Department, with expenses of traveling, office, stenographic service and supplies, incidental to the above on vouchers signed by the National Referee.

Committee of Six:

D. W. TRACY, president; L. P. LINDELOF, Secretary; Wm. J. McSORLEY, HARRY C. BATES, GEO. H. LAKEY, for Wm. L. HUTCHESON, M. J. COLLERAN.

The above report was adopted unanimously by the convention with a slight amendment making it compulsory upon the part of the President of the Department to render decisions in accordance with Section 37 of the constitution of the Building Trades Department. This action upon the part of the delegates to the Thirtieth Annual Convention endorses all of the set-up provided for by the Special Committee of six which is set forth in the above rules. All future jurisdictional disputes in accordance with this action will be heard and decided by the Referee, Dr. John A. Lapp who was selected as the official Referee was invited to sit in with the Convention and become acquainted with the workings and operation of the Department. Dr. Lapp was invited to address the Convention and spoke as follows upon the subject of his duties as Referee:

Mr. Chairman and delegates: I have been sitting around here for three days suggesting to various international unions that I might be elected to membership in some of them so that no one will put me on trial as not being eligible to a position in this organization.

I am at the outset anxious to express to the Building Trades Department and the various councils, and to the international officers of all of these organizations, the appreciation of the Public Works Administration, the Labor Section, for the very splendid cooperation you have all given to us in the promotion of a fair and good labor policy on the public works of this country. I could not ask for better cooperation any where than I have received, and all my representatives have received, all over this country from the representatives of these organizations.

I am honored very greatly by the selection you have made of me as a Referee in jurisdictional disputes. I have filled a number of positions I thought were important in the past, but I consider none of them as important as the one I am now beginning to assume. I am aware of the very great problem that confronts all of us in jurisdictional disputes. I do not need to tell you anything about the problem but I will say that I have never considered jurisdictional disputes as being minor matters. Every jurisdictional dispute means bread and butter to somebody.

The plan that has been developed as an outgrowth of the experience of the past seems to me to have real possibilities of bringing about such a fair adjustment of these things as will give fair play to all people. I have no prejudice whatever with respect to any problem that is going to come before me. Unlike many other fields in which I have worked, this is distinctly true. My mind is not made up on anything. All I can offer you is a very thorough-going study on the subject, very thorough-going hearings on the subject, a fair presentation of all the facts, and upon the basis of these facts a determination that will come as near fair play as I can possibly bring it.

I intend to make the hearings full and complete, and I ask all of those who will be concerned with those hearings to expect to present all of the facts that lead up to the deci-

sion, for every decision we make now will be a decision affecting vitally the interests of a lot of people for a long time.

I am conscious of the fact that it is important that the international officials agree upon as many things as they can agree upon rather than have those matters submitted to the Referee. If it could be possible in the next year for every dispute I settle there will be 25 disputes you settle across the table, I will consider that my work has been very successful. I would rather not have a dispute to settle. My services, so far as they may be valuable to you, will be at your service in any attempt at mediation where I do not appear as an arbitrator, and any way I can help to bring about any kind of mutual agreement among you. I will be happy to do so.

I think that will be the outcome of the work you have done today in setting up this new plan. If I judge your thought and temper correctly, you have been doing that for a long time. I think you will do it more in the future. Your mutual give and take will be the means by which these things will be settled, rather than in a hearing before the Referee. It is important, as we all realize, that work shall not be seriously interrupted by jurisdiction disputes. You have now the machinery by which the matter can be fully settled. You have determined that for yourselves, but it is important that locally the situation be developed as far as we can and as quick as that can be developed, so that work will not be interrupted.

I recommend very strongly that no arrangement that you enter into locally to tide over a given situation, nothing that you do to keep work going will be used by me adversely if that case comes before me as Referee. I point that out to you because I have been fearful that some might be afraid that if they gave a little bit to handle a particular job it would stand against them when the matter would be appealed.

This is our mutual enterprise. I am your agent to try to settle the disputes that have been before you for a long time. I am aware of the fact that I am only one small part of the business. I am aware that the responsibility is more upon the international officials, than it is upon me, for it is a mutual responsibility, and when you choose to call upon me as the Referee, I shall face the questions presented to me without prejudice, I shall face them with an honest effort to get all the facts. I shall take no snap judgment whatever. If I am not satisfied after hearing a case that there are things I need to know fully about, I will endeavor to obtain the facts. Success depends upon our mutual cooperation in trying to bring about the fullest understanding. I express to you again the feeling I have on the responsibility that comes to me. I express to you my appreciation for the honor you have conferred upon me. I consider it one of the greatest honors that has come to me in a considerable life of activity. I will do my part to the best of my ability. I would like to assume voluntarily the oath I just heard given the gentlemen who are going to manage the affairs of this organization. And I do now hereby subscribe to that oath."

The Thirtieth Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department from all appearances was one of the most harmonious and successful conventions that the Building Trades Department has ever held and during the three-day sessions transacted quite a large volume of business. It is the observation of your delegates that there is a desire upon the part of all affiliated organizations to work in harmony with each other to the end that the best interests of all building trades mechanics shall be better served in all sections of the United States and Canada through more effective Local and State Building Trades Councils.

All of your delegates were selected to serve upon the Committees of the convention.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term:  
 President ..... J. W. Williams  
 First Vice President ..... John J. Hynes  
 Second Vice President ..... John Possehl  
 Third Vice President ..... L. P. Lindelof  
 Fourth Vice President ..... Richard J. Gray  
 Fifth Vice President ..... P. J. Morrin  
 Sixth Vice President ..... D. W. Tracy  
 Seventh Vice President ..... Wm. J. McSorley  
 Eighth Vice President ..... Herbert Rivers  
 Secretary-Treasurer ..... M. J. McDonough

Respectfully submitted —

Delegates — William J. McSorley, Geo. T. Moore, Chas. J. Case.

Alternate Delegates — Herbert Spillane, Harry Hagen

# The LATHER

VOL. XXXVII FEBRUARY, 1937 No. 6

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Matter for publication must be in not later than the 25th in order to appear in the following month's issue.

## COURT TEST STARTED

A decisive test of the social security act has been started in the courts of Boston and might be decided this spring. No decision is likely to be handed down on the Wagner act's validity until February.

It therefore seems probable that no organized movement for constitutional change will be forthcoming until much later—if at all.

Even if the social security and Wagner acts were condemned by the court, it was believed, one embracing amendment would serve to validate the laws.

One such amendment resolution was introduced in the last congress by Sen. Edward P. Costigan.

The Costigan resolution provides:

"Congress shall have the power to regulate hours and conditions of labor and to establish minimum wages in any employment and to regulate production, industry, business, trade and commerce to prevent unfair methods and practices thereunder."

## CAUSE FOR TROUBLE

Down in New York City, there is a gentleman who has made millions out of strikes. For years he has been supplying big industrialists with strike-breakers, and the business has been a profitable one. And while the present era has put a lot of business his way, he doesn't like the looks of the signs and portents.

"I've been in this business a long time," he says. "I'm no chicken. I've made millions breaking strikes in this country. There's plenty of trouble ahead. . . . We're going to be lucky if we save this country from a revolution."

It is probable that this gentleman is taking an unduly pessimistic view of the situation. But it might be added that if the workers of America ever do get into a revolutionary mood, one of the prime causes will be the activities of the men who make a business of supplying professional thugs to act as strike-breakers, guards and strong-arm men in industrial disputes.

## THE NOVELIST'S PLOT

A highly distinguished novelist found himself traveling in a train with two very talkative women. Having recognized him from his published portraits, they opened fire on him in regard to his novels, praising them in a manner which was unendurable to the sensitive author.

Presently the train entered the tunnel, and in the darkness the novelist raised the back of his hand to his lips and kissed it soundingly.

When the light returned he found the two women regarding each other in icy silence. Addressing them with great suavity, he said:

"Ah, ladies, the one great regret of my life will be that I shall never know which of you it was that kissed me!"

A little over a century ago, the first-born in the family fell heir to the family estate. When the "law of entail" was abolished, it worked a hardship to the first-born. The oldest could no longer exploit the others, not even high-hat them.

When we adopt the six-hour day and the four or five-day week, it will work a hardship to the worker who gets eight or ten hours, six or seven days a week.

Isn't every worker entitled to his share of opportunity as much so as each heir to the family estate? Shorter hours may not increase total wealth, but it will reduce dire want to millions unemployed. We abolished the twelve and ten-hour day with no dire results. Instead of part of us earning all and dividing up, we can all earn our part and be self-supporting.—F. M. Kirkendall.



### Erecting Purlins and T-Bars

The above photograph was submitted to this office and shows members of our International Union erecting the purlins and T-Bars for the carrying of the acoustical ceiling on the Crow Name Plate job, Chicago, Illinois. This job was supervised by Dick Landers and the men on the scaffold are Jesse Ruth placing the T-Irons and William Elliott, bending the hangers.

This photograph is being published so that the members of our International Union will understand that any work of this nature which may come up in their jurisdiction is the work of the members of

our International Union. We have received many complaints that the carpenters and iron workers and other trades are laying claim to this class of work, but we are instructing the members of our International Union if any work of this nature comes up in their jurisdiction, this work is rightfully the Lathers' and any furring whatsoever on the ceiling has been conceded to the Lathers by the decision rendered in Denver and also confirmed by the National Board of Trade Claims, so if any furring of this nature comes up in your territory see to it that the members of our International Union are employed thereon.

### A POPULAR REFORM

The Social Security Board recently announced that 21,338,120 applications had been made for security accounts. "Applications," said the Board, "are still being received in large numbers, and it will be some time before the total will be finally known."

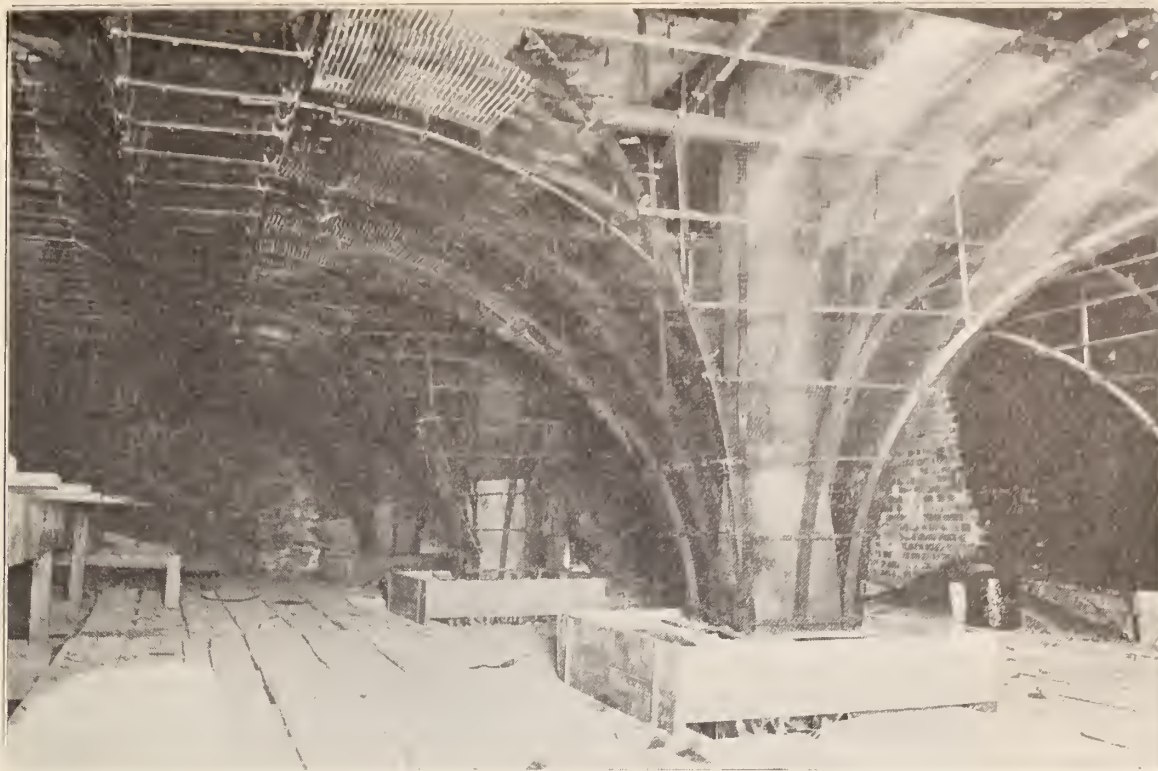
When the Social Security Act was passed, it was estimated that it would cover a total of about 26,000,000 workers. The applications already in when the Security Board made its announcement amount to more than 82 per cent of the estimated total. The real total is fairly sure to run above the estimate.

Prophecy is notoriously a risky occupation; but

here is a prediction on which there is no risk whatsoever: The party, the group, the political leader who proposes to repeal the Social Security Act in any way save by passing a better one is booked for the ash heap.

Without doubt, the act needs amendment. It is too big an advance to be taken at once without some mistakes and confusions. If everything else were right, it still would not be satisfactory to have social security limited permanently to those covered by the act now, and that implies new acts or broadening amendments to this one. But when all this is said, the fact remains that the Social Security Act is one of the greatest forward steps in social legislation that any country ever took at one time.





### State Capitol Job, Springfield, Illinois

This ceiling was done with wood lath about 60 years ago. The wood lath were half inch wide. As you will note the ceiling is reproduced with iron. Working on this job, left to right (standing): N. W. Rodier, L. Rodier, B. Cronkhite, L. Peyton, C. B. McKay, J. E. Riney, A. Carter, Jr., N. Carter, F. A. Watts; (kneeling): C. C. Seats, R. Hart, S. Smelco, (laborer), P. Houston.

### A LETTER OF APPRECIATION

The officers and delegates of the New York State Council of Lathers take this opportunity to express our appreciation to our General President Wm. J. McSorley, General Secretary-Treasurer Terry Ford and also to our friend Charles J. Case, for the help and cooperation extended to us during the period of our organization.

We also wish to thank them for their usefulness in giving up their week-end to be with us at our first regular meeting. The talks and advice given by our International officers and Brother Case will long be remembered by the delegates and visitors to the New York State Council meeting.

We hope to have them with us again in the future, as we believe a visit from our International officers can pep up any organization.

Arthur Dinsmore, Secretary-Treasurer,  
New York State Council of Lathers.  
(See picture on page 17)

### A NATIONAL DISGRACE

Occasional probes of violation of State labor laws pull the screen from the work conditions which sweatshop employers impose on their employes and give indisputable evidence that our much-boasted high American wages do not extend to all parts of the United States.

A case of this sort, regarded as typical of extremely bad factory conditions in the South, was recently revealed in the case involving the Kinston Shirt Company, Kinston, North Carolina, charging violation of the State labor law with respect to the employment of Sallie Melrose Sutton, a 17-year-old girl.

According to testimony before the Recorder's Court at Kinston, the Shirt Company, operated by Max Greenstein, paid Miss Sutton only eight cents an hour. It was also testified that she worked 69 hours in one week.

The total pay for the week, which included eight hours on Sunday, amounted to \$5.53. Yet an attorney for the employer charged with working women over 55 hours a week and working a girl under 18 after 9 P. M., in violation of law, asserted it was "an act of charity" on the part of the employer, who gave the young lady work so that, among other things, she could be near her mother.

For working two weeks on piece work, Ruth Jenkins, 15 years old, was paid the munificent sum of \$4.93, according to testimony. A large number of other witnesses were also heard, with similar tales.

Notwithstanding the seriousness of the charges, the employers escaped lightly when Recorder Dawson found him "not guilty" of the child labor charge

but guilty in two other cases, the punishment meted out being to pay the costs of the cases. Even on this, judgment was suspended for two years, on condition there be no further violations.

Prosecuting Attorney Wooten, in summing up the cases for the state, shouted: "This is the Good Samaritan come down from New York to do charity to the good people of Dixie. I'll tell you why they come down here—such things have been outlawed up North!"

The low wages and long hours brought to light in this case are a disgrace to both the State of North Carolina and the United States. They do not exist in plants where the workers are organized in bona fide trade unions and operate under union conditions.

What the average American wants when he or she builds a new home has been discovered in a survey recently completed by the Niagara Hudson Power corporation and published in the Architectural Forum. Both preferences and pet peeves of 11,207 families are revealed in great detail. Although reflecting local opinion, it was pointed out that the findings are of national significance.

Practically every one favored the two-story type and a majority wanted brick exterior walls and plastered walls and ceilings. Most people still want a basement under the entire house, a basement laundry, recreation room.

The overwhelming preference for traditional time-tried materials was most strongly indicated; few synthetic materials received much consideration.

Either the new materials are not sufficiently well known, or the buying public does not consider them superior to the traditional materials, the survey observes.

Americans have not fallen for modern styles in home design according to evidence obtained by the straw vote method used by the large corporations interested in knowing what popular taste demands.

For five years we have heard of prefabricated houses of steel, and of other materials, all of the so-called moderne style.

Information now indicates that when a man or a woman builds a house they demand the most modern equipment but the house must be built of the old conventional materials.

Rapid changes in styles of women's garments after the war led to the belief among manufacturers and retailers that all old styles were destined to pass quickly. This was an error so far as homes were concerned and Americans still cling to the traditional picture of a home with its brick and plaster which served so long and so well.



**Delegates and Visitors to the Meeting of the New York State Council of Lathers, January 9, 1937, at Albany, New York.**

Top row, left to right: Leonard Klink, Wm. Cohen, John Quante, George Gallivan, Frank Ingrassia, John Lausan, Harold Hay, Hugh Binney, John Gallivan, Jack E. Moran. Second row from top, left to right: Wilfred Booker, Wm. O'Connor, Charles Carey, S. J. Hinchey, Wm. Roth, J. M. Kioes, Edward Hunt, Peter Coughlin, Walter Hight, Charles Wormer, Thos. L. McGraw. Third row from top, left to right: E. Clother, John Arnold, D. Christie, James Craig, A. Pelletier, Robert B. Hall, Peter Mackie, Clarence O. Smith, O. D. Jackson, E. J. Roberts, A. Clother, Sr., A. Clother, Jr. Bottom row, seated, left to right: George McGrall, E. L. Sorrick, Samson Stone, Ike Perlistine, Henry Warren, Arthur Dismore, Frank Murray, Wm. J. McSorley, Terry Ford, Chas. J. Case.

# PROJECTS OF \$50,000 OR MORE IN CITIES WHERE WE HAVE NO LOCALS

## ALABAMA

MOBILE, ALA.—First National Bank, installing air conditioning equipment: \$130,000. Carrier Corp., Hibernia Bldg., New Orleans, La., contr.

## CALIFORNIA

CROCKETT, CALIF.—Reconstructing auditorium and east cloister at John Swett High School: \$106,413. K. S. Koller and W. K. Bokkelen, contr.

PATTON, CALIF.—Ward buildings: \$303,378. PWA. Azevedo Constr. Co., 920 O St., Sacramento, Calif.

SPRINGVILLE, CALIF.—Tulare-Kings Joint Tubercular Sanitarium, ward buildings: \$68,579. PWA. Harris Constr. Co., 577 McKinley Ave., Fresno, contr.

## COLORADO

GUNNISON, COLO.—Western State College: \$179,712. Faculty apartment house, Newstrom & Davis, 1015 Midland Savings Bldg., Denver, contr. Cafeteria, boys' dormitory and president's residence, Sam Spinuzza, Pueblo, contr. PWA.

## CONNECTICUT

NEW LONDON, CONN.—Dormitory, Connecticut College for Women: \$150,000. A. F. Peaslee, Inc., 15 Lewis St., Hartford, contr.

## ILLINOIS

ALTON, ILL.—Ward buildings, Alton State Hospital: \$177,800. PWA. Evans Constr. Co., Illinois Bldg., Adams St., at 6th St., Springfield, contr.

ANNA, ILL.—Ward buildings: \$191,985. PWA. James McHugh Sons, 6449 South Park Ave., Chicago, contr.

CHARLESTON, ILL.—Physical education building at Eastern Illinois State Teachers' College: \$431,731. PWA. J. L. Simmons Co., Inc., Decatur, contr.

CRETE, ILL.—300 houses in Lincolnshire development: To exceed \$400,000. American Housing Co., c/o E. S. Schneider, 188 West Randolph St., contr.

LINCOLN, ILL.—Ward buildings for Lincoln State School and Colony: \$618,498. PWA. John Felmley Co., Bloomington, contr.

MACOMB, ILL.—Training school building for Western Illinois State Teachers' College: \$636,061. PWA. Jacobson Bros. Co., 19 South LaSalle St., Chicago, contr.

## INDIANA

JAMESTOWN, IND.—High and grade school: \$149,821. H. G. Christman Constr. Co., 308 South Notre Dame Ave., South Bend, contr. PWA.

ROYERTON, IND.—High and elementary school: \$163,745. PWA. W. O. Carey & Sons, South Whitley, contr.

## KANSAS

GOODLAND, KAN.—School: \$199,048. Lundgren & Carlson, 213 Jackson St., Topeka, contr.

## KENTUCKY

COVINGTON, KY.—School: \$328,985. PWA. Whittenberg Constr. Co., Louisville, contr.

## MARYLAND

McDONOGH, MD.—McDonogh School for Boys: \$156,178. Engineering Contg. Corp., North and Linden Aves., contr.

## MASSACHUSETTS

DANVERS, MASS.—Church of the Annunciation: \$150,000. Charles Logue Building Co., 331 Newbury St., Boston, contr.

MARION, MASS.—High and grade school: \$145,800. John Basile & Co., Inc., 73 Tremont St., Boston, contr.

## MICHIGAN

ANN ARBOR, MICH.—First Presbyterian Church: \$235,000. O. W. Burke Co., New Center Bldg., Detroit, contr.

EAST LANSING, MICH.—Dormitory at Michigan State College: \$374,940. H. G. Christman-Lansing Co., Lansing, contr.

LANSING, MICH.—School for crippled children: \$197,261. H. G. Christman-Lansing Co., contr. PWA.

Completion of girls' gymnasium and remodeling certain specified departments of Eastern High School: \$130,704. PWA. Renigèr Constr. Co., contr.

ST. JOSEPH, MICH.—School: \$142,597. Pearson Constr. Co., Benton Harbor, contr. PWA.

## MINNESOTA

ELY, MINN.—Community building: \$169,800. PWA. Lenci, Lenci & Englund, Virginia, Minn., contr.

MOOSE LAKE, MINN.—Administration building, receiving hospital and medical center: \$538,790. PWA. Standard Constr. Co., 215 South 5th St., Minneapolis, contr.

## MISSOURI

BOONVILLE, MO.—Administration building: \$144,586. J. Epple Constr. Co., 1415 University St., Columbia, contr.

FARMINGTON, MO.—Improving power plant at State Hospital 4: \$151,042. PWA. C. H. Schroeder Building & Constr. Co., 2806 North Grand Blvd., St. Louis, contr.

FULTON, MO.—Dining hall, kitchen and auditorium at State Hospital: \$204,000. PWA. John Epple Constr. Co., Columbia, contr.

INDEPENDENCE, MO.—Garage: \$100,000. Engineering Service Co., 113 Railway Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, contr.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

LACONIA, N. H.—Infirmary, State School: \$136,916. PWA. W. M. Bisson, 91 Church St., contr.

## NEW JERSEY

DELAWARE TWP., N. J.—Group dwellings: To exceed \$150,000. Gelber and Estochel, 541 Arlington St., Phila., Pa., contr.

MADISON, N. J.—Group dwellings: \$150,000. L. DeBlasse.

## NEW MEXICO

SANTA FE, N. M.—Junior High School: \$126,552. Lembke Constr. Co., Albuquerque, N. M. PWA.

City hall and jail building: \$120,000. PWA. Newstrom & Davis, U. S. National Bank, Denver, Colo., contr.

## NEW YORK

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y.—Post office: \$67,864. Vanguard Constr. Corp., 11 West 42nd St., New York, contr.

EAST WILLISTON, N. Y.—Dwellings: To exceed \$150,000. Newell & Daniel, East Williston.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Fire and police alarm station and garage: \$50,800. PWA. Wright & Kremers, Inc., Main St. and Pine Ave., contr.

OVID, N. Y.—School: \$350,000. PWA. F. J. Hines, 79 Montero Rd., Rochester, contr.

(Projects continued on Next Page)

## PROJECTS—(Continued)

## NORTH CAROLINA

- GOLDSBORO, N. C.—New Hope High School and New Hope Teacherage: \$167,908. Erwin-West Constr. Co., Statesville. PWA.
- NEW BERN, N. C.—Lord Craven Hotel Corps.: \$450,000. Goode Constr. Corp., 111½ East 5th St., Charlotte, N. C., contr.
- SANATORIUM, N. C.—Surgical ward and hospital buildings: \$150,000. PWA. Southeastern Constr. Co., 218 West 2nd St., Charlotte, contr.
- WILMINGTON, N. C.—Addition to James Walker Memorial Hospital: \$150,000. PWA. Goode Constr. Corp., 111½ East 5th St., Charlotte, contr.

## OHIO

- GREEN SPRINGS, O.—School: \$128,467. L. M. Leonard Co., 42 East Gay St., Columbus, contr.
- MINERVA, O.—School: \$132,600. Melbourne Bros. Co., Canton, contr.
- SALEM, O.—Constructing school addition: \$143,512. PWA. Steidle Wolfe Constr. Co., Fremont, contr.
- WAYNESFIELD, O.—School: \$136,075. Bitler Bros. Constr. Co., Lima, contr.

## PENNSYLVANIA

- CENTERVILLE, PA.—High school: \$123,539. PWA. Republic Constr. Co., Republic, Pa., contr.
- COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Highway garage and office building, Route 233, near Franklin: \$98,750. PWA. Chas Shutrump & Sons, Box 366, Youngstown, Ohio, contr.
- RETREAT, PA.—Addition to Mental hospital: \$289,143. PWA. Alaimo Bros., 11 Tompkins St., Pittston, contr.
- RUFFS DALE, PA.—High school: \$142,861. PWA. G. Gibson, Bolivar, contr.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

- COLUMBIA, S. C.—Hospital building for State Park Tuberculosis Sanatorium, State Park: \$351,326. PWA. J. A. Jones Constr. Co., Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., contr.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

- SISSETON, S. D.—School: \$117,297. PWA. H. Calson Co., Edwards Bldg., Sioux Falls, contr.

## TEXAS

- CORPUS CHRISTIE, TEX.—Office building: \$150,000. W. H. Wolter, contr.

## VIRGINIA

- CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.—University of Va., constructing library building: \$653,644. Doyle & Russell, Central National Bank Bldg., Richmond, contr.

## WISCONSIN

- DELAVAN, WIS.—Assembly and refectory, State School for Deaf: \$146,890. PWA. J. P. Cullen & Sons, Janesville, contr.
- EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—Altering and constructing court house additions: \$91,945. PWA. Hoepfner Bartlett Co., contr.
- OSHKOSH, WIS.—Court house: \$498,210. Lundoff-Bicknell Co., 100 North LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill., contr.
- STEVENS POINT, WIS.—High School: \$477,882. PWA. Maas Bros., Watertown, contr.
- STURGEON BAY, WIS.—Post office: \$53,531. Madson Co., 4303 Bryant Ave., Minneapolis, Minn., contr.

## QUEBEC

- MONTREAL, QUE.—Apartment: \$200,000. J. Hoolahan Constr. Co., Ltd., 5654 Terrebonne Ave., contr.

## NOVA SCOTIA

- ANTIGONISH, N. S.—Reconstructing dining hall, University of St. Francois Xavier: \$150,000. MacDonald Constr. Co., Ltd., Halifax, contr.

## TALL STORIES

"Skeeters?" said Gran'ther Bones. "They ain't no skeeters now like them I knew on Tug Creek when I was a boy. Them skeeters was positively dangerous. I mind when I was courtin' my first wife, I'd walk two miles around ruther than cross Tug Creek in skeeter season.

"One night, I stayed late, an' thought I'd risk it. I went treadin' soft, an' got across the creek an' to the turn up the hill before they spotted me. Then they came! I fought off the first ones, but they come thicker. I run to where there was a big sap kettle that we used to boil maple sap in settin' on edge agin a tree. I got under that kettle an' pulled it down over me, an' thought I'd lay tight till mornin'.

"Purty soon I heerd a rasp like a file bein' whetted on the bottom of the kettle, and then a ping! It come agin, an' agin. I got out my flint an' steel an' struck a light; an' I like to fainted at what I see. Them skeeters was sharpenin' their bills on the bottom of the kettle, an' then drivin' 'em right through the iron. Whusp! Whusp! Ping! Whusp! Ping! An' I had an idee!

"I felt round on the ground under the kettle, an' found a stone, an' I jest clinched down them skeeters' bills as fast as they come through.

"Purty soon that kettle begun to move. I clinched a few more bills; an', honest to gosh! them strugglin' skeeters with their bills fastened down lifted the kettle plum offen me, an' I got up the hill before they knew it. But that was one mighty narrer escape."

## OBLIGING

A good story is told of Lord Balfour's visit to America in 1917. Just after America entered the war, Balfour was in Washington on urgent negotiations. He was leading a very busy life.

One evening, fatigued after a difficult day, he handed the menu card back to the venerable negro waiter assigned to serve him his dinner, and said: "Just bring me a good meal," and he put a generous tip on his plate. A good meal, a very good meal, was served. This happened several times.

"When Balfour was waited upon for the last time by the negro veteran, the British statesman tripled the tip as a good-bye gesture. Just before he was ready to leave the table his now devoted waiter leaned over his chair confidentially.

"Thank you, sah," he said considerably muffling his voice behind the menu card, "an' if you done got any othah frien's w'at can't read, you jes send 'em to me, sah."

# Air Duct Construction By Lathers And Plasterers

(Note: Inquiries concerning this article should be addressed to Harry J. Hagen, 4750 Highland Ave., St. Louis, Mo. The questions and answers to them will appear in a future issue of *The Lather*.)

AIR conditioning, practically a new industry, opens to the Lather and Plasterer a field for expansion almost unlimited in its possibilities. Cooperation between journeymen of these trades and their contractors on this type of work, should result in a revival of Lathing and Plastering unsurpassed by previous building booms. This subject of air conditioning is one of such magnitude and importance that in an article of this kind only a feeble effort can be made to discuss it and offer suggestions concerning the many types of construction the Lather and Plasterer have to offer in the construction of ducts, which may be used in place of the usual type of sheet metal (galvanized iron) duct ordinarily used.

There are a number of reasons why it is possible for Lathers and Plasterers to construct air ducts in their entirety and on a competitive basis with the present type ducts being used and all of the reasons are favorable to them. For instance: the Lather and Plasterer can build and complete the installation of ducts with a smooth interior and a finished job of plastering on the exterior where this is desired to harmonize with the present plaster finish in buildings, and it can be done at a price equal to or less than the cost of installing sheet metal ducts covered with any of the ordinary types of insulation, etc., now being used. Furthermore, they can be built in place and completed in less time than it takes to even fabricate the sheet metal ducts in the shop.

In many instances the Lathers and Plasterers can build ducts for less than the cost of the sheet metal duct alone, without covering of any kind at all. This can be done where ducts are built along angles of present plastered or other smooth surface walls of non-inflammable materials, for in instances of this kind, only two sides of the duct need be built, the present walls and ceilings being shellacked and used as the other sides of ducts. In corridors, a suspended ceiling will be illustrated wherein the top is smooth and level and the bottom side plastered; the present ceiling and side walls of the corridor (shellacked) forming the other three sides of the duct thus formed. Or, if only a portion of the corridor is required as a duct, this can be partitioned off and a level suspended ceiling formed by extending the soffit of duct to other side of corridor. Thus only

one side of duct is required to be built and the saving over other types is tremendous.

In many other ducts only three sides need be built, the present ceiling answering the purpose of the other side. In these and other instances when ducts are constructed with sheet metal, four sides must be built and in addition, an insulated or other type of covering must be used. One can readily appreciate the significance of these conditions. Another item of great import and favorable to the construction of ducts with Lath and Plaster is the rattling and other noises of sheet metal ducts so annoying to the operators of hotels, apartments, etc., which is entirely eliminated by the use of ducts built by Lathers and Plasterers, due to the fact that there are no loose parts in plastered ducts, as all of the materials used in their construction ultimately become one single unit of construction—all materials become an integral part of the complete job, rigidly and solidly built and the most air-tight and sound-proof and fireproof duct developed to the present day.

Where ducts are unexposed as above suspended ceilings, in basements, etc., they require only a solid air-tight scratch coat of waterproof cement, which is economical to be sure, the cement being applied inside the duct and a smooth surface developed. Details of this construction will be given later.

As to the practicability of this type of construction and its use, Mr. Charles A. Welsch, Building Commissioner of the City of St. Louis, Missouri, who previous to his present position was a general contractor of many years experience, states: "St. Louis building specifications require the use of 26-gauge galvanized iron for either hot or cold air ducts or else adequately insulated metal lath construction plastered on both sides." Mr. Welsch elaborated on that statement and said that gypsum plaster boards or other non-inflammable materials of a similar type when attached to a steel or iron framework and plastered, are also allowable for duct work; also that present plastered and other non-inflammable walls in buildings may be utilized as sides of ducts. Mr. Welsch also pointed out the fact that a good scratch coat of cement may be used inside ducts in unexposed places without any additional plastering and also may be used as a scratch coat on outside of duct (without any inside plastering) if satisfactory from an engineering standpoint for air conditioning ducts. This is due to the fact that after the scratch coat has set and hardened, the metal lath would not be necessary, as the result of this construction is a

(Continued on Next Page)

## AIR DUCT CONSTRUCTION BY LATHERS AND PLASTERERS (Continued)

cement slab, reinforced with iron in all directions and in itself, without addition of other coats, is stronger and more rigid than other types now in use. He stated that it had become necessary for him to condemn several jobs where flimsy materials had been used.

In the following issues of *The Lather*, more definite specifications and photos will be published, explaining the method of construction of ducts of metal, lath and plaster.

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## COURT UPHOLDS N. L. R. B. RIGHT TO ISSUE ORDER ON BARGAINING

In a unanimous decision, the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans upheld the authority of the National Labor Relations Board to compel employers to bargain collectively with their workers.

The decision came in the case of the Clyde Mallory Lines, which the NLRB ordered to bargain with the longshoremen of Tampa. The ruling of the court repeats not only this order, but the further order to desist from discrimination against longshoremen on account of their union affiliations, and to reinstate four discharged longshoremen under conditions determined by the Board. The Board had ordered the reinstatement of seven men, and the court sends the cases of the other three back to the NLRB for further findings.

Labor is jubilant, not only at the decision, but at the way the court links up the powers of the NLRB with much older established and sustained administrative powers.

"The proceeding is not, it can not be made, a private one to enforce a private right," the opinion states. "It is a public procedure, looking only to the public ends. The statute has in mind the maintenance and furthering of industrial amity, and therefore peace, the prevention of industrial war.

"Viewed as administrative procedure, the proceedings and orders in question present no constitutional difficulties. Thus, there may be, there are, administrative fines. Customs appraisers finally decide values.

"Licenses which the government confers it may and does take away, without a jury trial. The procedure provided here look to, the orders authorize, cease and desist orders to bring unfair practices to an end. That they reprobate and end them from the beginning presents no constitutional difficulty.

"Ample precedent exists in the Federal Trade Commission Act, and the practices and decisions un-

der it, for the authority granted here to the board under a finding that unfair labor practices have occurred, to order a ceasing and desisting from them.

"When the practices are found to be the wrongful discharge of employes, and the wrongful failure to restore them to work because of their union activities, it is clear, we think, that a cease and desist order, made operative under the authority of the statute from the time of discharge, is as clearly within constitutional authority as if made effective alone for the future."

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The French "White House," the official home of the President, has romantic associations involving some of the most glamorous names in the nation's story. The Elysee Palace, erected in Paris as a private dwelling by a French nobleman, excited the admiration and desire of the high-handed beauty, Madame Pompadour, for long the favorite of King Louis XV. In 1750 she bought the mansion of the Count d' Evreux for 700,000 francs and gave orders for its redecoration by the most proficient artists of the time. The salon where king and commoner are now received by republican chiefs of state is the same glittering apartment with carved ceiling and crystal chandeliers in which Pompadour assembled guests from the great world to witness theatrical performances intended for subsequent presentation before her sovereign at Versailles.

The Elysee was a favorite retreat of Napoleon. As a mark of special consideration he assigned it to Josephine after their divorce and preceding the departure of the dethroned empress for Malmaison. The little King of Rome wandered within its gardens while his father was leading his army against Russia; and back to the shelter of these portals Napoleon came riding at furious pace after the defeat at Waterloo. Here at the Elysee the monarch took counsel with himself and determined to abdicate in favor of his son. From its gates his path led to Rochefort, the "Bellerophon" and St. Helena.

When the American nation's seat of government was first laid out it bore the name Federal City. President Washington refused to sanction the christening of the town in his honor. On the occasion of his last visit to the Capital, November 9, 1799, he noted in his diary, "Viewed my building in the Federal City, dined at Mr. Law's and lodged at Mr. Thos. Peter's." It was the proposal of the President, while residing in Philadelphia in 1790, that the district now designated as Columbia should be set aside for Government purpose. The ten square miles that make up the national reserve were formerly part of the states of Maryland and Virginia.

## DUES BOOKS LOST

65—C. L. Snell 15183  
 65—L. A. Parsons 7637  
 68—E. H. Barth 22720  
 72—P. A. Sullivan 21971  
 72—W. H. Craffey 16101  
 72—J. P. Claffey 701  
 72—A. E. English 35050  
 72—J. B. Schultz 20915  
 72—P. A. Sullivan 21971  
 74—S. DeCoseno 19708  
 76—A. W. Butts 16260  
 105—W. E. Miller 8423  
 140—A. J. Garrett 25162

172—H. A. Caswell 23184  
 172—M. G. Weidman 23506  
 190—T. G. Larson—5073  
 244—M. Richman 24989  
 279—C. E. Barron 32347  
 301—C. A. Smith 33370  
 386—J. Clausman 22276  
 386—L. L. Alberty 29375

## CORRECTION

The suspension of Bro. Frank Soncini 2985, by Local 88, published in the August '36 issue, has been canceled, as this occurred through error.

## RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst Brother E. L. Brown, No. 28656, be it

RESOLVED, That the charter be draped for a period of thirty days and we extend to his family our deepest sympathy and a copy of these resolutions be inserted in our official journal.

T. A. HILL,  
 Secretary Local Union 9.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His divine wisdom to call from our midst our beloved Brother Charles T. Webster, who has so faithfully performed his duty as secretary for a period of thirty years, is sadly missed by the members of Local Union No. 73 and his many friends in the International,

RESOLVED, That we, the members of Local Union No. 73 extend to his family in their sad hour of bereavement our deepest sympathy; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the International headquarters for publication in our official journal and the charter of Local Union No. 73 be draped for a period of thirty days.

HERMAN L. BEERMANN,  
 Secretary Local Union No. 73.

WHEREAS, Providence has removed from our midst one of our oldest and most beloved Brother William Van Haltren, No. 1135, who died January 9, 1937,

RESOLVED, That we, the members of Local Union 88 extend to his relatives and friends in their hour of deep sorrow our sincere and deepest sympathy; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our International headquarters for publication in our official journal and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

ARTHUR W. MILLER,  
 Financial Secretary Local Union 88.

WHEREAS, Providence has removed from our midst our beloved Brother James B. Reed, No. 654,

RESOLVED, That we, the members of Local 258, extend to his family and friends in their hour of deep sorrow our sincere and deepest sympathy and, be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our International Union for publication in our official journal and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

O. L. AANES,  
 Secretary-Treasurer, Local Union 258.

## IN MEMORIAM

2—Antonio Scialabba 8148  
 9—Elmer Lars Brown 28656  
 29—Edward Murphy 8609  
 46—Henry Kortz 5019  
 72—George Joseph Stokes 23739

72—John Alfred Klaus 9006  
 73—Charles Thomas Webster 9949  
 88—Wm. Francis Van Haltren 1135  
 190—Eudell A. Farnsworth 5063  
 246—George Thomas Byrne 10721  
 258—James Birtosh Reed 654





**WILLIAM J. SCULLY**

**Prominent Lathing Contractor Dies**

William J. Scully, one of the foremost lathing contractors in New York City, died on January third

from a heart attack at his home in Great Neck, Long Island.

At the time of his death, Mr. Scully was president of the Contracting Lathers Association of New York City. He had long been connected with the lathing trade, having started as an apprentice in 1903 with the firm of Martin J. Monahan. Mr. Scully remained a member of Local Union 46, of New York City, up until 1922, at which time he went into the contracting lathing business for himself.

During his membership in Local 46, Mr. Scully held the high offices of president of the local union and treasurer and he also was a member of the local's executive board.

Mr. Scully had the lathing contract for many of the important structures in New York City, among these the Ritz Tower, the Cities Service Building, the Chrysler Building, R. C. A. Building, the Paramount Theatre in Brooklyn, and many other large buildings in and around New York City.

He always was a very fair contractor and a good samaritan and many of the members have reason to remember him for his generosity during the depression years.

Mr. Scully will be mourned by many friends in our organization and in the building industry.

## OFFICERS ELECTED BY LOCAL UNIONS

Section 111 of our International Constitution providesthat: "It shall be the duty of the corresponding secretary of each local to forward to the General Secretary-Treasurer, immediately after each election of officers, the names and addresses of the newly elected officers. The following local unions filed at headquarters the results of their last election:

Local	Name	President	Fin. Sec.	Rec. Sec.	Bus. Agt.
2	Cleveland, O.	M. Brown	J. M. Farrar	C. Nirmaier	F. R. Smith
4	Scranton, Pa.	H. Karius	W. Horan	F. Brust	R. Miller
9	Washington, D. C.	C. W. King	T. A. Hill	R. W. Allen	T. T. King
18	Louisville, Ky.	N. M. Read	G. Kettler	R. Dishon	G. Kettler
19	Joliet, Ill.	H. O'Neill	J. Winn		E. Johnston
30	Dayton, O.	A. W. Robson	W. P. Evans	M. Enright	W. P. Evans
33	Pittsburgh, Pa.	F. T. Blaisdell	H. F. Thompson	B. F. Smith	J. Duty
36	Peoria, Ill.	W. Suter	N. Taneyhill		N. Taneyhill
68	Denver, Colo.	R. Bichard	G. E. Lindquist	F. Fennell	J. H. Mitchell
76	Sharon, Pa.	A. C. Williams	B. H. Goodall		
98	Stockton, Cal.	C. W. Murray	A. Lopez		
110	Kankakee, Ill.	C. R. Harris	F. Erzinger		F. Erzinger
140	Dallas, Tex.	J. E. Hostler	W. D. Hall	H. E. Dolton	T. Ritter
155	Tacoma, Wash.	L. P. Randall	R. D. Thornton	R. D. Thornton	L. R. Robinson
166	Albany, N. Y.	A. Clothier, Jr.	H. Hay	C. Wormer	A. Clothier, Sr.
172	Long Beach, Cal.	W. Moore	R. L. Smith	S. Ellergodt	
213	Newark, O.	J. F. McLarnan	J. W. Kennedy		
224	Houston, Tex.	J. J. Carroll	L. George	C. A. Coddou	
238	Albuquerque, N. M.	F. P. Wehling	J. R. Churchill		
260	San Diego, Cal.	F. M. Osborne	W. Bakeman	R. H. Davis	F. M. Osborne
265	Chattanooga, Tenn.	H. Hill	J. Kincaid		J. Morris
275	Hamilton, O.	F. Jacobs	S. Clear		
278	San Mateo, Cal.	W. Chamberlain	J. A. Brogan	C. Fox	
378	Marion, Ill.	O. S. Russell	F. Borden		F. Borden
379	Santa Barbara, Cal.	H. Waite	J. D. Hessinger		
385	Morgantown, W. Va.	H. A. Johnson	G. C. Hough	J. A. Rubel	
455	West Palm Beach, Fla.	C. E. Harrington	G. E. Harbold	J. L. Rountree	H. J. Smith
	Montana State Council of Lathers	T. Ryan	L. A. Reed		

# REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER ON FINANCES

## JANUARY RECEIPTS

Jan.	Local	Amount	Jan.	Local	Amount	Jan.	Local	Amount	
4	84	Jan. report .....	13	185	Jan. report .....	21	122	Jan. report .....	
4	9	Jan. report .....	13	203	Dec. report .....	21	123	Jan. report .....	
4	18	Dec. report .....	13	215	Jan. report .....	21	147	Jan. report .....	
4	36	Jan. report .....	13	225	Dec.-Jan.	21	209	Supp. ....	
4	59	Dec. report .....			report; B.T...	21	234	Jan. report .....	
4	64	Jan. report .....	13	286	Jan. report .....	21	345	Jan. report .....	
4	114	Dec. report .....	13	359	Dec. report .....	21	350	Jan. report .....	
4	132	Dec. report .....	13	379	Jan. report .....	21	359	B. T. & reinst.;	
4	151	Dec. report (cr)	14	46	Dec. report .....			supp. ....	
4	155	Supp. ....	14	48	Jan. report .....	21	359	B. T. & reinst.;	
4	162	Dec. report .....	14	53	Jan. report .....			supp. ....	
4	195	Nov. report .....	14	93	Supp. ....	22	36	Supp. ....	
4	213	Dec. report .....	14	142	Dec. report .....	22	71	Jan. report .....	
4	228	Dec. report; B.T.	14	224	Jan. report .....	22	140	Jan. report .....	
4	252	Dec. report .....	14	250	Jan. report .....	22	212	Jan. report .....	
4	262	Nov. report .....	14	278	B. T. ....	22	308	Jan. report .....	
4	278	Jan. report .....	14	378	Jan. report .....	22	440	Jan. report .....	
4	340	Dec. report .....	14	469	Jan. report .....	22	469	B. T. on acct.	
4	371	Dec. report .....	15	106	Jan. report .....	22		Montana State Council	
4	401	Dec. report .....	15	109	Jan. report .....			Charter &	
4	406	Dec. report .....	15	136	Dec. report .....			outfit .....	
4	74	Dec. report .....	15	184	Dec. report .....	25	2	Jan. report .....	
5	44	B.T. & reinst....	15	260	Jan. report .....	25	5	Dec. report .....	
5	62	Jan. report .....	15	319	Dec. report .....	25	7	Jan. report .....	
5	143	Dec. report .....	15	397	Jan. report .....	25	19	Jan. report .....	
5	258	Jan. report (cr.)	15	419	Supp. ....	25	31	Jan. report (cr.)	
5	301	Dec. report .....	18	24	Jan. report .....	25	42	Jan. report .....	
5	350	Jan. report .....	18	28	Jan. report .....	25	59	Enroll; B. T. ....	
5	379	B.T. & reinst....	18	30	Dec. report .....	25	66	Jan. report .....	
5	385	Jan. report .....	18	39	Jan. report .....	25	104	Dec.-Jan. report	
6	139	B.T.; supp. ....	18	344	B. T. ....	25	137	B. T. ....	
6	259	Jan. report .....	18	47	B. T. & reinst.;	25	172	Enroll; reinst.;	
6	268	Dec. report .....			supp. ....			supp. ....	
6	282	B. T. ....	18	55	Jan. report .....	25	209	Dec.-Jan. re-	
7	5	B. T. ....	18	68	Jan. report .....			ports; B. T. ....	
7	57	Jan. report .....	18	75	Dec. report .....	25	278	Enroll; supp. ....	
7	76	Supp. ....	18	76	B. T. & reinst....	25	279	Jan. report .....	
7	394	Nov.-Dec.	18	82	Jan. report .....	25	305	Jan. report .....	
		report; B.T...	18	83	Dec. report .....	25	371	Jan. report .....	
		2.50	18	88	Dec. report .....	25	434	Jan. report .....	
8	54	Dec. report .....	18	98	Jan. report .....	26	1	Jan. report .....	
8	107	Dec.-Jan. reports	18	151	Jan. report .....	26	43	Jan. report .....	
8	309	Jan. report .....	18	171	Jan. report .....	26	72	Jan. report .....	
11	4	Jan. report .....	18	197	Jan. report .....	26	76	Supp. ....	
11	7	Supp. ....	18	226	Jan. report .....	26	78	Jan. report (cr.)	
11	12	Jan. report (cr.)	18	233	Dec.-Jan. report	26	97	Supp. ....	
11	20	Jan. report .....	18	246	Jan. report .....	26	99	Jan. report .....	
11	26	Dec. report .....	18	262	Dec. report .....	26	401	Jan. report .....	
11	27	Jan. report .....	18	275	Dec.-Jan. report	26	456	Jan. report (cr.)	
11	67	Jan. report .....	18	281	Jan. report .....	26	379	B. T. & reinst.;	
11	81	Jan. report .....	18	282	Dec. report .....			supp. ....	
11	97	Dec. report .....	18	309	Jan. tax; supp...	27	44	Jan. report .....	
11	110	Jan. report (cr.)	18	340	Jan. report .....	27	93	Jan. report .....	
11	121	Jan. report .....	18	429	Jan. report .....	27	120	Jan. report .....	
11	125	Dec. report .....	18	442	Charter & outfit	27	252	Jan. report .....	
11	139	Dec. tax .....	18	455	Jan. report .....	27	300	Jan. report .....	
11	166	Dec. report .....	18	463	Charter & outfit	28	10	Jan. report .....	
11	173	Nov.-Dec. reports	19	8	Jan. report .....	28	69	Jan. report .....	
11	202	Jan. report .....	19	34	Jan. report .....	28	213	Jan. report .....	
11	265	Jan. report .....	19	40	Supp.; B. T. ....	28	230	Jan. report .....	
11	299	Jan. report .....	19	85	Dec. report .....	28	238	Jan. report .....	
11	344	Dec. report .....	19	103	Jan. report .....	28	240	Jan. report .....	
11	340	Supp. ....	19	155	Jan. report .....	29	14	Jan. report .....	
11	386	Dec.-Jan. reports	19	332	Jan. report .....	29	36	B. T. & reinst.;	
11	413	Jan. report .....	19	443	Reinst.—spec.			supp. ....	
11	428	Dec.-Jan. reports			disp. ....	29	243	Jan. report .....	
11	435	Dec. report .....	19	244	Jan. report .....	29	265	Supp. ....	
12	33	Jan. report .....	20	102	Jan. report .....	29	302	Jan. report .....	
12	40	Jan. report .....	20	172	Jan. report .....	29	446	Jan. report .....	
12	73	Jan. report .....	20	222	Jan. report .....	29		Advertisements & sub.	
12	139	B. T. ....	20	276	Dec. report .....			The Lather ....	
12	152	Dec. report .....	20	42	Jan. report (cr.)	29		Miscellaneous .....	
12	165	Jan. report (cr.)	20	419	Dec. report .....	29		Transfer indebtedness	
12	166	Supp. ....	21	29	Dec. report .....			560.05	
13	18	Supp. ....	21	49	Jan. report .....				
13	71	Supp. ....	21	83	Supp. ....				
13	87	Jan. report .....							
							Total receipts .....		\$8,926.28

JANUARY DISBURSEMENTS

8 Stationery Supply Co., office supp.....	4.27	29 C. E. Moore, Collector of Internal Revenue,	
8 Union Paper & Twine Co., local supp.....	5.96	social security premium .....	21.98
8 Western Union Telegraph Co., Dec. messages	11.50	29 Office salaries .....	740.00
22 George T. Moore, refund of money held in		29 Ohio Tax Commission, sales tax stamps.....	9.61
escrow in appeal of Geo. T. Moore vs. Local		29 Postage and express .....	59.04
74, decided in favor of Brother Moore at		29 Central National Bank, service charge.....	1.49
Toronto convention, 10/22/36.....	675.00	29 Funeral benefits paid:	
25 Central National Bank, payment		Local 43, W. S. Stanton, 13557.....	100.00
on loan .....	\$500.00	Local 152, G. P. Boyle, 28823.....	100.00
Interest for 91 days on \$1,-		Local 47, G. L. Nolto 6330.....	500.00
000.00 balance .....	15.17	Local 46, H. Kortz, 5019 .....	500.00
		Local 73, C. T. Webster 9949.....	500.00
	515.17	Local 2 A. Scialabba, 8148 .....	500.00
29 Richl Printing Co., January journals, local		Local 258, J. B. Reed, 654.....	500.00
and office supp. ....	1,144.23	29 George T. Moore, delegate to A. F. of L. &	
29 Frank Morrison, Sec.-Treas., A. F. of L., Jan.		Bldg. Trades Dept. conventions, bal. in full	293.40
tax and convention proceedings.....	83.25	29 Wm. J. McSorley, General President,	
29 M. J. McDonough, Sec.-Treas. Bldg. Trades		..... salary—\$833.34	
Dept., Jan. tax .....	60.75	..... expenses—266.66	1,100.00
29 National Advertising Co., mailing Jan. jour-			
nals, constitutions, etc. ....	167.68	29 Terry Ford, General Secretary-Treasurer,	
29 Ohio Bell Telephone Co., local and L. D.		..... salary—625.00	
servico .....	15.02	..... expenses—75.00	700.00
29 Independent Towel Supply Co., service			
12/18/36—1/15/37 .....	2.65		
29 Acme Stamp Co. local supp.....	7.73	TOTAL .....	\$8,321.73

RECAPITULATION

Balance on hand, December 31, 1936.....	\$74,102.79
January receipts—General Fund .....	\$7,916.18
Executive Board Fund.....	267.60
Organizing Fund .....	742.50
	8,926.28
Total .....	\$83,029.07
January disbursements .....	\$ 8,321.73
Balance on hand, Jan. 29, 1937.....	\$74,707.34
Total Executive Board Fund.....	\$446.75
Total Organizing Fund.....	742.50

ON MEMBERS

NEW MEMBERS

42 Jim E. Pratt 36723	42 William Theodore Hallett	172 Francis Walter Huff 36734
340 George Frank Kirby 36724	36728	172 Lawrence Vernetta Huff 36735
(Dec. '36)	109 Harry Lewis Fissel 36729	172 Floyd Arthur Prouse 36736
97 Gordon Murray Davidson	88 Delvin Denby McCoy 36730	172 Harold Edward Waters 36737
36725 (Dec. '35)	(Dec. '36)	59 James Senior 36738
97 Gordon James Young 36726	340 Louis H. Strauss 36731	278 Albert Gerard Livingston
(Dec. '36)	172 Albert Ellergodt 36732	36739
265 Joseph Cameron 36727	172 Cody Oliver Ellergodt 36733	278 Fred Allyn Cooper 36740

REINSTATEMENTS

42 B. M. Williams 29744 (Dec.)	88 H. R. Parker 19810 (June '36)	42 W. F. Grant 30835
9 J. J. Flood 7649	88 R. N. Allen 28008 (June '36)	42 H. B. Cook 23491
301 W. R. Hughes 32099	98 W. J. Tiret 26872 (June '36)	42 J. H. Carlton 32540
228 L. Strader 21043 (Dec.)	246 H. Prive 33336	42 L. F. Quirk 23422
7 H. Patton 36319 (Dec.)	246 O. Prive, Sr. 18546	42 E. Parker 30839
20 H. P. Kemper 7953 (Dec.)	246 A. A. Prive, Jr. 33337	172 C. H. Gibbs 2448
26 S. E. Story 27123 (Dec.)	340 J. Brooks 34594	172 A. J. Wattel 23440
27 O. E. Graham 34228	340 R. Crutcher 28220	123 R. Bouthilette 7706
97 B. Wand 18045	340 G. N. Priode 35287	359 E. J. Debigare 31880
97 G. M. Morris 33477	340 C. Ball 35216	359 M. Hassett 34083
97 N. C. Thompson 21332	244 F. Affronti 22315	9 C. M. Rainey 19824
340 W. H. Juniper 25343 (Dec.)	244 C. Brodsky 24878	2 C. W. Palmer 10946
166 W. McCall 414 (Dec.)	244 W. Bloom 26655	140 C. E. Carter 29963
350 G. E. Flynn 18754	244 S. Italiano 28493	72 J. W. Ulteh 16415
350 R. T. Dantic 30488	244 J. Pickover 33564	401 F. J. Jahn 36180
350 E. Pace 34781	244 S. Stone 28104	14 J. L. Houlihan 16655
47 A. J. Webb 16516	244 P. Dragatto 7725	36 G. P. Gardiner 35408
47 J. M. Johnston 30031	244 C. Ferrante 34566	308 C. Oliveri 24857
76 W. G. Moore 29911	397 A. F. Sherman 32647 (Dec.)	190 C. M. Berry 23854
88 J. H. Hallowell 30709	244 S. D. Muddiman 22694	190 L. E. Smith 23194
(June '36)	443 G. W. Bickerstaff 18577	65 C. L. Snell 15183
88 L. L. Watts 26724 (June '36)	42 T. E. Jones 18432	65 L. A. Parsons 7637

## SUSPENSIONS FOR NONPAYMENT OF DUES

106 N. Lindsley 34816	345 J. W. Mattson 36383	234 R. P. Norton 25974 (Nov.)
102 L. Berry 23689	42 N. G. Davidson 16506	44 R. L. Harpole 36531
123 J. A. Reagan 36260	42 T. L. Johnson 33407	

## WITHDRAWAL CARDS ISSUED

224 E. Butcher 34097 (Oct.)	102 E. Farrell 33643 (Dec.)	72 W. Frye 34124 (Oct.)
74 F. Jackson 28597 (Dec. ren.)	42 W. F. Harris 22848 (Dec.)	67 A. Ward 20667 (Ren.)

## RESIGNATION CERTIFICATES ISSUED

106 O. L. Wells 9688	42 F. W. Lorenz 17658 (Dec.)
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## APPRENTICES

406 Benjamin Franklin Morris, age 21	109 Charles Edward Anderson, age 18	10 George Emil Rachey, age 20 (Dec.)
74 Francis Jas. Mitchell, age 20 (Dec.)	42 Earl John Hunt, age 19	144 Henry Ray Cushman, age 18 (Dec.)
224 James Richard Bancroft, age 17 (Dec.)	66 Lewis Bercy, age 19 (Dec.)	

## FINES AND ASSESSMENTS

42 A. L. Moyneur 23968, \$50.00	166 C. L. Hammond 16460, \$5.00
74 H. W. Watson 24050, \$100.00 (add'l)	345 W. Turick 19404, \$100.00
	345 A. I. Melton 36374, \$100.00

## SUSPENSION FOR WORKING UNFAIR

33 F. E. Booser 5008

## LOCAL UNIONS REINSTATED

176 Pittsfield, Mass.	442 Santa Cruz, Calif.	463 Salinas, Calif.
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## LOCAL UNION SUSPENDED

395 Warren, Ohio

## TRANSFERS

From	Name	To	From	Name	To	From	Name	To
8	C. A. McAuley 26821.....	122	42	J. D. Gladden 22011.....	81	62	J. C. Putfark 35607.....	59
9	P. Bergeron 4116.....	456	42	F. B. Gridley 30852.....	88	62	F. S. Sullivan 19008.....	262
9	W. Lambie 32062.....	286	42	E. H. Langstaff 9880.....	81	62	C. Traub 35506.....	59
9	V. Nichols 36049.....	53	42	H. Sanford 26109.....	81	63	H. Greble 10785.....	456
10	W. H. Lange 18209.....	40	43	E. P. McKean 25510.....	54	65	F. Moore 16072.....	88
10	R. Lemke 21947.....	40	44	G. Dishion 17464.....	340	65	W. H. Wallace 35363.....	122
12	L. Hansen 2183.....	195	44	L. H. Hargitt 30250.....	340	65	A. Yohanan 33689.....	122
12	M. Hanson 3787.....	195	44	F. Marlow 24449.....	340	68	W. O'Day 20643.....	74
12	J. J. Nissen 28398.....	340	45	T. G. Davis 34062.....	419	72	E. Boyd 34476.....	246
20	B. W. Cronkhite 25330.....	222	46	H. Smith 18775.....	102	72	E. Hockman 25442.....	246
20	L. Payton 29064.....	222	46	W. Symington 24461.....	102	72	J. E. Pratt 14333.....	359
24	A. Crandall 19940.....	88	49	O. Blase 33692.....	185	72	E. J. Stinson 29972.....	246
24	H. Kerwin 27969.....	40	49	R. A. Drum 20746.....	260	72	F. Walls 6433.....	246
25	R. Lavalley 31236.....	166	52	W. Booker 24564.....	57	73	J. T. Byrd 19675.....	224
26	W. R. Andrews 23010.....	169	52	L. Conway 23025.....	151	73	J. R. Shearron 18796.....	42
26	H. Little 32118.....	55	52	P. Coughlin 32144.....	57	73	F. A. Watts 18207.....	20
26	G. S. Pease 30700.....	428	52	E. Farmer 25437.....	151	74	M. E. Hamilton 27768.....	20
26	E. J. Peshek 34692.....	169	52	L. Fuller 32342.....	151	74	O. H. Newcome 21084.....	122
26	L. Roberts 36478.....	228	52	D. Marx 36148.....	151	76	A. J. McClure 16590.....	28
26	S. Story 27123.....	169	52	W. Pfeiffer 24188.....	57	79	H. Boyd 32586.....	79
26	M. J. Welch 23086.....	228	52	E. A. Shiffer 25097.....	151	79	L. Comer 36480.....	72
26	J. A. Yates 17217.....	228	52	B. J. Wales 32470.....	151	79	P. W. Curley 35400.....	123
32	A. Darling 3745.....	14	52	G. W. Yahraus 28694.....	57	79	A. Robichand 29267.....	72
32	R. B. Hall 30731.....	57	53	C. Donnelly 32618.....	108	79	E. Schultz 36483.....	72
32	N. E. O'Connor 2512.....	57	53	H. French 19262.....	108	79	J. Felton 29251.....	359
32	G. E. Schafer 23835.....	309	53	C. L. Stout 19278.....	108	82	L. Hanson 886.....	197
39	F. Copland 23793.....	47	55	W. Dunz 5007.....	262	82	B. VanHuklin 7375.....	197
39	H. Copland 23200.....	47	55	D. L. Evans 20926.....	224	84	A. J. Strom 15751.....	12
40	W. Boyce 32501.....	39	55	R. Replogle 15306.....	262	87	W. Beisel 20305.....	4
40	W. Lange 18209.....	10	57	P. Coughlin 32144.....	57	87	H. T. Perkins 30413.....	18
40	M. J. Meyerhoffer 32146.....	10	59	R. Ashley 36263.....	240	87	H. D. Wagner 24023.....	429
40	M. J. Moran 19588.....	10	59	J. Cosey 36274.....	240	88	H. Schumaker 1881.....	83
40	J. H. Smith 2640.....	394	59	H. Cottrell 28772.....	240	93	R. Anderton 34869.....	104
42	H. D. Anderson 27029.....	81	59	B. J. Silvius 32913.....	456	93	B. Falkner 16452.....	104

TRANSFERS (Continued)

From	Name	To	From	Name	To	From	Name	To
93	G. Harvey 14308.....	104	195	F. C. Hickock 29533.....	8	328	K. G. Bales 33735.....	136
93	W. R. Hessinger 26102.....	104	222	M. W. Baughman 11391.....	202	328	R. W. Eley 7348.....	136
93	E. F. McLaughlin 13066.....	104	228	N. H. Hale 8471.....	26	328	L. E. Hofner 15459.....	136
93	R. Moore 7587.....	104	230	H. E. Dolton 7526.....	140	328	W. I. Noble 10020.....	238
93	E. Morrow 2567.....	104	230	A. J. Garrett 25162.....	140	328	G. Rankin 29673.....	136
93	L. Rothgeb 15907.....	104	230	G. Garrett 35383.....	140	340	G. Dishion 17464.....	18
93	S. A. Smith 16131.....	104	230	W. M. Hale 34655.....	140	345	F. A. Lindstrom 23193.....	406
93	W. Turner 5967.....	104	230	C. S. Jordan 24026.....	140	345	W. Trexler 17471.....	53
93	W. Turner, Jr. 34872.....	104	230	T. L. McKnight 17214.....	140	350	J. B. Adkins 22437.....	340
105	R. Hines 36149.....	5	230	G. Scott 7789.....	224	350	C. O. Hoffman 17103.....	340
107	C. A. Routt 8371.....	5	230	R. VanVoast 34482.....	140	350	J. Patten 26319.....	340
109	C. O. Souder 22347.....	42	230	E. T. Anthony 22915.....	265	359	E. Boyd 34476.....	72
109	C. D. Stowe 23771.....	278	234	E. Anthony 29103.....	456	359	G. F. Chase 27100.....	246
120	C. Colway 19598.....	151	234	J. H. Bruce 34693.....	265	359	J. F. Cook 21385.....	72
121	O. H. Olson 23212.....	114	234	A. H. Cosgrove 23358.....	59	359	A. Frazier 20842.....	72
123	E. A. Connors 24496.....	72	234	J. C. Davis 36184.....	262	359	M. Lannon 10728.....	72
140	R. Van Voast 34482.....	230	234	F. M. Lee 36211.....	59	379	R. Bonelly 3870.....	42
141	C. J. Lantz 24101.....	155	234	C. Taylor 28437.....	419	379	B. E. Harris 29294.....	42
141	A. Otterson 9908.....	155	240	H. M. Bowen 31293.....	455	379	J. A. Martin 18313.....	42
144	R. R. Thatcher 30191.....	278	240	S. E. Floyd 20898.....	234	380	F. J. Camphous 28748.....	54
151	J. Lang 30634.....	166	240	E. L. Mateer 23262.....	262	380	W. A. Himstreet 11590.....	54
155	R. C. Anderson 16603.....	104	240	J. B. Wallace 16425.....	234	380	J. J. Strauser 26465.....	54
155	T. W. Avis 6579.....	104	262	T. C. Baker 18369.....	7	380	E. A. Weiser 14536.....	54
155	H. Ennis 32830.....	54	262	G. L. VanHuklon 28546.....	197	401	W. Beisel 20305.....	87
155	W. A. Himstreet 11590.....	54	265	O. L. Springer 33483.....	262	407	M. Tope 36267.....	301
155	A. C. Hoggan 23524.....	54	276	R. E. Mullen 14897.....	8	419	B. Collins 26163.....	69
155	R. C. McKean 29322.....	54	299	R. P. Landers 24921.....	74	435	P. Lyday 31658.....	140
155	H. E. Rose 22843.....	54	300	G. A. Hawkins 33950.....	42	435	T. Priestly 3476.....	74
166	C. E. Allen 28816.....	176	301	W. Hughes 32099.....	140	455	H. M. Bowen 31293.....	419
166	C. Hammond 16460.....	72	301	W. C. Jones 35422.....	224	455	A. T. Persons 25972.....	419
166	J. Lang 30634.....	151	301	O. A. Winters 32023.....	224	456	H. Greble 10785.....	7
172	D. A. Smith 25153.....	42	311	T. M. Jones 29767.....	140	483	F. Nordstrom 16334.....	69
190	G. Peabody 29484.....	8	311	R. M. Stoughton 9640.....	140	485	J. A. Kauertz 7340.....	262
190	L. Peterson 5077.....	374				485	H. F. Kauertz 18795.....	456

MONEY REMITTED TO LOCALS ON ACCOUNT OF  
TRANSFER INDEBTEDNESS

Local	Sent	Local	Account of	Local	Sent	Local	Account of
228	\$ 2.00	26	L. D. Roberts 36478	440	32.50	42	F. A. Parker 24643
132	5.00	73	T. Smith 8344	140	2.00	230	R. Van Voast 34482
406	2.00	185	J. S. Carr 32133	140	1.50	230	W. H. Monroe 34055
262	2.00	62	F. S. Sullivan 19008	140	1.50	230	C. S. Jordan 24026
262	4.00	486	H. B. Dalton 20131	140	1.50	230	G. Garrett 35383
9	3.00	73	C. M. Rainey 19824	140	1.75	311	T. M. Jones 29767
9	62.50	230	R. R. McDonald 9746	140	1.25	311	R. M. Stoughton 9640
9	2.50	301	R. R. McDonald 9746	140	1.60	435	P. Lyday 31658
9	14.00	5	R. R. McDonald 9746	42	2.00	379	J. A. Martin 18313
9	4.00	63	R. R. McDonald 9746	104	3.00	93	W. J. Turner 34872
74	1.60	435	T. Priestly 3476	104	.50	93	R. A. Anderton 34869
278	12.50	65	H. L. Randall 15310	104	3.00	93	W. R. Hessinger 26102
278	17.50	190	J. G. Lennon 7507	104	.50	93	B. I. Falkner 16452
278	25.00	144	E. W. Burch 26472	104	.50	93	L. Rothgeb 15907
54	2.00	155	A. C. Hoggan 23524	104	.50	93	G. Harvey 14308
54	2.00	155	W. A. Himstreet 11590	104	3.00	93	E. F. McLoughlin 13066
54	4.25	155	H. Ennis 32830	104	3.00	93	Edw. Morrow 2567
107	108.05	74	H. O. Watkins 28658	72	2.00	359	W. A. Fraser 20842
53	2.00	9	E. Laing 15875	72	2.00	359	E. G. Boyd 34476
136	1.50	328	G. Rankin 29673	72	2.00	359	M. F. Lannon 10728
136	1.50	328	R. Eley 7348	72	2.00	359	F. J. Cook 21385
136	1.50	328	K. G. Bales 33735	72	16.00	123	J. W. Ulch 16415
136	12.75	113	H. Snyder 17814	401	18.00	53	F. J. Jahn 36180
55	3.50	107	F. L. Johnston 12288	300	6.50	42	R. D. Hemingway 30932
74	2.00	429	C. Baldwin 24754	10	2.00	40	M. J. Moran 19588
151	2.00	52	E. H. Farmer 24437	10	2.00	40	M. J. Mayerhofer 32146
151	2.00	52	D. Marx 36148	10	2.00	40	W. H. Lange 18209
151	13.00	120	C. Colway 19598	14	2.50	32	A. Darling 3745
151	3.00	120	B. J. Wales 32490	243	52.00	42	W. R. Kittell 29062
262	2.00	55	Wm. Dunz 5007	265	2.00	234	J. H. Bruce 34693
344	6.00	165	L. G. O'Brien 29436	265	3.60	234	E. T. Anthony 22915
88	2.50	42	F. B. Gridley 30852	113	12.00	136	H. W. Provost 29029
88	4.50	65	L. Watts 26724	39	2.00	40	W. F. Boyce 32501
455	30.00	46	J. H. Croft 32207	46	20.00	9	J. J. Flood 7649
102	5.00	67	P. H. Harrington 33808	9	2.00	66	F. E. Korn 28769
222	6.00	20	L. W. Payton 29064	9	2.00	345	F. E. Korn 28769
234	3.20	240	E. Baskin 36002	9	2.00	73	C. M. Rainey 19824
234	1.60	240	J. B. Wallace 16425	456	3.00	59	B. J. Silvius 32913
234	6.40	240	S. E. Floyd 20898				

# WOOD WIRE & METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

ORGANIZED DECEMBER 15, 1899

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department.

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

General President—Wm. J. McSorley, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.  
 First Vice President—Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.  
 Second Vice President—C. J. Haggerty, 2416 McCready St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Third Vice President—Jos. H. Duty, 1901 5th Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Fourth Vice President—M. F. Nealon, 311 Putnam St., Scranton, Pa.  
 Fifth Vice President—John P. Cook, 5 Bartlett Ave., Arlington, Mass.  
 Sixth Vice President—Ora Kress, 2628 E. 3d St., Dayton, Ohio.  
 Seventh Vice President—Sal Maso, 359 Van Houten St., Paterson, N. J.  
 Eighth Vice President—Chas. W. King, 166 Todd Place, N. E., Washington, D. C.  
 Ninth Vice President—John J. Langan, Labor Temple, 307 Walnut St., Yonkers, N. Y.  
 General Secretary-Treasurer—Terry Ford, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

## STATE AND DISTRICT COUNCILS

Buckeye State Council, composed of Locals 1, 2, 24, 28, 30, 47, 71, 126, 171, 213 and 275. Chas. J. Case, Room 61, Leverone Bldg., 4 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 California State Council, composed of Locals 42, 65, 81, 83, 88, 109, 122, 144, 172, 243, 260, 268, 278, 300, 302, 353, 379, 434 and 440. J. O. Dahl, 410 3d St., San Rafael, Calif. Phone S. R. 1052.  
 Capitol District Council, composed of Locals 120, 166 and 386. Meets 3d Sunday of month alternately in affiliated cities. A. Dinsmore, 365 Lathrope Ave., Schenectady, N. Y.  
 Central New York District Council, composed of Locals 14, 52, 57, 151 and 392. Meets 1 o'clock, 1st Sunday of month, Labor Temple, Syracuse, N. Y. Henry Warren, 211 Scottwood Ave., Elmira Hts., N. Y.  
 Florida East Coast District Council, composed of Locals 345 and 455. Meets 1st Wednesday of month, 517 E. 8th St., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Carl M. Haefner, General Delivery, Lake Worth, Fla.  
 Golden Gate District Council, composed of Locals 65, 88, 98, 109, 122, 144, 243, 268, 278 and 302. Meets first Sunday of month, alternately in the cities represented by the affiliated locals. E. K. Rhodes, 49 Julian Ave., San Francisco, Calif.  
 Greater New York District Council, composed of Locals 46, 244 and 308. Meets 2d Tuesday at Teutonia Hall, 154 Third Ave., New York, N. Y.  
 Illinois State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 19, 20, 36, 64, 74, 103, 110, 114, 121, 197, 209, 222, 336, 378 and 446. Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.  
 Interstate District Council, composed of Locals 12 and 84. Meets quarterly in alternate cities. J. D. Meldahl, 305 So. 63d Ave. W., Duluth, Minn.  
 Massachusetts State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 25, 31, 72, 79, 99, 123, 139, 142, 246 and 254. Meets quarterly, alternating between Waltham and Holyoke. John P. Cook, 5 Bartlett Ave., Arlington, Mass.  
 Mississippi Valley District Council, composed of Locals 64, 73 and 259. Meets 3d Sunday of month, Fifth St. at St. Louis Ave., East St. Louis, Ill. H. J. Hagen, 4750 Highland Ave., St. Louis, Mo.  
 Montana State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 69, 212, 258, 305 and 397. L. A. Reed, 417 No. Benton Ave., Helena, Mont.  
 New Jersey State Council, composed of Locals 29, 66, 67, 85, 102, 106, 143, 162, 173, 250 and 346. Meets 3d Sunday, Labor Center, Washington St., Newark, N. J. F. A. Fetridge, P. O. Box 342, High Bridge, N. J.  
 New York State Council, composed of Locals 14, 32, 46, 52, 57, 120, 151, 152, 166, 226, 233, 244, 308, 309, 386, 392. A. Dinsmore, sec., 365 Lathrope Ave., Schenectady, N. Y.  
 Oregon State Council, composed of Locals 54 and 380. W. A. Himstreet, 211 Labor Temple, Portland, Ore.  
 Southern California District Council, composed of Locals 42, 81, 172, 260, 353 and 440. Meets 1st Saturday of month, 2:30 P. M., Labor Temple, Los Angeles. Fred N. Coffey, 616 Boccaccio Ave., Venice, Calif.  
 Twin City District Council, composed of Locals 190 and 483. Meets 1st Sat. each month, 1:00 P. M. alternately in each city, the odd month at 310 E. Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. and the even month at the Labor Temple, 418 No. Franklin Ave., St. Paul, Minn. Walter Frank, 310 E. Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 Washington State Council, composed of Locals 77, 104 and 155. Meets quarterly. R. E. Moore, R. F. D. No. 5, Box 83, Seattle, Wash.  
 Westchester District Council, composed of Locals 46, 152, 226 and 233. Meets 1st Tuesday at 8 P. M., Odd-fellows Hall, 72 No. Broadway, Yonkers. David Christie, 11 William St., Yonkers, N. Y.  
 Western New York District Council, composed of Locals 32 and 309. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St., Buffalo, N. Y. Tel., Garfield 2732.  
 West Penn District Council, composed of Locals 33, 76 and 263. Meets 4th Sunday, 1901 5th Ave. J. H. Duty, 1901 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

## PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, doz.	\$ .25	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1000 pages	27.50
Apprentice Indentures	.50	Jurisdiction Award Book	.20
Arrearage Notices	.50	Labels, per 50	.35
Charter	2.00	Lapel Button	.50
Charter and Outfit	15.00	Letterheads, Official	.70
Constitution	.15	Manual "How to Run a Union Meeting"	.10
Contractor Certificates	.50	Membership Book, Clasp	1.25
Dating Stamp	.50	Membership Book, Small	1.00
Dues Stamps, per 100	.15	Reports, Long Form, per doz.	.40
Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00	Reports, Short Form, per doz.	.60
Envelopes, Gen. Sec.-Treas. Addressed, per doz.	.25	Seal	4.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 100 pages	3.75	Secretary Order Book	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 150 pages	4.75	Secretary Receipt Book	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 200 pages	5.75	Solicitor Certificates	.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 300 pages	7.00	Stamp Pad	.25
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 400 pages	8.50	Statements of Indebtedness	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 500 pages	12.50	Transfers	.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 600 pages	14.25	Treasurer Cash Book	1.00
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 700 pages	20.00	Triplicate Receipts	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 800 pages	23.00	Withdrawal Cards	.60
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 900 pages	25.00	Working Permits	.35

# Meeting Places and Addresses of Local Secretaries

ALWAYS CONSULT THE LATEST ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL IN CORRESPONDING  
WITH LOCAL SECRETARIES

- 1 Columbus, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 E. Chestnut St., Room 514. J. Warren Limes, 1901 Aberdeen Ave. Phone Lawndale 0541.
- 2 Cleveland, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Plasterers' Hall, 1651 E. 24th St. Ex. Bd. meets alternate Fri., 7:30 p. m. Frank Smith, B. A., Plasterers' Hall. Tel., PR. 5399. J. M. Farrar, Fin. Sec., 15004 Elm Ave., E. Cleveland, Ohio. Phone, P.Otomac 2038.
- 4 Scranton, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Room 211 Adlin Hall, cor. Adams Ave. and Linden St. Wm. Horan, 2625 No. Main Ave. Phone 2-5767.
- 5 Detroit, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., at 3111 Elmwood Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 7 p. m. Harry Kiff, 3454 Field Ave. Phone, Pl. 3427. E. R. Miottell, B. A., 2740 Elmwood Ave. Apt. 38.
- 7 Birmingham, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 7 p. m., Pythian Temple, 310 18th St. J. R. Davis, 701 No. 12th St.
- 8 Des Moines, Ia.—Meets Thurs., Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 216 Locust St. O. E. Simpson, 621 E. 16th St.
- 9 Washington, D. C.—Meets every Mon., 721 6th St. N. W. Exec. Bd. meets every Fri. T. T. King, B. A., 1007 8th St. N. E. Phone, Lincoln 8602-W. Timothy A. Hill, Sec., 228 11th St., N. E. Phone, Atlantic 5633.
- 10 Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 2d Floor, Dorsen Bldg., 2218 No. 3d St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 8 p. m. Mike Zahn, B. A. and Fin. Sec., 308 A East Clarence St. Phone, Locust 1956. Chas. Duerr, Cor. Sec., 3343 N. 20th St. Phone, Hop. 8684-W. Office phone, Locust 1956.
- 12 Duluth, Minn.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 119 W. 2d St. J. D. Meldahl, 1107 E. First St. Phone Hemlock 331.
- 14 Rochester, N. Y.—Meets every Tues., 8:00 p. m., 50 N. Water St., Corner Mortimer St. F. L. Miller, 173 Clifton St. Phone, Genessee 3808-J.
- 18 Louisville, Ky.—Meets 1st Wed., 644 So. Shelby St. Ex. Bd. meets Wed. Geo. Kettler, 1331 Winter Ave.
- 19 Joliet, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., Schoette's Hall, 127 E. Jefferson St. Jos. Winn, 115 Deep Haven Dr.
- 20 Springfield, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 9:30 a. m., Lab. Tem., 421½ So. 4th St. L. Rodier, 920 Bryn Mawr Blvd.
- 23 Bridgeport, Conn.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Moose Hall, Main St. J. R. Piccirillo, 117 No. Washington Ave.
- 24 Toledo, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., C. L. U. Hall, 912 Adams St. Paul Royer, 2116 Airline Ave.
- 25 Springfield, Mass.—Meets 3d Sun., 10 a. m., C. L. U. Hall, 21 Sanford St. L. A. Moquin, B. A., 145 Orchard St. Wm. H. Dion, Sec., 43 Mason St. Phone 6-2549.
- 26 Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets Wed., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem., 520 W. California St. Ex. Board meets Tues., 7:30 p. m. O. R. Ballard, 911 N W 32d St
- 27 Kansas City, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 14th St. and Woodland. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. 5 to 6 p. m. at Lab. Tem. Elwood Eshe, 3033 Elmwood Ave. Phone, Linwood 3085.
- 28 Youngstown, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., 22 East Broadman St. Bldg. Trades Hdqrs. C. P. Yeager, 445 Werner St. Phone, 75755.
- 29 Atlantic City, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Eagles Hall, 12 So. Michigan Ave., Atlantic City. Hours 8 to 9 p. m. H. H. Burk, 927 No. Missouri Ave.
- 30 Dayton, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Hamlet Bldg., Fifth and Ludlow Sts. Phone Fulton 2681. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 11 a. m., 4th Floor Hall. Wm. P. Evans, Phillipsburg, Ohio
- 21 Holyoke, Mass.—Meets 1st Thurs., Caledonia Bldg., 189 High St. Alfred Paille, 728 Chicopee St., Williamsett, Mass. Dial 2-4632 Holyoke.
- 32 Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Hoerner's Hall, 246 Sycamore St. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St. Tel. Garfield 2732. W. E. O'Connor, B. A., 362 Johnson St. Tel., GA. 5445.
- 33 Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Plumbers Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets 2d Mon. after regular meetings, 8:30 p. m. H. F. Thompson, Plumbers Bldg., 1901 Fifth Ave. Phone, Atlantic 8487.
- 34 Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Meets 1st Tues., Carpenters' Hall, 209 W. Berry St. V. L. Schory, 1626 Oakland St. Tel., Anthony 19872.
- 36 Peoria, Ill.—Meets 1st Wed., Room 4, Lab. Tem., Jackson and Jefferson Sts. Node Taneyhill, B. A., and Sec., 513 Lincoln Ave.
- 39 Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Paperhangers' Hall, 3d Floor, 18 W. Market St. Geo. H. Stevenson, 5128 E. North St. Tel., Irvington 6855.
- 40 Anderson, Ind.—Meets 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 806½ Main St. David N. Watkins, R. R. No. 1.
- 42 Los Angeles, Calif.—Meets every Fri., 8:00 p. m., Room 702, Lab. Tem., 540 Maple Ave. L. Mashburn, B. A., 209 E. 99th St. Tel. Thornwall 2903. R. A. Jones, Sec., 1735 W. 39th St. Tel., V. E. 5147.
- 43 Salt Lake City, Utah—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. C. H. Worden, 915 S. 8 East. Tel., Hyland 5186-W.
- 44 Evansville, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Central Labor Bldg., 8th and Main St. E. R. Jameson, R. R. 2, Newburgh, Ind.
- 46 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 1322 Third Ave. Ex. Bd., 1st and 3d Fri. Sec. at hall daily, 8 to 4:30, except Thurs. Walter Matthews, 1322 Third Ave. Tel., Butterfield 8-7109.
- 47 Cincinnati, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Room 308, Brotherhood Bldg., Court and Vine Sts. Ira Koble, B. A., 4025 Runnymede Ave. Phone, Kirby 2262-R. Wm. Cady, Sec., 3944 Glenmore Ave., Cheviot, O. Phone, Montana 0984-J.
- 48 Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., R. 6 Tejon and Colo. Ave., Stratton Bldg. W. T. Davidson, 417 W Platte St.
- 49 Pueblo, Colo.—Meets 1st Mon., Room 5, Lab. Tem., Victoria and Union Ave. T. A. Dunlap, 1202 Brown Ave.
- 52 Utica, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Frank F. Percac-ciante, 1417 Nye Ave.
- 53 Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Mon., Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon. after local meeting, Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. James Leyden, Fin. Sec., 2013 E. Loney St. Chas. Sweeney, B. A., 5026 Hazel Ave. Office, Room 508 Fox Bldg., 16 Market St. Tel., Allegheny 8439.
- 54 Portland, Ore.—Meets every Fri., 8:00 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri., 7:00 p. m., 203 Lab. Tem. R. C. Rich, Room 2, Labor Temple. Phone, SU. 5142.
- 55 Memphis, Tenn.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Memphis Lab. Tem., 565 Beale St. E. W. Brinkmeyer, 988 Tulley St.
- 57 Binghamton, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues. C. L. U. Hall, 53 State St., Albert Miller, 7 Telegraph St.

- 59 Jacksonville, Fla.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 815 W. Union St. Geo. W. Manley, 815 W. Union St.
- 62 New Orleans, La.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 8 p. m., Electrical Workers Home. Ex. Bd. meets 7:30 p. m., meeting nights. A. G. Siegel, 3135 Milan St.
- 63 Richmond, Va.—Meets 3d Thurs., Trade and Labor Assembly Hall, 11 Marshall St. J. G. Duggan, 1605 Grove Ave.
- 64 East St. Louis, Ill.—Meets 3d Wed., B. T. Hall, 5th St. at St. Louis Ave., 7:30 p. m. F. J. Wilbert, R. R. No. 2, St. Louis Rd., Collinsville, Ill.
- 65 San Francisco, Calif.—Meets every Mon. evening, Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 224 Guerrero St. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri., 8 p. m., same hall. Jas. Healy, Sec. and B. A., 1017 Alabama St. Tel. Valencia 8120.
- 66 Trenton, N. J.—Meets 1st Sun., 2 p. m., 308 Hewitt Ave. Chris Beckmann, Sec., 308 Hewitt Ave., Deutzville, Trenton, N. J. S. P. McDonough, B. A., 310 Hewitt Ave., Deutzville, Trenton, N. J.
- 67 Jersey City, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Orpheum Bldg., 583 Summit St. Ex. Bd., same nights. P. W. Mullane, 199 Wilkinson Ave.
- 68 Denver, Colo.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Bldg. Trades Club, 1031 17th St. J. H. Mitchell, B. A., 1064 Clarkson St. Cherry 0702. G. E. Lindquist, Fin. Sec., 1125 E. 6th Ave.
- 69 Butte, Mont.—Meets 1st Sun., Carpenters' Hall. Thos. Ryan, 1825 So. Montana St.
- 70 Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 3117 No. 14th St. C. C. Truitt, 3117 No. 14th St., R. R. 5.
- 71 Akron, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 35 So. Howard St. A. Nicholson, 171 No. Adolph St.
- 72 Boston, Mass.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Wells Memorial Bldg., 985 Washington St. Ex. Bd., 1st and 3d Wed. Joseph L. Coullahan, Sec., 15 Leland St., Jamaica Plain, Mass. Phone, Jamaica 2899-M. Hubert Connors, B. A., 10 Kempton St., Roxbury, Mass. Phone, Longwood 2086.
- 73 St. Louis, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 4709 Easton Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10:00 a. m. to 12:00 m. H. L. Beerman, Fin. Sec., 5352 Magnolia Ave. H. J. Hagen, B. A., 4750 Highland Ave. Tel. Forest 9357.
- 74 Chicago, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lathers' Hall, 731 So. Western Ave. Ex. Bd., Fri., 7 p. m. Edward Menard, Fin. Sec., 731 So. Western Ave. Tel. Seeley 1667. Wm. Haun, Cor. Sec., 6450 So. Green St.
- 75 Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Mon., 8 p. m., Hahn Hall, S. E. corner Washington and Jefferson Sts. J. P. Boyd, 237 No. Patterson Park Ave. Phone, Wolfe 9557.
- 76 Sharon, Pa.—Meets 2d Fri., 8:00 p. m., Carpenters Hall, W. State St. B. H. Goodall, Jr., 325 Sterling Ave.
- 77 Everett, Wash.—Meets Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., Lombard Ave. Fred H. Michel, R. F. D. No. 3, Box 637.
- 78 Hartford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., 8 p. m., 172 Tower Ave. A. E. Boudreau, 172 Tower Ave.
- 79 Worcester, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Tues. Geo. Dearing, B. A., 23 Clarendon St. H. G. Reed, 44 Myrtle St.
- 81 Pasadena, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 34 E. Walnut St. Claude Mobray, 3851 Blanche St. Phone, W. A. 2831 Madison St. Phone, 2-8212.
- 82 South Bend, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Labor Temple, 103 W. LaSalle Ave. G. H. Heltzel, 1030 W. Brookfield St.
- 83 Fresno, Calif.—Meets 1st Thurs., 534 Chestnut Ave. R. E. Linderstrand, 1554 Mono St.
- 84 Superior, Wis.—Meets 2d Wed., Lab. Hall, 1710 Broadway. Ed. Lund, 1908 Lamborn Ave.
- 85 Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Institute, 955 Elizabeth Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m. John B. McGarry, Sec., 312 Walnut St. James M. Temple, B. A., 28 Schneider Ave., Union, N. J. Phone, Unionville 2-0403-J.
- 87 Reading, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 87 Orioles Bldg., South 8th St. H. D. Brubaker, 235 Sterley St., Shillington, Pa. Bell Phone, 2-1284.
- 88 Oakland, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 562 11th St. Ex. Bd., Mon., 6:00 to 8:00 p. m., Rm. 3, Lab. Tem. A. W. Miller, 2259 Hopkins St. Andover 5955.
- 93 Spokane, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Fraternal Hall, 305 ½ Riverside Ave. Emil Krohn, 521 Shannon Ave.
- 97 Toronto, Ont., Canada.—Meets Mon., Lab. Tem., 167 Church St. Ex. Bd. meets before each meeting. H. Weller, 193 ½ Coleman Ave.
- 98 Stockton, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Friday, Lab. Tem. A. Lopez, Farmington Rd., Rt. 4, Box 427-P.
- 99 Lynn, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 520 Washington St., Lab. Tem. Kenneth Ober, 5 Rowell Ave., Beverly, Mass. Phone, Beverly 1424-W.
- 102 Newark, N. J.—Meets 2d Tues., 8:30 p. m., Union Labor Center, 260 Washington St. Ex. Bd. meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m. Wm. Hutchinson, B. A., 25 Orchard St., Nutley, N. J. Tel., Nutley 2-3683. John J. Vohden, Jr., Sec., 2026 Kay Ave., Union, N. J. Tel., Unionville 2-0979.
- 103 Chicago Heights, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., 8 p. m., 1144 Park Ave. Lee Roy Patton, 1144 Park Ave. Phone Chicago Hts. 2802.
- 104 Seattle, Wash.—Meets every Fri., Lab. Tem., Room 9. S. A. Smith, 7038 7th St., N. W.
- 105 Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets 3d Mon., Grand Rapids Labor Temple Assoc., 415 Ottawa Ave., N. W. A. H. Spaman, 1135 Sigsbee St., S. E.
- 106 Plainfield, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs., Babcock Bldg., 240 W. Front St. H. Swartz, 1430 Bradford St. Phone, Plainfield 6-0410-J.
- 107 Hammond, Ind.—Meets 2d Tues., Hammond Lab. Tem., Oakley and Sibley Sts. C. W. Coyle, 515 Sibley St. Phone, Hammond 1827-M.
- 108 Wilmington, Del.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Irish-American Hall, 610 French St. Chas. Hartman, R. D. No. 2, Newark, Del. Phone, Newark 4840.
- 109 Sacramento, Calif.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem., 8th and I Sts. Ex. Bd. meets Sat. a. m. H. S. Hyberger, Fin. Sec., 3200 22d Ave. Mail Address, R. 1, Box 1331. Phone, Cap. 511. Ed. Sands, Rec. Secy., Labor Temple.
- 110 Kankakee, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., 265 E. Merchant St. Frank Erzinger, 1557 Croswell St.
- 111 Madison, Wis.—Meets 2d Fri., Labor Tem., 309 W. Johnston St. Orville Knee, 2326 Willard Ave.
- 114 Rockford, Ill.—Meets 1st Thurs., 402 E. State St. Geo. Borst, 344 King St.
- 115 Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 90 1st Ave. H. C. Schutzman, R. R. 1. Tel., Dial 32286.
- 120 Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Labor Temple. Edw. Hunt, 330 Veeder Ave. Phone 4-2177.
- 121 Aurora, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., E. Main St. A. J. Plant, 1137 Grove St.
- 122 Watsonville, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Ex. Bd. meets 7 p. m. E. E. Laney, 217 Van Ness Ave. Tel., 990-W.
- 123 Brockton, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., 71 Center St., Room 6. H. L. Reagan, 157 Winthrop St.
- 124 Beckley W. Va.—Meets Fri., Central Labor Council Bldg. E. G. Nichols, E. Beckley, W. Va.
- 125 Waterbury, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., B. T. C. Hall, 44 Scovill St. Fred Duphiney, 637 Watertown Ave.
- 126 Canton, Ohio—Meets 1st Tues., 7:30 p. m., Painters' Hall, 2d floor, 212 Court Ave., No. Canton. S. James, R. D. No. 3.
- 132 Topeka, Kan.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. R. A. Florence, 1316 Kellam Ave. Phone, 31490.
- 136 Omaha, Neb.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets 1 p. m., Labor Temple. Bruce Sprecher, 2703 Pinkney St. Phone, Webster 6347.
- 137 Augusta, Me.—Meets 3d Wed., G. A. R. Hall, Water St. Andrew Tuttle, Gen. Del., Tel., 76-J.



- 139 Fall River, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., 971 Slade St. Albert Gagnon, 971 Slade St.
- 140 Dallas, Tex.—Meets 8 p. m., 1st and 3d Mon., 1803 Commerce St. A. J. Garrett, Bus. Agt., 2002 Mar-salis St. W. D. Hall, 4822 Parry Ave. Phone 3-8523.
- 141 Bellingham, Wash.—Meets 1st Sat., 1:30 p. m., 1400 Harris Ave., So. Bellingham. Roy Brown, 2315 Queen St.
- 142 Waltham, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., McGlinchey Bldg., 645 Main St. Frank Burke, B. A., 372 River St. Waltham 2431-R. Michael Mooney, 27 Liberty St. Phone, Waltham 2364-J.
- 143 Paterson, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Institute, 359 Van Houten St. Anthony Braddell, Sec., Sal. Maso, B. A. 359 Van Houten St.
- 144 San Jose, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 72 No. Second St. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10:30 a. m. R. A. Judson, 431 Hull Ave. Phone, Ballard, 8147.
- 147 Winnipeg, Man., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Tem., James St. J. A. Allen, 134 Evanson St.
- 151 Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 215½ Grace St. E. J. Roberts, 215½ Grace St. Phone, 5-4712.
- 152 White Plains, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., 208 Hamilton Ave., White Plains. A. A. Pelletier, 52 Stevens St.
- 155 Tacoma, Wash.—Meets every Thurs., 8 p. m., Carpen-ter's Hall, 1012½ So. Tacoma Ave., R. D. Thorn-ton, 9021 So. Yakima Ave. Phone, Garland 0974-R.
- 158 Dubuque, Iowa.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 9th and Locust So. H. L. Dean, 1510 Adair St.
- 162 Hackensack, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 36 Bergen St. John Desposito, B. A., 16 Van Hort St., Bergen-field, N. J. G. E. Barber, 124 Prospect Pl., Ruther-ford, N. J.
- 165 La Porte, Ind.—Meets 2d Fri., 8 p.m., 112 A St. H. T. Lange, 112 A St.
- 166 Albany, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem., Beaver St. Harold Hay, 385 Second Ave. A. Clothier, Sr., B. A., R. F. D. 1, Delmar, N. Y. Phone, 9-1325.
- 169 Enid, Okla.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Trades Council Bldg., 130 E. Bdw. R. E. Brooks, 317 E. Cherokee.
- 171 Lorain, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 1544 Oberlin Ave. C. W. Maurath, 1544 Oberlin Ave.
- 172 Long Beach, Calif.—Meets every Wed., Lab. Tem., 1231 Locust St. R. L. Smith, 139 W. Neece St. R. 2, Box 149.
- 173 Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets 2d Fri., 223 Smith St. Harry Farnsworth, Sec., 279 Main St., So. River, N. J. Knud Aggerholm, B. A., Bldg. Trades Hall. Phone, Perth Amboy 4-1693. Residence 36 Ever-green Ave., Fords, N. J.
- 176 Pittsfield, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., D. A. V. Hall, North St. C. E. Allen, Box 348.
- 184 Wheeling, W. Va.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 7:30 p. m., Hancher Bldg., 1213 Market St. J. L. Bonene, 720 Market St.
- 185 Wichita, Kan.—Meets 1st Fri., 7:30 p. m., 2000 E. Franklin Rd. Howard Troy, Derby, Kans.
- 190 Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 310 E. Hennepin Ave., 7:30 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets each Thurs., 310 E. Hennepin Ave. Walter Frank, 310 E. Hennepin Ave.
- 195 Fargo, N. D.—Meets 2d Wed., Union Hall, Palm Room, 226 Broadway. Hans Hanson, 1417 8th Ave. N.
- 197 Rock Island, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Lab. Tem., Rock Island. J. L. Postou, 2441 15th Ave., Moline, Ill.
- 202 Champaign, Ill.—Meets 2d Fri., Labor Hall. Wm. F. Betz, 106 No. Fair St. Phone, 2242.
- 203 Springfield, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 315½ Boonville Ave. Orle Miller, 914 W. Locust St. Phone, 8579.
- 208 Reno, Nevada.—Meets 3d Fri., Musicians' Hall, Com-mercial and Chestnut Sts. W. O. Bates, 1310 Wells Ave. Mail address: 300 Vassar Ave.
- 209 La Salle, Ill.—Meets 4th Sun., 2 p. m., at 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill. LeRoy B. Liesse, 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill.
- 212 Missoula, Mont.—Meets 2d Tues., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem. A. E. Golder, 515 No. 4th St.
- 213 Newark, Ohio.—Meets 1st Mon., 115 W. Church St. J. W. Kennedy, 63 No. Williams St.
- 215 New Haven, Conn.—Meets 3d Fri., Trade Council Hall, 215 Meadow St.—Edwin Ballet, 195 Lombard St.
- 222 Danville, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 829 E. Harrison St. Lincoln Peterson, Flin. Sec., 829 E. Harrison St. B. W. Cronkhite, B. A., 1034½ E. Main St.
- 224 Houston, Texas.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Labor Temple, 707 Rusk Ave. Ex. Bd., Sat. 10 a. m. Louis George, 5401 Kolb St. Phone, Taylor 5876.
- 225 Kenosha, Wis.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., 63d St. and 26th Ave. Wm. Van Kammen, Rt. 3, Box 255-A. Phone, 49-F-5.
- 226 Yonkers, N. Y.—Meet 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Odd-fellows Hall, No. Broadway. David Christie, 11 Wil-liam St.
- 228 Tulsa, Okla.—Meets Mon. H. A. Brocker, 1427 E. 2d St.
- 230 Fort Worth, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Lab. Tem. G. H. Roberts, 1508 E. Morphy St.
- 232 Racine, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Union Hall, Wisconsin St. bet. 4th and 5th Sts. H. M. Olson, 2603 Olive St.
- 233 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—Meets 4th Fri., 44-48 So. 4th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. J. Octave Dussault, 30 E. 4th St. Tel. Oakwood 1354.
- 234 Atlanta, Ga.—Meets Tues., 7:30 p. m., cor. Piedmont and Auburn Aves. Jas. A. Hill, 79 Jackson St., S. E.
- 238 Albuquerque, N. M.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 1316 Sawmill Rd. J. R. Churchill, R. R. 2, Box 308-A. Phone 031-J-1.
- 240 Montgomery, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Standard Drug Store, cor. High and Jackson. Jos. E. Steele, 32 Stewart St.
- 243 Santa Rosa, Calif.—Meets 2d Mon., Carpenters' Hall. A. L. Fautley, 305 12th St., Petaluma, Calif. Phone, 110-J.
- 244 Brooklyn—Kings and Queens Counties, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 229 Sackman St. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 p. m. Edw. J. Anglim, 3402 Avenue L.
- 246 Lowell, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., St. Charles Hotel, 532 Middlesex St. Charles L. Chase, 14 Robeson St. Phone, 1210.
- 250 Morristown, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 5 South St. Lewis C. Beekman, Jr., B. A., 185½ Fairchild Ave. Phone, Morristown 4-3163-J. J. F. Singleton, 6 Syl-van Terrace, Summit, N. J. Tel., Summit 6-4390-W.
- 252 San Bernardino, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 366 D St. O. F. Gregory, 295 E. 11th St. M. B. Wilson, 1103 King St. Phone 343-05.
- 254 New Bedford, Mass.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Temple, Pleasant St. James Lord, 328 Ashley Blvd.
- 258 Billings, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Union Hall, Minnesota Ave. at 29th St. O. L. Aanes, 707 So. 32d St.
- 259 Granite City, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2:30 p. m., Tri City Central Trades Council Hall, Niedringham Ave. and State St. Jacob Zimmer, 501 No. Fillmore., Ed-wardsville, Ill.
- 260 San Diego, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Tem., 621 6th St. Wm. Bakeman, 3653 Mississippi St.
- 262 Nashville, Tenn.—Meets each Mon., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem., 212 8th Ave. N. W. E. Marshall, Ocoola Ave., R. No. 50. Phone 7-6108-W.
- 263 New Brighton, Pa.—Meets 1st Fri., Painters' Hall. W. Bridgewater. H. C. Eiler, 1311 Penn Ave.
- 265 Chattanooga, Tenn.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 3:00 p. m., 306 East 9th St. James Kincaid, 609 E. 8th St.
- 268 San Rafael, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 410 3d St. J. O. Dahl, 410 3d St. Phone S. R. 1052.
- 275 Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets 1st Wed., Lab. Tem. Sherman T. Clear, 1350 Central Ave.
- 276 Waterloo, Iowa—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall, 310½ W. 4th St. C. L. Jolls, R. 4. Phone, 3038-J.

- 278 San Mateo, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon. Ex. Bd. meets 7 p. m., Bldg. Tr. Hall. J. A. Brogan, 807 2d Ave. Phone, 6904.
- 279 Joplin, Mo.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Hall, 6 Joplin St. E. Downer, 709 Chestnut St. Phone, 3327.
- 281 Boise, Idaho.—Meets 2d Tues., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. M. C. Garrett, R. D. No. 5.
- 282 Yakima, Wash.—Meets Wed., 20 So. 10th St. M. F. Carvo, No. 6th Ave. and Hathaway.
- 286 Stamford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., Carpenters' Hall, Gay St. Harry Johnson, Nichols Ave. Phone, Stam. 4-6229.
- 292 Charleston, W. Va.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Room 26, Lab. Tem., 18 Alderson St. E. V. Stricker, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 54B.
- 299 Sheboygan, Wis.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Union Hall, 632 N. 8th St. Herbert Haack, Fin. Sec., 1217 Mallman Ct. Elmer Haack, B. A., 1227 Georgia Ave. Tel., 3537-W.
- 300 Bakersfield, Calif.—Meets 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., 21st and I St. H. J. Ward, 1803 Alta Vista Dr.
- 301 San Antonio, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., North St. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 9:00 a. m., Lab. Tem. Chester Smith, 123 Castillo Ave.
- 302 Vallejo, Calif.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem., 314 Virginia St. Wm. Gellinger, Jr., Fin. Sec., R. F. D. No. 2, Box 2040, Napa, Calif. Phone, 738-J, Napa. A. L. Lawrence, B. A., 1100 Kentucky St. Phone, 581-J Vallejo.
- 305 Great Falls, Mont.—Meets 1st Tues., Painters' Hall, cor. 7th and Central. M. M. Milligan, 220—6th Ave. So.
- 308 New York, N. Y.—Meets every Wed. Ex. Bd. every Mon., 210 E. 104th St. J. M. Vacirca, 703 E. 187th St., Bronx, New York, N. Y. Tel., Raymond 9-3458.
- 309 Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 p. m., Central Labor Hall. Claus Ross, 15 Cowden Pl.
- 311 Amarillo, Tex.—Meets each Thurs., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Rex A. Teed, 1500 B, So. Pierce.
- 319 Muskegon, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 2 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall. Clyde L. Brunette, 358 E. Walton Ave.
- 328 Cheyenne, Wyo.—Meets 1st Mon., United Mine Workers' Bldg. Archie B. Darling, Allison Tracts. Tel., 7376.
- 330 Durham, N. C.—Meets Sat. 2 p. m., Painters' Hall, 122½ E. Main St. S. P. Tindal, 808 Pine St.
- 332 Victoria, B. C., Canada.—Meets 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, Courtney St. James Wilson, 946 Caledonia Ave.
- 336 Quincy, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem. 9th St. Geo. Miller, 822 So. 13th St.
- 337 Macon, Ga.—Meets 1st and 4th Tues., 525 Craft St. Pierce Fowler, 123 Mutual Ave. Phone, Davis 1027-J.
- 340 Lexington, Ky.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, No. Broadway. G. Irvin, 206 Race St.
- 344 Lafayette, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. Geo. Anderson, 2024 Scott St.
- 345 Miami, Fla.—Meets 2d Wed., 925 N. E. 1st Ave. A. J. Miller, B. A., Dolphin Hotel, 937 N. E. First Ave. A. W. Dukes, 1430 N. W. 37th.
- 346 Asbury Park, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Bldg. Trades Hall, Madison Ave. and Main St. Otto Fowler, 1498 Monroe Ave.
- 350 Portsmouth, Ohio.—Meets 1st Sun., Carpenters Hall, Gallia and Gay Sts. F. A. Kline, 115 Glover St.
- 353 Santa Monica, Calif.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., 1914 11th St. F. N. Coffey, 616 Boccaccio Ave., Venice, Calif.
- 359 Providence, R. I.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 48 Snow St., Providence, R. I. Chas. M. Trice, Box 28, Oaklawn, R. I. Res. 32 Brookdale Ave., Oak Lawn, R. I.
- 360 London, Ont.—Meets 3d Fri., Labor Tem., Dundas St. Sam Miller, 560 Grosvenor St.
- 371 Pocatello, Idaho.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 633 No. Grant St. Dewitt Moffit, 633 No. Grant.
- 374 Phoenix, Ariz.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., 17th Ave. and Jefferson St. Carl H. Burros, 1113 E. Polk St.
- 378 Marion, Ill.—Meets 1st Sun., 9 a. m., Lab. Tem., Murphysboro, Ill. Floyd Borden, 1821 Logan St., Murphysboro, Ill. Tel. 67.
- 379 Santa Barbara, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Hall No. 3, Labor Temple. J. D. Hessinger, 1724 Calle Poniente.
- 380 Salem, Ore.—Meets 2d Tues., Salem Tr. and Lab. Hall, 259 Court St. G. E. Wikoff, 1129 N. Cottage. Phone, 3612.
- 385 Morgantown, W. Va.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 327 Pleasant St. Geo. C. Hough, 154 Highland Ave.
- 386 Newburgh, N. Y.—Meets 1st Fri., 111 Liberty St. Ex. Bd. meets Bricklayers' Hall, 462 Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. W. Hignight, Bus. Agt., 5 Hammersley Ave., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Phone, 3549-R. B. A. Barringer, sec., Billings, N. Y. Tel., Hopewell Junction 27F5.
- 388 Green Bay, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Lab. Tem., 508 Main St. E. E. Maynard, 906 Clinton St.
- 392 Elmira, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 7:30 p. m., at Painters' Hall, 143½ W. Water St. Henry Warren, 211 Scottwood Ave., Elmira Hts., N. Y. Phone, Dial 2—5852.
- 394 Tucson, Ariz.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., Los Altos and Mojave Sts. H. D. Smith, 219 No. Second Ave.
- 397 Helena, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Helena Trades and Labor Assembly Hall. A. S. Kerr, Harvard Apts. Mailing Address: Box 966.
- 401 Allentown, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Tem., N. 6th St. Harry Frey, 734 Greenleaf St.
- 406 Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.—Meets Fri., 517 S. E. 8th St. Harry E. Sharp, 517 S. E. 8th St.
- 407 Austin, Tex.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m., Austin Lab. Tem. N. L. Smith, 4104 Ave. F.
- 413 Norwalk, Conn.—Meets 1st Wed., Community Hall, Van Zant St., E. Norwalk, Conn. Chas. A. Brown, No. 1 Edgewater Place, E. Norwalk, Conn.
- 419 Greensboro, N. C.—Meets 2d and 4th Sun., 10 a. m., Lab. Tem., 314½ Sycamore St. W. A. Mateer, 426 Church St.
- 428 Ponca City, Okla.—Meets 1st Fri., Carpenters' Hall. J. L. Hayes, 211 S. Birch St.
- 429 Harrisburg, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Union Hall, 223 Market St. D. McKerrocher, 2208 No. 6th St. Tel., 3-7044.
- 434 Merced, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Room 20, Shaffer Bldg., 17th St. Guy Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 205, 36 Gerard Ave.
- 435 Shreveport, La.—Meets 2d Sat., 9 a. m., 308 McNeill St. Monte Walkup, 4125 San Jacinto St. Phone, 2-1007.
- 440 Santa Ana, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 402½ W. Fourth St. Earl L. Lindig, 1019 Oak St. Phone 2342-J.
- 442 Santa Cruz, Calif.—R. D. Hunter, 288 Cayuga St.
- 443 Steubenville, O.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Junior Hall, 106 So. 4th St. E. W. Jeffers, Capitol Ave.
- 446 Elgin, Ill.—Meets 2d Mon., 325 Raymond St. Albert Sederstram, 617 McClure Ave.
- 454 Palm Springs, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Peveler Court, Indiana Ave. Otto Bobo, Box 691.
- 455 West Palm Beach, Fla.—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., Gardenia and Rosemary Sts. Geo. E. Harbold, Box 82, Lake Worth, Fla.
- 456 St. Petersburg, Fla.—Meets every Fri., 7:30 p. m., A. F. L. Bldg., 1126 Central Ave. Ex. Bd. meets after regular meeting. H. L. Patterson, 3621 Queensboro Ave. So.
- 463 Salinas, Calif.—C. H. Cody, Rt. 1, Box 103-A. Tel., 33-R-2.
- 469 Meridian, Miss.—Meets Wed. night, 3416 Ray St. Oliver Trotter, Jr., 3416 Ray St.
- 478 Wenatchee, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Farmers' Union Hall, Wenatchee Ave. J. T. Kirby, R. 1.
- 481 Winona, Minn.—Meets 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Eureka Hall, 4th and Center Sts. E. T. Popple, 508 3d Ave. S. E., Rochester, Minn.
- 483 St. Paul, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem., 418 No. Franklin. L. Peffer, 252 Charles St.
- 485 Jackson, Miss.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 128½ N. Parish St. A. A. Banks, 1166 Hickory St.
- 487 Redding, Calif.—Lew Hurtgen, P. O. Box 602.

# Business Must Co-operate With Labor

By Edward A. Filene

I AM confidently looking forward to a year of increasing prosperity in 1937, but also to a year of such changes in our business system as we have never experienced before. Business men, I know, while they are unanimously in favor of the increasing prosperity, are not yet unanimous for the increasing change, but they are changing. The whole mind of American business has been changing rapidly, since the election; and this change is not only certain to reflect itself in actual changes in our business system but, when the changes are made, I am positive that business men will like them.

The old problem of whether we should have recovery or reform was definitely settled in the last election. America voted overwhelmingly for both; and in doing this the American people have made it virtually impossible for the New Deal administration not to go on with the New Deal.

Two things now seem clear. First, the appeal of organized business to stop Roosevelt has been definitely and decisively rejected by the American people; and the President therefore could not if he would ignore such a decision. Secondly, we business men simply do not grasp the realities of the situation, if we urge him to do so, or if we even hope that his second administration will not carry out the promises of the first.

Of course I cannot speak for the Administration. But if one analyzes the recent election, instead of consulting his own wishes and dreams, he must see that this election was not an isolated incident, but just one of many signs of the new power of the masses in all capitalist countries, and, to some extent, throughout the whole world.

The masses have not only come into power but are increasingly determined to express this power, and they have broken generally from their old leadership. But in America, fortunately, they have accepted a leader who promises reform under free enterprise instead of Fascism or revolution; and any refusal on the part of the privileged classes to co-operate in this necessary reform cannot possibly check this new power of the masses but can result

only in diverting it from reform to Fascism or revolution.

The signs indicate, however, that American business will not make such a fatal mistake. The signs indicate a genuine willingness to co-operate in the new way, now that hope of returning to the old way has been so definitely checked.

But what this will mean to American business, few as yet have fully appraised. For it will not only mean co-operation with the Government, but co-operation with organized labor adjusted to the new times, as well as with organized agriculture, to the end that the masses of the American people shall have sufficient buying power to enable them to become an adequate market for the products of American industry.

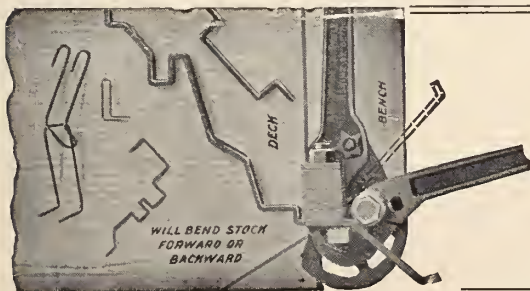
The American masses must have adequate buying power; and they must be assured of adequate buying power if the present upward move of business is not to lead to another depression, in all probability more serious than the last. If American business therefore does not take the initiative in providing this adequate buying power, either by a new NRA or by some other comprehensive nationwide plan, the Government must take the initiative. All signs indicate, however, that American business is getting ready to tackle the job.

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The greatest leader the world ever knew once said, "A house divided against itself can not stand." In modern language this means the workers in any industry must unite if they hope to better their condition in life. They must join the labor union of their trade or industry and take an active interest in it. The union is not some separate super-structure that performs wonders of itself. It is just you and I, and all of us. We make the union. We make it what it is and what it stands for.

---

If a constitutional amendment is necessary before Congress can legislate on minimum hours, wages and working conditions, organized labor should insist that such an amendment have no limitations.



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The new Bostwick Stud is used in connection with Super-Bostwick Truss-Loop Lath, the whole idea being to put a real fight for metal lath partition work, against tile and other types of partition.

So far it has been a winning fight. Super-Bostwick Lath, over this stud, gives the lowest finished cost of any metal lath and plaster job . . . with a quality of which any craftsman may be proud.

The new Bostwick Stud,

weighing not less than 900 lbs. per thousand lineal feet, is made of four angles, welded to flat cross braces. The crevice between angles holds a nail firmly, so that lath may be either tied or nailed. The fact that grounds may be nailed snugly to the stud is a big advantage.

In this Indianapolis apartment job, the ceilings of Super-Bostwick "Truss-Loop" are tied to Channel Iron. On most of the partitions, the lath is nailed to the studs.



### **BOSTWICK STEEL STUD**

For Nailing or  
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We promise our best efforts to produce two yards of lathing work where there was one before. The real fight is not between different kinds of lath, but against substitutes. Meantime, we ask the good will and cooperation of every lather erecting the Bostwick Steel Stud and . . .

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**TRUSS LOOP LATH**

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UNITED STATES & CANADA



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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE  
WOOD, WIRE & METAL LATHERS'  
INTERNATIONAL UNION

VOL. XXXVII.

MARCH, 1937

No. 7



# St. Patrick's Day

By John J. Buckley

(He is back again. This is his first contribution after a long illness).

O today I'll wear in my boutonniere  
A sprig of green to celebrate  
For my mother's sake and to consecrate  
The land my folks did originate.  
And for centuries through they could not subdue  
The race that knew not a licking  
And it makes us proud, though we are in a crowd—  
And to the Irish I'm picking.

We don't like to boast but of all the host  
Of men who fought for freedom  
Every second one was an Irish son.  
And, begad, they always need 'em.  
Where the fight was thick there you'd find a Mick,  
A John, Tom or an Eddie.  
Although often hit, were the last to quit—  
These Irish boys so steady.

When the fighting's o'er and we've peace once more  
How they shine in state and nation.  
In halls of fame they carved their name  
Amid waves of adulation.  
While the burdened man and his many clan  
For men's rights fought—this once hating man,  
His voice was strong and his courage long—  
This Soldier Boy, now Statesman.

In this country, great with its vast estate,  
Here we live in peace and quiet,  
Be we Swede or Greek or Jew, who seek  
For Freedom. No one will deny it.  
We are a happy crew and we welcome you  
To our shores with exultation.  
Just this favor—one: that your son become  
A son of our great nation.

We ask that God may bless, give His comfortness  
On this land so old in story;  
For to keep us clean and no way demean  
The honor of our past glory.  
But to hold us true, whate'er we do,  
Keep our trust in Thee—forever,  
Always praise Thy Name and Thy Cause proclaim  
And the truth strive to endeavor.



# The LATHER

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VOL. XXXVII

MARCH, 1937

No. 7

## Congressional Probes Pay

By Albert H. Jenkins

WHEN E. L. Doheny put \$100,000 in the "little black bag" of Albert B. Fall, one time Secretary of the Interior, Big Businessmen considered that a good investment. Didn't Doheny get Elk Hills oil lands worth about \$375,000,000?

And likewise, didn't Harry Sinclair obtain Teapot Dome, with oil worth \$60,000,000 by slipping Fall \$25,000? Anyone can see that these were two of the most profitable business deals in history.

Yet, when Uncle Sam invested less than \$100,000 in a successful effort to recover these naval oil reserves, the same business men ridiculed the famous investigation made by former Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana, as a waste of money.

The people were not fooled then. They are not likely to be fooled during the present session of Congress, where desperate efforts are being made to stop other important probes by shutting off appropriations.

One is Senator Burton K. Wheeler's research into railroad finance. Another is the Securities and Exchange Commission's investigation of investment trusts. The third is the Federal Communications Commission's sweeping study of the Bell Telephone Trust.

Wheeler will soon need more money and faces bitter opposition in his attempt to get it. So far, his probe has cost \$100,000, a sum ridiculously small compared to the \$25,000,000,000 railroad industry.

The Van Sweringen "railroad empire," the first system explored by Wheeler, is capitalized at \$3,000,000,000. The Montana Senator could investigate from now to Doomsday without spending one-tenth

the money the bankers "raked off" from the Van Sweringen roads alone.

"The House of Morgan and other banks were on the inside all the time," Wheeler declared after one of his recent hearings. "The bankers controlled the Van Sweringens just as the Van Sweringens controlled their holding companies, and the holding companies controlled the railroads."

How much this control cost the railroads, and therefore the rail workers and the American people, is being disclosed by Wheeler. Only one typical example can be cited here.

According to the evidence, the "Vans" bought in 1929 from Swift and Armour, big meat packers, terminal railroads in St. Louis, St. Joseph and Kansas City, Mo. They agreed to pay \$20,000,000, an inflated price at the top of the boom.

Then came the crash. The Van Sweringens were stuck with their bad bargain, but they soon found a way to unload it.

They formed several dummy corporations and through them sold the terminal properties to the Missouri Pacific, one of the railroads which they controlled. The Missouri Pacific had no choice but to take the terminals and pay the price demanded.

This is one of the reasons why the Missouri Pacific went into receivership.

Testifying at the Wheeler hearings, Interstate Commerce Commissioner Joseph B. Eastman declared that "this transaction is an illustration of loose and indefensible practices in the creation of corporations. The Van Sweringens created corpora-

tions at will, for any desired purposes, and gave birth to a multitude of them."

Eastman also pointed out that most of these corporations are holding companies, over which I. C. C. has no control. Government regulation stops with the railroad operating companies. The holding companies and the bankers are left free to play their destructive game with 250,000 miles of track, 25,000,000,000 railroad dollars and 1,000,000 rail employees.

Angered by these disclosures, Wheeler declared that "if we cannot stop such practices we might as well abandon Congress." The fighting Montana progressive will make a strenuous effort to bring railroad holding companies and bankers under I. C. C. regulation. If he succeeds, this achievement alone will yield rich returns on the dollars spent in his investigation.

Financiers are financiers, whether they play with railroads or investment trusts, as is being proved by the Securities and Exchange Commission investigation.

Investment trusts are companies formed to sell their own stock to the public. They take investors' money and buy stocks and bonds of other corporations. The theory is that, in this way, a "little fellow" who has \$1,000 to invest can put it in an investment trust, which will combine it with other people's money and spread it over enough securities to increase the chances of safety and profit. Thus, the small investor can avoid putting all his eggs in one basket.

Actually, the commission has proved, the public has lost about \$5,000,000,000 of the \$8,000,000,000 it put into these investment trusts.

With rare exceptions, every company investigated has revealed a sordid story of manipulations by "insiders," often by bankers who formed and used investment trusts as "dumping grounds" for their financial mistakes and worthless stocks. In other cases, brokers organized investment trusts so they would have controlled markets for securities, on which they made huge profits.

This investigation is costing Uncle Sam very little, because the securities commissioners take the investment trust probe in their stride, as part of their job. With the help of a few special assistants, they will write legislation to protect the public from losing \$5,000,000,000, in such trusts again.

The "holy of holies" of Big Business and finance was invaded by the Federal Communications Commission when it began its probe of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, the \$4,250,000,000 monopoly known as the Bell Telephone Trust.

Headed by the urbane Walter S. Gifford, and sanctified by an expensive corps of propagandists, the

Bell System is constantly cited as the perfect corporation. Unceremoniously lifting the immaculate robes, the commission exposed Bell's feet of clay.

Behind the company's widely proclaimed "devotion to employee welfare" is a vicious anti-union policy, the probe revealed. Bell tossed 200,000 low-paid workers into the street during the depression, slashed payrolls while paying huge profits on inflated capital, made millions out of a horse-race gambling tie-up with the underworld, and maintained an army of lobbyists to slaughter progressive laws in Washington and every State legislature.

One of the latest disclosures was that \$500,000,000 of the capital on which Bell bases its rates is sheer "water," pumped in by paying exorbitant prices for equipment made by a subsidiary, Western Electric, while barring competition by independent manufacturers.

The commission also proved that Bell profited to the tune of \$109,000,000 by installing "hand sets" or "French type" telephones, while collecting extra charges for them on the plea that they "added to the company's expense."

Congress appropriated \$1,150,000 for this telephone probe, by far the most money ever set aside for any Government investigation. It has already resulted in a \$22,000,000 annual reduction in long-distance telephone rates, and that is considered to be only the beginning of the savings to the public.

Yes, Uncle Sam's probes pay. Any time you hear the old, familiar cry of "stop wasting the people's money," it might be a good idea to write your Senator and Congressman and tell them that investigation is a good investment.

—o—

The Ashurst-Sumners Act supplements the Hawes-Cooper Act, provides that convict made goods, whether in original package or not upon arrival in another state becomes subject to the laws of that state. In reviewing this law the Supreme Court held that free labor, properly compensated cannot compete with unpaid or poorly paid prison labor.

In its opinions on these two laws, the Supreme Court has outlined a useful legislative principle: that Congress by regulating interstate commerce may make it possible for a state to maintain such legislative standards as it deems desirable, protected from the consequences of lower standards in other states. This principle is effective when applied to the convict labor problem where places of work and articles produced are well known and labeling is a simple matter, but when administration is less simple the results would not be so good.



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## DEPRESSION !

A DEPRESSION is the low point in an economic cycle. We had our first one in 1791. Our next was in 1809. That of 1837 was followed by that of 1857. There was a big one in 1873 and another in 1893. Many still remember the depression of 1907, the major predecessor of our 1929 depression.

In other words, about once in every generation we forget the lessons of the past and go on an immense spree, ending with a headache and an empty purse.

Machines, or the lack of them, do not make any difference. But depressions which follow wars are the worst. That of 1929, for example, closely resembled that of 1791. After the American revolution, as after the world war, we had first a quick economic spurt, then a brief slump, a long hectic plunge ahead—and a terrific crash.

The economic cycle, as James Truslow Adams sagely observes, is really a psychological cycle. It is caused by human nature. Business picks up. People become confident, then overconfident. Everything booms. Credit is inflated. Everybody speculates. Everybody enjoys a false prosperity which he imagines will continue indefinitely. Then the

bubble bursts. Credit, overstrained, collapses. There is loss everywhere. Fear seizes the people. They cut down, economize. In their despair they imagine recovery will never come. But at last the bottom is reached, there is a slow upturn, and gradually they are aware that things are picking up again. They become confident. Business booms.

From the beginning of each of our major depressions since 1791 it has taken about three years to reach bottom, and another two or three years to pull out. The bottom of the present depression was reached in 1932. Recovery, somewhat delayed, was first perceptible in 1935.

No nation, and no system of government has succeeded in abolishing the economic cycle. The most that practical economists dare hope for is the flattening out of the curves, for of course, the higher we ride, the farther we fall when the bag bursts.

Riding high is great fun. But until the people, and especially their leaders, have enough strength of character deliberately to check rising prosperity and restrain an impending boom, we will have to resign ourselves to the depression which must inevitably follow.

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### REMINGTON RAND STILL ON STRIKE

This office was paid a visit by representatives of the Office Equipment Workers, namely, Misses Lola Stitt and Clara Baxter and they informed us that the Remington Rand workers are still on strike and that the members of the Office Equipment Workers are sticking out on this strike very loyally. They asked us to publish the following letter and thanked us in advance for any assistance any of our local unions may render them. This is a very worthy cause and any donations our local unions wish to make to the strikers out on the Remington Rand plant will be greatly appreciated. We believe this is a worthy cause. All contributions can be made to the Remington Rand Joint Protective Board, 33 East River Street, Ilion, New York.

"To the Local Unions and Friends Who Contributed  
To the Remington Rand Strike Fund.  
Greetings:

Let me again express my gratitude and that of the officers and members of the Joint Protective Board and the brave people on the picket line for the generous contribution received from you some time ago.

The Joint Protective Board filed a complaint with the National Labor Relations Board. Their hearings, held in six different cities, occupied thirty-five days of actual hearings and brought to light invaluable information which will be used for constructive

Labor legislation benefiting the whole Labor Movement.

The proceedings, consisting of five thousand pages of testimony, together with as many more pages of exhibits, was made available to the LaFollette investigation committee. All this could not have been done if our people had accepted the agreement offered by the Company which would have given them their jobs provided they relinquished their right to organize.

The strikers are maintaining an excellent picket line at each point. In some places the weather is below zero, and it is impossible to furnish them with warm clothing due to the lack of funds. They must return to a cold house or where only one room is heated with a small oil burner, and sometimes several families are living in the same house because of the evictions practised by the landlords, no doubt fostered by this labor-hating corporation.

There are still 4,142 on strike, even though the Company pretends they are running close to normal. These people will continue the fight, but they need all the support possible to give them. If at all possible, won't you please send us another check to further encourage these brave fighters. Please make checks payable to the undersigned, or to Remington Rand Joint Protective Board.

Remington Rand is the only concern making office equipment that has been declared unfair by the American Federation of Labor.

Arthur L. Giles, Sec. Treas."

**I**llinois State Senate Chamber, Springfield. The expert crew of N. W. Rodier, Lathing Contractor, and some of their intricate foundations of **STEELCRETE** for the ornamental plastered ceiling. Shaughnessy Bros., Plastering Contractors.



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## Negroes Tell of Labor Slavery in Arkansas Trial for Peonage

Jonesboro, Ark.—Seven Negroes took the stand in Federal court and swore that they had been arrested without cause by Paul D. Peacher, city marshal of Earle, Arkansas. All swore—and this was not denied—that they were fined \$25 each and sentenced to jail for 30 days; and that they all worked out their sentences on the farm belonging to the man who arrested them.

The defense admitted the arrests, the fines, the imprisonment, and the place where the sentences were worked out. Peacher claimed only that the men were loafers, that their arrest was an "official act," and that they had "regular trials."

The defense tried to attack the characters of the witnesses, but were stopped by the court. "The guilt or innocence of these men is not involved in this trial," said the judge. "The intent with which Peacher arrested them and whether they had a fair trial are the issues." The trial was held under the Federal anti-peonage law, and the charge against

Peacher was that of "aiding and abetting in causing persons to be held as slaves."

Winfield Anderson, 51, was one of the witnesses. He testified that he owned his home in Earle, and had a steady income of a pension as a compensation for injury. He was arrested at his home last May, without any explanation; was taken to the justice court of Mayor T. S. Mitchell, charged with vagrancy, sentenced to \$25 fine and 30 days imprisonment, and sent to the Peacher farm to work out the sentence.

Mayor Mitchell, called by the government, testified that he had sentenced the Negroes "on Peacher's word that they were vagrants."

Peacher claimed to have contract with the county to work its prisoners; but he could not produce it. He did offer a bond filed for working prisoners. It was not dated, and the government established the fact that the bond was drawn up after the trial began.

## BUCK

**B**UCK was the son of a contracting plasterer in a small town in the State of Indiana. His mother died when he was two years old. His father had a widowed sister who took charge of the home and the care of the boy.

Buck's father was a mild-mannered man; and his mother a sweet-tempered lady, and their neighbors and acquaintances wondered where Buck got his disposition. He must have been a throw-back from some fighting ancestor, for fight was his main pastime. If he could find the chance, he was the terror of the neighborhood, feared by the smaller children, both boys and girls, and he was no respecter of persons.

Living next door to him, I went to school with him whenever possible, and I was the one boy near his age that he had never whipped, and many fights we had. He had one vulnerable spot which I discovered one day during one of our early bouts. I happened to get my hand on a cord at the back of his neck. A slight pressure caused him to collapse. We fought several times after that, and I used the same method to conquer him, so he soon got afraid of me, and when with him on the way to school or returning, I could keep him off other timid children.

He didn't confine his mean tactics to children alone, but older persons would be hit with rocks or showered with mud, and any indignity he could put an elder to, was his delight. Punishment by his aunt or father had no effect on him. Frequently carried to the police station, threatened with confinement in the state home for incorrigibles, likewise did not scare him. He was the terror of cats, dogs and chickens, and was an adept in the use of the rubber-nigger shooter which most boys have, and it was a fact that felines and canines soon learned to give the street a wide berth.

One day, after school, Buck was sitting on the back steps eating a lunch, when a strange dog trotted in the back yard, a big German police dog. Here was a chance for Buck to get at his favorite pastime, torturing some dumb animal. The dog happened to have a small rope attached to his collar, and being a friendly brute, he came near enough to Buck, who got his rope and tied him to the porch railing. He then got his nigger-shooter and proceeded to pepper the dog good and hard. He struggled to get loose, and was frothing with rage. This delighted Buck who put more force into each shot. All at once the dog tore loose and made for Buck. He ran for the kitchen door, but did not get the door shut. It was the work of a minute for the dog to tear the boy almost to pieces. The aunt heard

the screams of the lad as did the neighbors. She reached the kitchen to find the boy dying from a torn throat and the kitchen a bloody shamble. As she opened the kitchen door, the dog trotted out and peacefully passed several neighbors who had run over on hearing the outcries of the mangled boy.

This is a true story. The moral is "Don't abuse dumb animals, don't abuse those who are your inferior in physical power. Remember you have a vulnerable spot and someone or something will eventually find it."

Wm. Robertson, Waco, Texas.

From the Plasterer.

—o—

The loneliest place in the inhabited world is the island of Tristan da Cunha, the largest and the only inhabited of a group of three islands situated in the middle of the South Atlantic ocean. It was named for a Portuguese admiral, who discovered it in 1506.

Sometimes more than a year elapses without a ship calling there. Thus the people, of whom there are only 160, do without mail and newspapers, and their food supplies are often woefully short, as the soil and the sea furnish the barest means of support.

When a ship called two years ago the natives said there were three things they still had plenty of—canned sardines, Epsom salts and Bibles. They requested poison for rats, their one mongoose being unable to make serious inroads on the hideouts of the rodents.

The main island, Tristan, is an extinct volcano, and rises 7,640 feet above the level of the sea. The crater summit is filled with fresh water. St. Helena, 1,320 miles north, is the nearest inhabited land, while Cape Town is 1,400 miles east, Buenos Aires 2,500 miles west and the south pole 3,200 miles south. Until the middle of the last century the neighboring waters were visited by American whalers, but with the decline of the whaling industry these visits ceased. The whalers have been sadly missed by the Tristanites.

Although the inhabitants became depressed over the scarcity of food and the long absences of ships, they decline to leave the island when land is offered elsewhere.

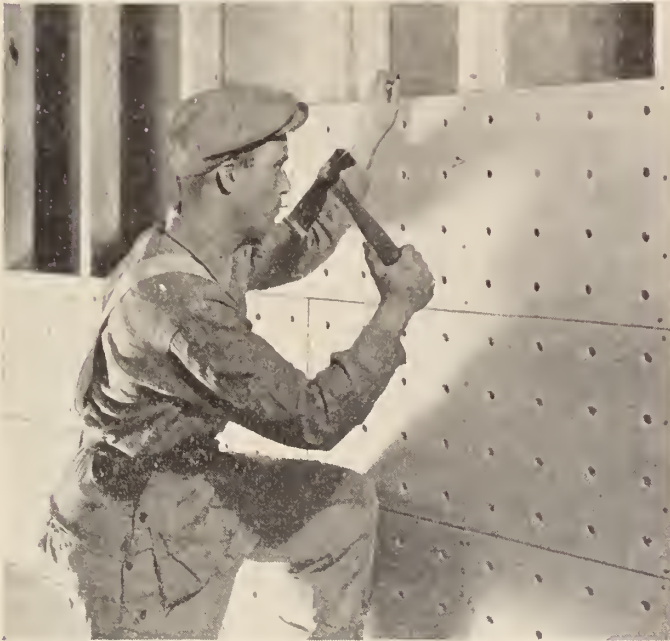
Five nationalities live on the island today—English, Scotch, Irish, American and Italian. They have intermarried, and of course there are few family names.

The only lights on the island come from lamps filled with oil made from the blubber of sea elephants.

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WHILE President Roosevelt's address was short and laid down no new policies, he did reiterate the promises he has made during his first administration, to better the condition of the poor people, and left no doubt in the minds of the people that he intends to follow the same middle of the road course, with no turn to right or left. This is his firm conviction, we believe, quoting the following from his inaugural address:

"Among men of good will science and democracy together offer an ever-richer life and ever-larger satisfaction to the individual. With this change in our moral climate and our rediscovered ability to improve our economic order, we have set our feet upon the road of enduring progress.

"Shall we pause now and turn our back upon the road that lies ahead? Shall we call this the promised land? Or shall we continue on our way? For 'each age is a dream that is dying, or one that is coming to birth.'

"Many voices are heard as we face a great decision. Comfort says 'tarry a while.' Opportunism says 'this is a good spot.' Timidity asks 'how difficult is the road ahead?'

"True, we have come far from the days of stagnation and despair. Vitality has been preserved. Courage and confidence have been restored. Mental and moral horizons have been extended.

"But our present gains were won under the pressure of more than ordinary circumstance. Advance became imperative under the goad of fear and suffering. The times were on the side of progress.

"To hold to progress today, however, is more difficult. Dulled conscience, irresponsibility and ruthless self-interest already reappear. Such symptoms of prosperity may become portents of disaster! Prosperity already tests the persistence of our progressive purpose.

"Let us ask again: Have we reached the goal of our vision of that fourth day of March, 1933? Have we found our happy valley?"

The President contended that tens of millions of American citizens were denied by the present distribution of wealth the greater part of what the very lowest standards of today call the necessities of life. He declared that millions of families are trying to live today on incomes so meager that the pall of family disaster hangs over them day by day. Millions of the people, he said, are living under conditions which were labeled indecent by so-called polite society half a century ago. Millions are unable to buy the recreation and opportunity, he insisted, because these millions are unable to buy the

products of the factory and the farm. Other millions are unable to find occupation and a livelihood. And then the President said, "I see one-third of a nation ill-housed, ill-clad and ill-nourished."

After final analysis it would indicate that the President's avowed intention is to carry on with relief projects. All of which is very interesting, because it sets forth very clearly his philosophy of government as well as the objectives which he has in mind. The President seems firmly convinced that the people are looking more and more to Government aid in the pursuit of prosperity and happiness.

Hongkong is one of the most interesting cities in the world. In every respect the foreign quarter is a modern city, with its hotels, clubs, restaurants, and parks; but like every Chinese city it has the subtle atmosphere of the Orient which defies definition. In 1841 it was a rugged island with not a sign of civilization. Today on the same spot rises a splendid city of over 300,000 people.

The story of Hongkong is an interesting one. Hongkong is the name of the entire island that came into the hands of the English in 1842 as a voluntary cession on the part of China. China has made many of these voluntary cessions; but it is a peculiar fact that the giving of these valuable gifts is always preceded by the assembling of fleets, the roar of cannon, and the marching of troops.

In 1840 British trade with Canton had come to an end because of Chinese interference and enmity. Thereupon an English fleet blockaded the Canton River. The forts were taken, and some of the Chinese warships destroyed. Trade was quickly resumed, and then came the voluntary cession of the barren island of Hongkong.

Only a few fishermen and farmers lived there; but a city was quickly founded and called Victoria, after the ruling queen of England. However, this city is known to the world at large by the name of the entire island, Hongkong. In 70 years this little town has become a thriving city, one of the most important of England's colonial possessions.

In 1899 an extensive bit of ground behind Hongkong was "voluntarily ceded" to England, 200 Chinamen being killed in the process.

Victoria has become a great seaport. It is a free port,—that is, no duties are exacted on goods entering or leaving,—and therefore it is difficult to estimate the amount of trade that passes through it. This, however, has been calculated as being \$250,000,000 a year. Among the principal goods dealt with are tea, silk, sugar, flax, salt, oil, cotton vegetables and livestock.

## THE BUNK CLUB

We have the Alimony Club, the Kissers' Club, the Widowers' Club, the Fat Men's Club, the Debutantes' Club, and a variety of other clubs. So why not a Bunk Club to award a bunk button to the following candidates?

The business agent who makes long reports and who reads and talks his members to sleep.

The bore who is always telling how they did things in some other town.

The deep thinker whose answer to a question is always: "Yes—and No."

The boob who doesn't know there is an army of stool pigeons in the labor unions.

The "intelligent" man who says high wages hurt business.

The brother who thinks the average business agent has a soft job—that the life of a labor official is peaceful and carefree.

The employer of children who never misses church.

The ignoramus who doesn't know that low union dues always mean weak organization, low wages and rotten conditions.

The preacher who says, "Heaven will take care of the working girl."

The wiseacre who says the workers are hopelessly ignorant, but who does nothing to educate himself or anyone else.

The sick-minded fellow who thinks the social revolution is just around the corner.

The dizzy brother who thinks International officers take delight in interfering in the actions of his Local unions—that they have nothing else to do.

The patriotic fellow who thinks all men are born equal, and that your rights are protected by the Constitution and the courts.

The kind-hearted brother who thinks you can do things and get by without making enemies.

The soft fellow who wants harmony so bad that when a fight occurs he ducks or tries to carry water on both shoulders without spilling a drop.

The man who thinks the moon is made of Green Cheese—when his friends know it is made of Yellow Cheese.

—o—

Grover Cleveland is the only one of the Presidents who participated in four inaugurations. Twice when he was inaugurated and twice when Gen. Benjamin Harrison and Maj. William McKinley were inaugurated. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson and Wilson participated in three inaugurations. So did John Adams, but not as President.

## EASY MONEY

Rocking Chair bore the false designation of "a piece of easy money" for years. Rocking Chair was the mildest, most peaceable and harmless specimen of horseflesh imaginable and there was a standing offer for \$50 to any man who would and could ride him. Fifty dollars for doing what all the cattlemen in Wyoming, northern Colorado and Montana were accustomed to do as a daily task looked like easy money.

Consequently whenever a puncher went broke in a poker game or needed a new pair of chaps, he took a little trip to the Circle M ranch and prepared to collect the easy coin. In spite of appearances however, Rocking Chair was not an easy money horse. He had every trick known to the bucking horse. He could kick you as you mounted, he could claw your feet from the stirrups with his hind hoofs and if he missed you from behind he would bite you on the knee from in front.

Worm fence, sunfish, weave, he knew them all and once he got his head down, a derrick was necessary to lift it. He could fall over backward on his rider more unexpectedly than any horse alive and he could run full speed into a barbed wire fence without hurting himself. Dozens of top hands, crack riders tried for easy money on Rocking Chair. Some of them rode him—with their spurs locked in the cinch and choking the saddle horn but mighty few ever rode him "straight up" and those who did, did not call it easy money when they collected the \$50 with blood running from their ears and nose and mouth and their interior arrangements feeling like they had just been run over by a traction engine.

The majority of the riders who tried Rocking Chair did not even have time to pull leather. They reached for the pummel and came up with a handful of sand.

There are thousands of investors today who are listening to the call of easy money. They are reaching for the pummel and come up with a handful of sand, and it is not oil sand either. Wild cat investments are more difficult to tame than Rocking Chair. They look harmless and promise quick and easy profits but ninety-nine investors out of a hundred who try them out are left in a broken heap on the ground.

The Wyoming bronco busters may have gotten excitement out of a few minutes on Rocking Chair but they paid for it by many long dull hours in the hospital.

## HOMES FOR 1,463 LOW-INCOME FAMILIES IN BROOKLYN PLANNED BY GOVERNMENT

The recent laying of the cornerstone of Williamburg Houses in Brooklyn, N. Y., definitely started the largest of the Public Works Administration's 50 low-rent housing projects. When completed the project will house 1,463 low-income families, with park space, play-grounds, and a new public school provided by the city of New York.

The project will take the place of 25 acres of former slums which were occupied by 5,000 people living in about 300 old-law tenements, chiefly of wooden construction.

The Federal Government allotted \$12,634,000 to the project as a part of the program of the Public Works Administration to stimulate the capital-goods industries through encouraging construction of large housing projects.

The important contribution which the slum-clearance plan makes to the employment situation is indicated by the fact that present estimates call for \$3,236,600 to be spent on direct labor cost shared among 3,300 building trades workers, and about \$6,000,000 to be spent for direct labor engaged in the industries which will supply materials for the projects.

The design for the project, made by architects of the New York City Housing Authority, consists of a park-like development in which buildings will be placed at irregular angles to afford maximum light and air and surrounded by lawns and open courts.

The apartments will be of two to five rooms, all in four-story walk-ups, arranged in four superblocks with most of the streets dead-ended to eliminate traffic.

Although occupying only about 30 per cent of the former slum area of 25 acres, the buildings will accommodate as many people—5,000—as formerly lived on the site.

Although the project will not be completed until the fall of 1937, Howard A. Grey, housing director of PWA, reports that more than 9,000 families have made applications for apartments. As the plans call for 1,463 apartments, the "issue has been nine times over-subscribed," although it will be nine months before the buildings are ready for tenants.

## SEES NO DANGER IN HOUSING SUBSIDY

Slum clearance and rehousing projects under governmental auspices are not competitive with private enterprise, declares Joseph Miller, head of the realty company bearing his name. Such operations, he adds, actually assist in bringing about stabilized conditions in the real estate business.

"Improvement in real estate conditions," he says, "will undoubtedly assume a more substantial character if accompanied by a comprehensive program of government low-rental housing.

"A common objection to government subsidized low-rental housing is that it is competitive with private enterprise. The experience of the English in this field has exposed this fear as being without basis. Since 1920, the British Government has built more than 1,200,000 subsidized low-rental family units, with beneficial results for the building industry.

"The effect of this program was so instrumental in restoring private activity in Great Britain that while in 1926 unsubsidized private enterprise built only 30 per cent of the total number of new homes, in 1934 private builders without subsidy provided more than 85 per cent of the total of new residential construction.

"During 1932-34 the index of production in England on the 1928 basis rose 17 points, from 88 to 105, and steel, which is one of the barometers of building activity, rose from 62 to 104.

"The passage of the Wagner-Ellenbogen Housing Bill now pending before Congress will do much to stimulate large-scale building activity in this country.

"Private enterprise has nothing to fear from government subsidized low-rental housing. Low-rental housing will take care of that section of our population for whom private enterprise has never built and cannot build because it is not profitable.

"If the future tenants of government projects are carefully selected as to income and need, medium-rental properties will not be affected. On the contrary, the beautifying of various sections of the city through slum clearance and government housing will bring about increased realty values, will stimulate building activity and will provide a profitable market for investment in government housing bonds."

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The height of Goliath, the giant slain by David, is recorded in the Bible, in the First Book of Samuel, seventh chapter, as being six cubits and a span. According to the measurement of today, this would probably represent nine feet six inches.

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Jefferson Davis died December 6, 1889, and was buried near New Orleans. On May 27, 1893, his body was removed from the tomb, taken to Richmond and interred with impressive ceremonies in Hollywood cemetery.



# Observers Wonder How Much More Hitler Tyranny Reich Can Stand

Observers here are wondering just how many more pieces of Hitler's freakish tyranny Germany can stand without an explosion. Absolute as government control of the press in Germany seems to Americans, it doesn't satisfy Hitler. The older editors of the chief German papers—Tageblatt, Frankfurter Zeitung and the like are scheduled for dismissal—if not already ousted. The places of these editors will be taken by persons nominated by the Propaganda Ministry; and their chief job will be to find new ways of saying "Heil Hitler."

Taking capital or evidences of capital out of the

nation has been made punishable with death. The persecuted Jew who tries to get to a more civilized land is not allowed to take any gold, stock, bonds or title deeds with him. These must stay in Germany.

Every German boy or girl is to be drafted into the Hitler "youth movement" and trained according to Hitler's ideas. Ominous growls on this subject are already being heard from Catholic Germans.

Berlin has lost even the slight degree of self government which it possessed before, and now is ruled by a state official named by Hitler, of course. How long?

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## PWA MAY BECOME PERMANENT AGENCY

Establishment of the Public Works Administration on a permanent and much restricted basis by legislation at this session of Congress is predicted by PWA officials.

The present extensive curtailment of loans and grants by this agency was described as part of a transitional move intended to lead PWA gradually into new status, detailed recommendations for which still have to be formulated.

Restrictions now imposed were given new emphasis with the announcement of loans and grants totaling \$13,555,644, all, it was said, for projects which could be substantially completed by July 1. Many which do not fall within that classification were said to have been disapproved.

However, officials asserted that the July 1 deadline was not a hard and fast rule. A particular exception, they added, was approval of a combined loan and grant of \$2,760,000, approved for the construction of a power plant to utilize the rise and fall of water in the All-American Canal in the Imperial Valley of California.

On July 1, PWA's authority to make loans and grants expires, unless renewed by Congress. Recommendations for Congress are to be worked out later.

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The elephant's trunk is one of the wonders of Nature. It is formed from the upper lip and the nostrils which run all the way to its tip. It contains fifty thousand muscles. It is strong enough to swing a man in the air, and delicate enough to pick a pin off the floor. The elephant can not stoop down to drink but with this wonderful flexible trunk, he can squirt water down his throat when he is

thirsty or over his back when he needs a bath. The trunk serves him for arms and hands.

Elephants can be trained to do heavy work. Circuses use them to haul and push their wagons. They can carry railroad ties or logs in their trunks. Travelers in India have seen them laying brick walls accurately under the direction of a brick layer. Elephants are guided by a driver who sits upon his head and prods him with an iron spike to turn left or right.

Elephants are afraid of tigers but can be trained to hunt them. At first, the elephant is given the skin of a tiger to toss and tear. Then a stuffed skin is substituted. As a third step, the elephant is tied up while a native boy gets inside the skin and runs about on his hands and feet to accustom the elephant to seeing a tiger in motion. Sometimes even after all this training, the elephant will bolt and go crashing through the jungle when he meets the flaming eyes of a roaring tiger.

Taxidermists say that the heart of an elephant weighs 47 pounds and fills a bushel basket.

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A bit of news from Washington which should be of interest, particularly to our employers, is that Representative Glenn Griswold has secured a favorable committee report on his measure requiring all contractors on government projects to name their sub-contractors in advance. He explains that his bill is aimed at "briefcase contractors" who have nothing but estimates from sub-contractors for their bids, and force down estimates after they have received the award "so that the sub-contractors must cut labor costs or lose, while the general contract holder makes a handsome profit."

# The LATHER

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Matter for publication must be in not later than the 25th in order to appear in the following month's issue.

## DISASTER

From the Latin "de" (dis), from, and "astrum," star, that is, a calamity caused by an unfavorable star. The idea is based on the superstition held by people in the past that their lives were controlled by the stars, either favorably or unfavorably. Even in our modern life considerable attention is being given to the study of astrology, the science of stars. The ancients would speak of the stars being against them; we speak of fate being against us. In Judges 5:20 we read: "The stars in their courses fought against Sisera."

## A STORY OF PRESSURE

A cubic foot of water weighs sixty-two and a half pounds. A man who dives into ten feet of water has a weight of about nine thousand pounds pressing down upon him. In 1873, Buchanan, a scientist aboard the ship Challenger, wanted to find the pressures at the bottom of the sea. He wrapped

a sealed glass tube in cloth and placed this into a heavy copper case; both ends of this case were pierced with holes. He let the case sink to a depth of about three miles. When he pulled the case out of the water, he found it battered as if with a sledge hammer. Inside the cloth he found the glass tube ground to powder as fine as snow.

## WHEN KINGS WANT TO MARRY

One woman whom another king loved and determined to marry changed the whole course of English history. Will changes as momentous grow out of the quarrel between Edward VIII and his ministers?

The other case goes back just 400 years. The ruler was Henry VIII, whose roving fancies had been captured by pretty Anne Boleyn, a maid-in-waiting on Queen Catherine, who had been the king's faithful wife for 15 years.

As to Anne's reputation, historians still are wrangling. But one thing she made clear to the Tudor monarch was that she refused any union other than that sanctioned by a ceremony which would make her his lawfully wedded wife and the queen of England.

It scarcely is necessary to go into all the details of what happened—the mounting ardor of the king; his desperate but futile efforts to have the Vatican annul his marriage to Catherine; and finally his complete break with Rome and the establishment of the Church of England so that a divorce could be obtained and his marriage to Anne ecclesiastically solemnized.

Incidentally, Henry VIII had one weapon that his successor on the British throne does not command; namely, the headsman. And those ministers who persisted in standing in the way of his passion, such as Cardinal Wolsey, first were committed to the tower and later their heads were cut off.

Happily for Stanley Baldwin he lives in a different day with different and less summary customs.

## LLOYD GEORGE IS HARD ON GENERALS

Lloyd George was wartime premier of Great Britain. He undoubtedly knows a lot about military men and he hasn't a very good opinion of them. In the last volume of his memoirs, just off the press, he says:

"Generals were, in every essential particular, inadequately prepared for the contingencies which confronted them in this war. They were not equipped with that superiority in brains or experience over an amateur which would justify the attitude they struck and the note of assured pastmastership they

adopted towards all criticism or suggestion from outside or below."

He cynically remarks that generals ordered "bloody battles" but didn't participate in them. "Haig never even saw the ground on which his greatest battles were fought; Robertson never saw a battle."

It was with the greatest difficulty, he declares, that those in charge of the government overcame "the rooted traditions, prejudices and practices of military staffs" and forced the adoption of the measures which won the war.

During the coming year, Uncle Sam will turn over to our generals and admirals close to \$1,000,000, to be expended pretty much as they see fit. How much of it will be wasted because of "the rooted traditions, prejudices and practices of military staffs?" In view of Lloyd George's experience, that is a question to which Congress and the Executive should give grave consideration.

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### WIDESPREAD INCREASE IN BUILDING REPORTED

Figures showing widespread upturns in privately and publicly financed construction in 37 eastern states during the first 11 months of 1936 have been announced by Administrator Ickes of the Public Works Administration.

"A gain of almost 60 per cent in private construction and 54 per cent in publicly financed building has taken place," Ickes said.

The announcement was based on figures obtained by F. W. Dodge Corporation, a statistical firm, comparing present construction levels with those of 1935.

Privately financed building started in 37 eastern states during the 11 months' period totaled \$1,223,-831,600 as compared with \$769,264,400 for the same period in 1935. The volume of publicly financed construction totaled \$1,251,768,700 as against \$811,-244,000 for the corresponding period of 1935.

The statistics did not cover construction west of the Rocky Mountains.

---

### THOUGHTS ON PROGRESS

It took Columbus thirty-six days to sail from the Canary Islands to one of the Bahamas, thus discovering America though he thought it was Asia.

Recently a German flying craft crossed the Atlantic in about eighteen hours. Before long it will be done faster than that.

Whether this increasing speed of transportation will prove a benefit to mankind depends on what the rapidly moving airplanes carry. If they carry

high explosives, poison gas or disease germs for hostile purposes it would be better for the recipients thereof to be back in the days before Columbus.

We make progress, all right; but perhaps we too seldom pause to ask in what direction we progress.

At the moment most of the world regards the airplane as the greatest existing menace to life and property. It need be nothing of the kind. The airplane which can carry bombs also can carry mail, passengers and serums for the sick.

Some day, it may be, the world will become sufficiently civilized to use mechanical marvels only for humane purposes. But that day probably is far in the future.

---

They were discussing the effect of the freeing of slaves, and someone said to the President that it would ruin the south, with no one to work on the plantations or without an overseer. He said, "That reminds me of the man out in Illinois, by the name of Case, who undertook, a few years ago, to raise a very large herd of hogs. It was lots of trouble to feed them, and how to get around it was a puzzle to him. At length he hit on the plan of planting an immense field of potatoes, and when they were sufficiently grown, he turned the whole herd into the field, and let them have full swing, thus saving, not only the labor of feeding the hogs, but also that of digging the potatoes. Charmed with his sagacity he stood one day leaning against the fence, counting his hogs, when a neighbor came along. 'Well, Well,' said he; 'Mr. Case, this is all very fine. Your hogs are doing very well just now, but you know out here in Illinois the frost comes early, and the ground freezes for a foot deep. Then what are you going to do?' This was a view of the matter which Mr. Case had not taken into account. Butchering time for hogs was 'way on in December or January. He scratched his head, and at length stammered, 'Well, it may come pretty hard on their snouts, but I don't see but that it will be root hog or die!'"

---

Much depends—

On how surely you recognize the hazards of your work.

On how faithfully you utilize the precautions for your safety.

On how consistently you exercise thoughtfulness and carefulness.

On how fully you recognize the fact that the best way is the safe way.

On how thoughtful you are of others as well as of yourself.



# WIT AND

Dempsey lay abed groaning and moaning, for he was ill, very ill, indeed.

"Are ye very bad, Jim?" said Mrs. Dempsey.

"No," said he. "It's the doctor I'm thinking of. What a bill it's goin' to be, to be sure."

"Now, now, Jim," said Mrs. Dempsey, soothingly, "don't you be worryin' ye poor old head about that. There's the insurance money, ain't there?"

—o—

Insurance Doctor—"Any insanity in your family?"

Cholly—"Only—aw—the pater—thinks he's the head of the house, ye know."

—o—

"All I got at her house was a cup of shamrock tea," remarked a young fellow.

"What on earth's shamrock tea?" asked his companion.

"You know the kind—made with three leaves," was the reply.

—o—

Pat and Mike stood before a store window where-in were displayed trunks for sale.

Pat: "Moike, why doncha buy a trunk?"

Mike: "What farr, and pray tell me."

Pat: "To take your clothes in, you blitherin' ijit."

Mike: "What, and me go naked?"

—o—

On one occasion when Jim Roach, the champion boxer of Ireland, met the famous darkie, the "Coffee Cooler," Roach was knocked down, and the Irish referee proceeded to count him out in this fashion:

"One—what the divil are ye doin', lyin' down there? For the love of Oireland get up. Two—think of your ancestors, lovely people. Why, there's yer dear old father in the front row. Do ye want him to think you're a coward? Three—now will ye listen to me? All ye have to do is to get up and hit him in the stummick with yer left."

By this time Roach had been down for about 30 seconds. Suddenly he jumped up, rushed at the negro and knocked him down. Then the referee took up his song, but in an entirely digerent strain:

"One, two, three, four, five, and five are ten. Ye're out, yer big bum."

Even when the fighting was hottest, the colonel of an Irish regiment noticed that one of the privates was following him everywhere, with apparently much devotion.

At length he called the man to him and said: "You've stuck to me well this day, Private Rooney."

"Yis, sor," replied Rooney, saluting smartly. "Me ould mother she sez to me, sez she: "Patrick, me boy, stick to the colonel, and ye'll be all right; them colonels nivir git hurt."

—o—

"I am a soldier of the Lord," said the Salvation Army officer to an old Highland soldier, who asked him what his regiment was.

"I go to Inverness to fight the Devil; thence to Aberdeen to fight him again, and then down to Dundee, Edinburgh, and Newcastle."

The soldier struggled to his feet and gave the officer a resounding clap on the back. "That's richt, ma man," he said. "Keep on heading the blighter South!"

—o—

Two actors, both exceedingly jealous of each other, met.

"Hullo," said one. "How are you getting along?"

"Not so badly," said the other; "keeping alive."

The first man eyed his rival for a moment, then, as he turned away, he asked casually: "Is that so? What is your motive?"

—o—

Giles—"Fine day today, Jarge. Spring in the air."

Jarge (who is slightly deaf)—"Eh?"

Giles—"I said, 'Spring in the air today.'"

Jarge—"Eh?"

Giles—"Spring in the air."

Jarge—"Why should I; why should I?"

—o—

The new recruit passed by an officer without saluting.

"Here, my man!" called the officer, "do you see this uniform I'm wearing?"

"Yes," replied the recruit, as he came forward and inspected the smart dress of the officer. "And just look at the thing they gave me!"

# HUMOR



"Viola, I love you. I want you tuba mine. I lay my harp at your feet."

"Aw, quit stringing me along. You don't get to first bass with me."

"Say not this: 'I'm tired of playing second fiddle! You've got too many guys bowing you around.'"

"Oh, what a violin situation! What brass! Why did you piccolo thing like that to say to me? I ought to give you a baton the head!"

"Yeah? Gee, I'm trebling all over!"

"You'd better tremolo-ver what you said. I'm liable to drum you yet."

"Oh, but, suite, let's give this a rest."

"Oh! Trying to snare me in double quick time, eh? Well, quit horning in. Gwan! Blow!"

"Well, fife not been a chump! After all the do I've spent a music you! That's a scaly trick!"

"Say, I'm tired of listening to your chorus language. You're not so sharp. I'm leaving you flat!"

"Well, I'll be——!"

—————o—————

First Hunter—"Hey, Bill."

Second Hunter—"Yeah."

First Hunter—"Are you all right?"

Second Hunter—"Yeah."

First Hunter—"Then I've shot a bear."

—————o—————

Cop—"How did you knock this pedestrian down?"

Motorist—"I didn't knock him down. I just pulled up to him, stopped my car and waited to let him pass. He fainted."

—————o—————

Lady (phoning music store proprietor)—"I have just had my radio installed and it is working fine, but the orchestra in Cincinnati is playing too fast. Is there any way that I can slow it down?"

—————o—————

Young Man—"Why do you keep a parrot?"

Very Old Man—"Because I like to hear it talk. The parrot is the only creature gifted with the power of speech that is content to repeat just what it hears without trying to make a long story of it."

—————o—————

Porter—"Is it a fact that married men live longer than bachelors?"

Chick—"No, it just seems longer."

The club members were passing jokes. "Can anyone tell the difference between a Scotsman and a cocoanut?" asked one.

After a while, as no reply was forthcoming, the speaker decided to supply the answer.

"Well," he said, "you can get a drink out of a cocoanut, but——"

"Excuse me," put in one of the other, "but I happen to be a Scotsman. Would you like a drink?"

"Delighted!" replied the joker.

"Then buy yourself a cocoanut," said the Scot.

—————o—————

First Imbiber—"I found (hic) a half dollar."

Second Inebriate—"Itsh mine, itsh got my name on it."

"Whatsh your name?"

"E. Pluribus Unum."

"Yeah, itsh yoursh."

—————o—————

When the boys of the 90th Division went to France they were in a French barber shop teaching the barber to greet his American customers in their own language, in a polite way.

After drilling him over several times, they assured him that he was perfect in his lesson. The boys then stepped outside to hear their student recite his English.

About 30 minutes later the captain of the company came in and hung up his cap. The barber, standing, bowed politely and said to the captain: "All right, you bone-headed cootie-chaser, you are next."

—————o—————

She stopped to gaze in at the window of the big store and her eyes caught sight of a high-priced fur coat.

"Darling, that reminds me," she said to her husband, "I'll be needing a new fur soon."

"What!" he cried. "But I only bought you that fur you're wearing two seasons ago."

"Yes, dear," she replied soothingly; "but you must remember the fox wore it three seasons first."

—————o—————

Wife (scornfully)—"I can read you like a book."

Husband—"Well, you needn't keep on reading it aloud."

# Air Duct Construction by Lathers and Plasterers

(Continued from February issue)

(NOTE: Questions pertaining to these articles should be addressed to Harry J. Hagen, 4750 Highland Ave., St. Louis, Mo. The questions and answers will appear in future issues of The Lather.)

## DUCTS WITH SMOOTH CEMENT SCRATCH COAT ONLY

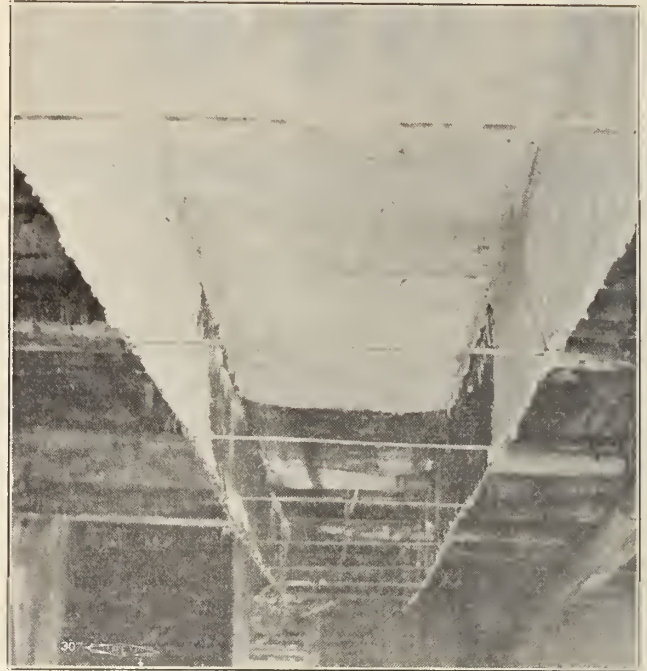
It should be kept in mind that in Metal Lath duct construction it is important to keep the plaster as thin as possible consistent with good construction, as the weight of the ducts determines the number of hangers required and the heavier the plaster, the more costly the finished duct, making competition more difficult. For this reason all channels and other iron used for furring, braces, etc., should be kept on the flat. Very often temporary braces are used until the scratch coat has set and then are removed.

There are so many different methods of construction possible by the Lather that only a few illustrations and suggestions can be made here. The Lather is quick to adapt himself to job conditions and in duct construction he can quickly decide which type construction is best suited for the job and use it.

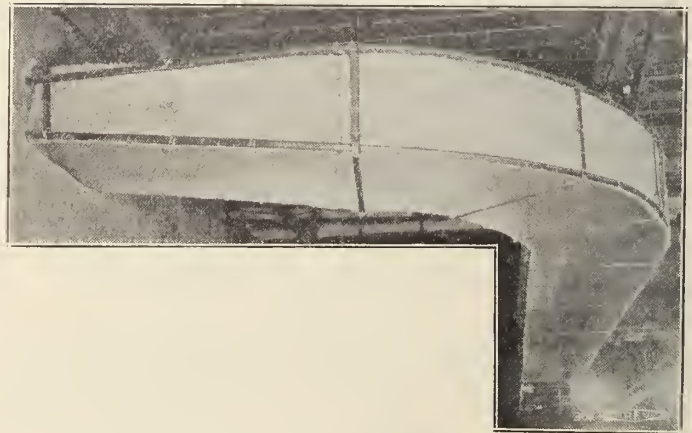
In photos 1, 2 and 3 are shown various steps in the construction of a duct run thru a basement. In photo 1, the rough scratch coat of cement is shown applied. In photo 2 it is shown after being smoothed down with a wet brush ordinarily used by plasterers. In photo 3 metal lath is shown applied to soffit of duct, ready to receive plaster on the outside of duct as the engineer on this particular job so specified.

It should be stated at this point that the question of smoothness inside the duct is a controversial subject, in so far as plaster ducts are concerned. Some engineers state the duct must be plastered smoothly inside; others maintain it makes no difference and the plaster may be applied outside the duct, the size of the duct being slightly enlarged to overcome any air resisting obstacles. In other words, if a duct one foot square is specified, that size clearance should be maintained. If plaster takes up an inch on each side, those sides should be spread one inch, etc. However, to make sure, it is best to have the inside free from rough plaster unless otherwise specified.

When a smooth soffit (inside) is desired, plaster boards metallated (silver lined) on one side may be placed in the soffit, inside the brackets, silver lined



1. Furring and partially scratched interior of metal lath duct.



2. Same duct showing curve with heavy scratch coat completed. Note smooth interior.



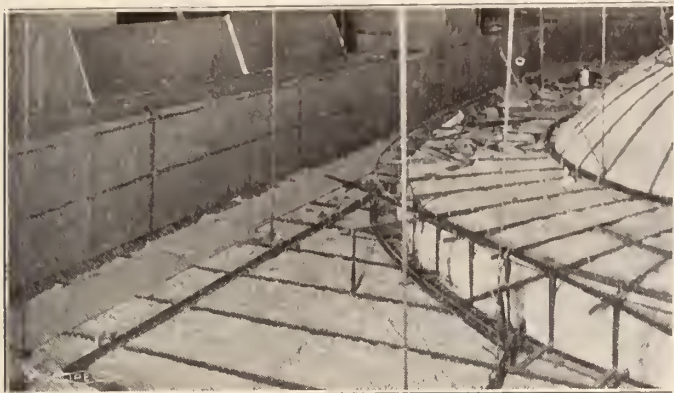
3. Same duct with metal lath soffit. Ready to close in.

side turned into duct and the angles where board abuts plaster sides, sealed with plaster. A spoon or other curved object may be used to cover the angles. The boards are tied to brackets with ordinary tie wire or in other approved manner.

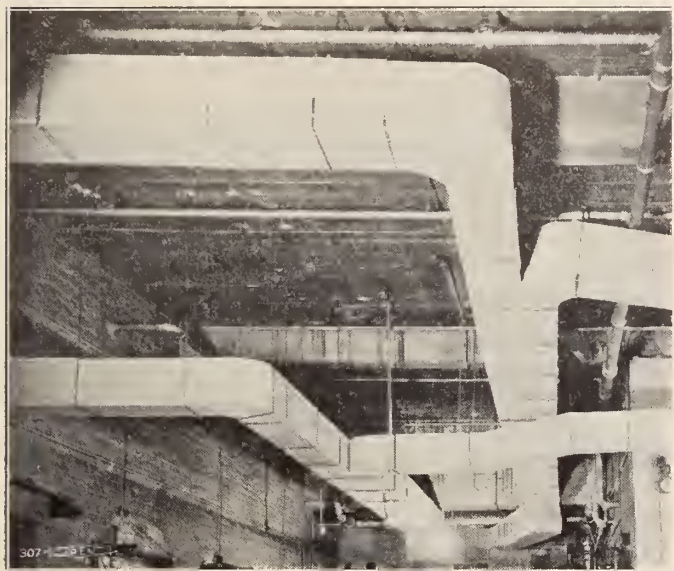
On the job illustrated in photos 1, 2 and 3 only a

good air tight scratch coat of cement was used, as this is all that was required.

Another illustration of this type duct is shown in photo 4. This duct was built above and rests upon a suspended ceiling in a hotel job. The two sides and bottom of this duct are built with metal lath and a smooth cement scratch coat was applied inside the duct as shown. The top of duct was then covered with a metallated plaster board and the joints sealed.



4. Duct of metal lath and cement plaster on two sides (inside) and bottom. Plaster board (metallated on one side) used for top. Built above suspended ceiling.



5. Ducts built entirely of plaster board (metallated on inside). Note hangers, conveniently placed and also used as brackets.

These ducts are easy to open at any point any time by simply removing a board. They are strongly built, answer the purpose and can be built in place before sheet metal ducts can even be fabricated in the shop. Adjustments and changes can readily be made on the job if unlooked for obstacles have to be overcome. They cost no more than sheet metal ducts and they do not rattle or make other noises. The manager of the hotel is delighted with results of these ducts installed last July. Note that these

ducts could have been built when the suspended ceiling was installed. Had this been done, the entire duct could have been completed off the same scaffold as the suspended ceiling. Had this been done, the two sides and top of duct would have been scratched inside with cement and the metallated board placed in the soffit. However, the duct as shown in photo was an after consideration, necessitating its construction after the suspended ceiling was plastered. This installation clearly illustrates the adaptability of plastered ducts. When desired a brown and finish coat may be applied to exterior of these ducts.

A scratch coat easy to apply may be made of 50% Portland Cement, 25% Asbestos Cement, 20% Hydrated Lime and 5% Sand, with hair fibre added or a mixture of Portland Cement, Hydrated Lime, Sand, and fibre may be used. When outside of duct is to be

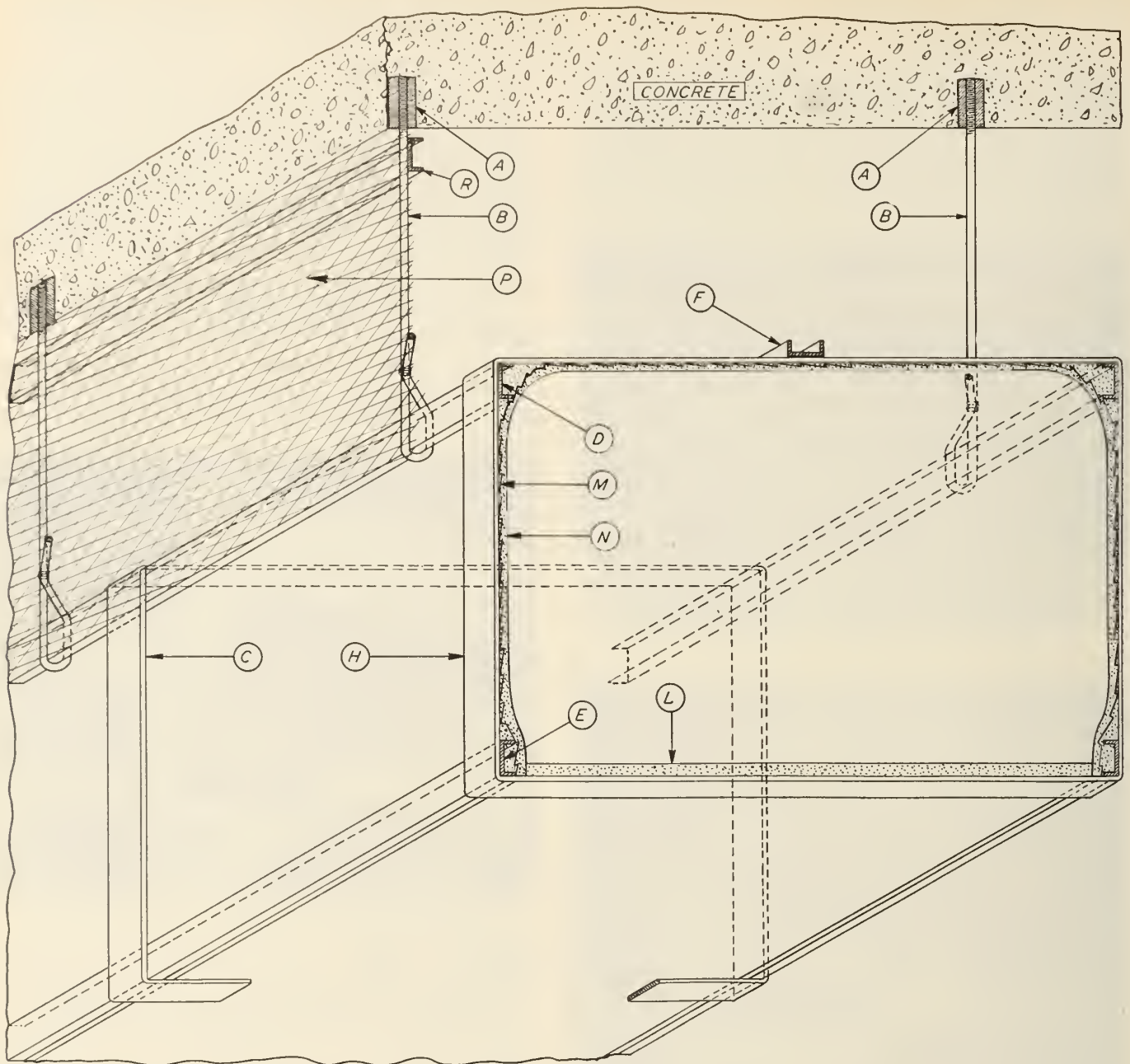


6. Plaster board ducts plastered. Note neat finish.

plastered, regular Acme Plaster, gauged with Portland Cement, may be used for the scratch coat.

#### CONSTRUCTION DETAILS — HANGERS

In Detail No. 1 is illustrated one of the most simple, practical, and economical methods of placing hangers in old concrete slabs or concrete and tile ceilings. This is done by placing Acme Johnson Shells in holes drilled in the concrete (as per manufacturer's specifications) as shown (at A in Details 1 and 2) and screwing pencil rods, threaded, into the Shells, as at A. The hangers may be spaced 4 feet apart along both sides of the duct, otherwise they are placed in accordance with the load they have to carry. The rods may be left long enough to go completely around the ducts as shown in Photo No. 5, thus also acting in the capacity of brackets. Or they may be used in the manner shown in Detail No. 1 or other approved manner. In Detail No. 1 the duct is shown suspended and the dead space above the duct closed in by simply placing a few channels horizontally for furring behind the rods



DETAIL NO. 1

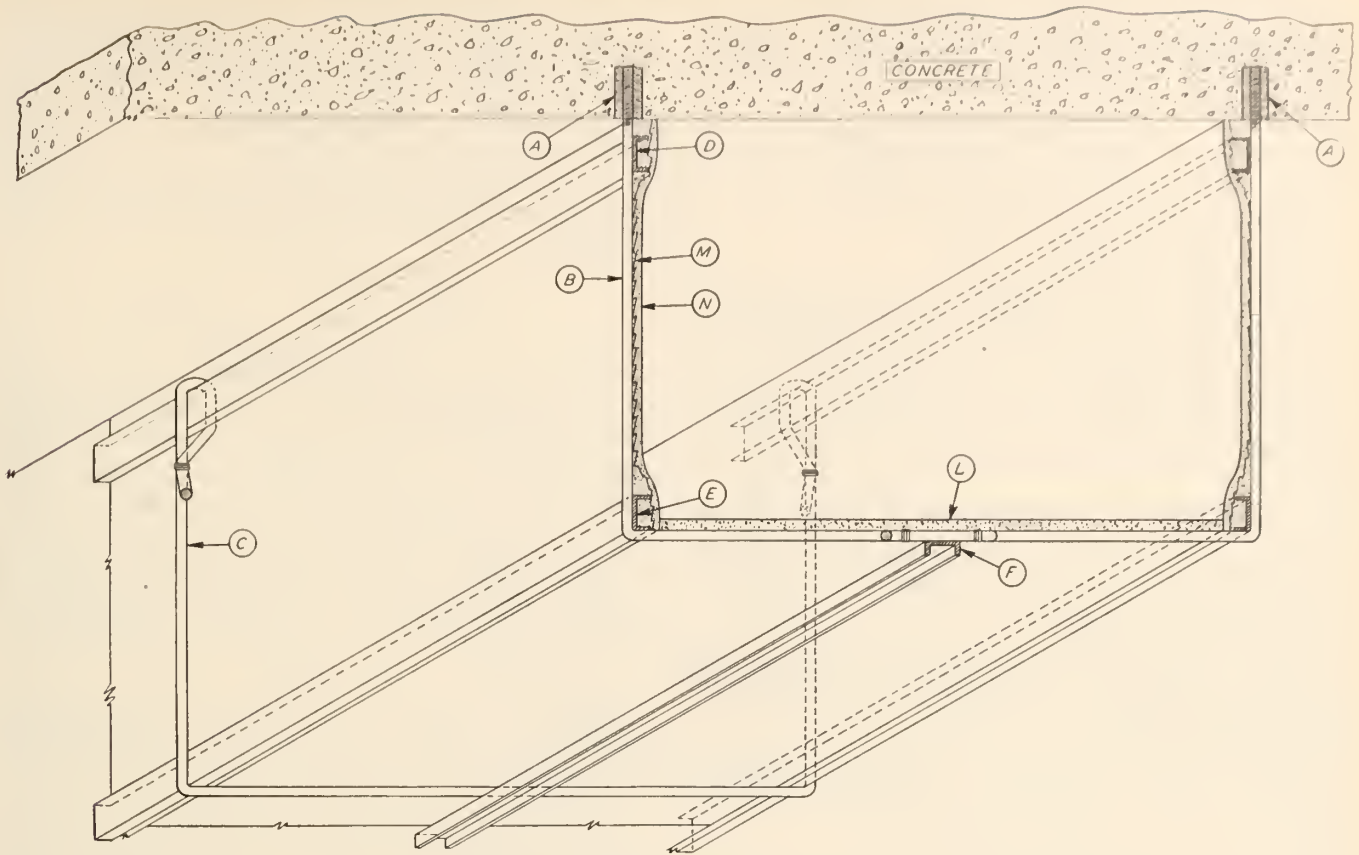
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (A) Acme Johnson Shells.   | (H) Full flat iron bracket.                  |
| (B) Pencil Rod Hangers (threaded).   | (L) Rock lath in soffit.                     |
| (C) Flat iron bracket—incomplete as shown. Full bracket every 3 or 4 feet. | (M) Metal lath.                              |
| (D) and (E) Channel Braces.  | (N) Cement scratch coat (smooth).            |
| (F) Temporary or permanent channel brace, as needed.                       | (P) Metal lath, closing in space above duct. |
|  | (R) Furring for same.                        |

and lathing the outside as shown, ready to plaster. Sometimes double ducts are required. In that case, the hangers may be left long enough to encircle the entire construction. Horizontal channels are placed in angles of lower duct and other channel furring placed for upper duct—the inside scratched and a horizontal dividing wall of plaster board placed in and sealed. One furring channel on each side of duct

is placed immediately below where the plaster board divider is set so the board will rest on them, or flat iron may be set under the board and bent over the wall channels, thus forming a shelf for the dividing board. The size and shape of duct desired will decide the method of construction used.

Note in Detail No. 1 that one flat iron bracket, as at H, completely encircles the duct while the other





DETAIL NO. 2

- (A) Acme Johnson Shells.  
 (B) Pencil Rod Hangers (threaded), also act as brackets (see photo No. 5).  
 (C) Additional Rod Brackets as needed.  
 (D) and (E) Channel Furring.

- (F) Temporary Brace if needed. Remove before lathing.  
 (L) Rock Lath in soffit.  
 (M) Metal Lath.  
 (N) Smooth cement scratch coat.

bracket at C does not, only a few inches of it extending into soffit on each side, forming a shelf for the plaster board. When ducts are plastered inside, complete brackets should only be used every three or four feet or where necessary, so as to allow as much room as possible for the plasterer to work

inside the duct. The intermediate brackets may be completed, if necessary, after the scratch coat is applied. In small ducts, the shelf provided by the flat iron projections suffice.

(to be continued next month)

The following representatives of the Gypsum, Lime, Metal Lath and Portland Cement Associations, the Operative Plasterers' & Cement Finishers' International Union, the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union and the Contracting Plasterers' International Association met in Chicago on Feb. 8, 1937, for the purpose of organizing a National Committee for Industry Promotion.

E. M. Lurie, Metal Lath Manufacturers' Assn.

Messrs. Kaiser and Walker, Portland Cement Assn.

L. E. Johnson, Finishing Lime Assn.

Henry J. Schweim, Gypsum Assn.

William J. McSorley, Wood, Wire & Metal Lathers' International Union.

John Donlin, Operative Plasterers' & Cement Finishers' International Assn.

James Phillips, Jr., Employing Plasterers' Association of Greater New York.

Oscar A. Reum, Contracting Plasterers' International Assn.

Telegram received from Secretary Edward McDonnell advising that Messrs. Colleran and Rooney of the O. P. and C. F. I. A., and himself, were unable to attend, due to delayed train service from Nashville.

A permanent Committee was established to be known as The National Allied Committee of the Lathing and Plastering Industry, under the sponsorship of the following national and international Associations:

Contracting Plasterers' International Association.  
Metal Lath Manufacturers' Association.

Portland Cement Association.

Gypsum Association.

Finishing Lime Association.

Wood, Wire & Metal Lathers' International Union.

Operative Plasterers' & Cement Finishers' International Association.

Oscar A. Reum was elected temporary Chairman and Edward McDonnell, temporary secretary-treasurer.

The Committee will undertake to draft an outlined policy for industry promotion which will be submitted to the respective divisions of industry for approval and adoption.

This is the constructive, logical method for coordinating the efforts of each division to protect and promote the industry.

Through co-operation of the respective Trade Associations in the industry, a uniform, standard specification for plastering and lathing can be adopted.

Concerted effort to secure uniform building code requirements for plastering and lathing, to establish an inspection service available to prospective home buyers, to disseminate facts relative to the merit and value of quality plastering to all financial agencies having to do with the lending of money for building construction as a protection to the investment of owner, and to bring about industry consciousness and craft pride among those engaged in the industry, are several proposed methods for industry promotion.

The wholehearted co-operation and support of the majority of those engaged in the industry,—manufacturers, contractors and craftsmen,—is not only desired but is an absolute necessity to successfully carry out any industry approved plan for protecting and promoting the plastering and lathing industry.

Agreements for wages, hours, working conditions and regulations for fair competition have been in effect during the past year in several cities, and on the whole have been successfully effectuated.

Experiences gained in the administration of the several agreements afford opportunity to make provisions for new agreements which comprehend conditions which were not reckoned with or foreseen in original agreements. One such provision should comprehend the right of appeal from a local administrative committee's decision to a National Appeal Committee. Another provision should be the setting

up of an itemized budget for administration expense and the requirement that no administration funds can be used for any purpose whatsoever other than to defray the budgetted expenses for administering the agreement. Another provision should comprehend what constitutes sufficient notice to employers who are not parties to agreement, of the existence and terms and conditions of agreement, in the city involved.

—o—

## NEGOTIATION AN ART

Whatever the general problems of wage-earners the first step in dealing with any of them is organization. The work contract is the medium through which better pay and conditions of work can be secured. It is generally true that single workers can get no better terms than the employment office chooses to offer. But when the work force acts together management has to give consideration. A trained work-force is a production necessity that no management wishes to lose. The way to develop a work contract with mutual advantages to management and the production workers is for representatives of workers to negotiate the separate standards with the representatives of the company.

Negotiation sounds like very simple procedure but like every other procedure it requires careful study, the accumulation of experience and intelligent practice to get satisfactory results. Some of us have seen an unsophisticated person try to operate an automobile for the first time. There are stories of Russian peasants hoping to make a stalled motor go by hitting it with a monkey-wrench. They were accustomed to hit the horse that refused to move so why not the car? But the car is a complex mechanism requiring skill in its operation as well as in its production. One can learn to operate by just driving but the results are increasingly better the more one understands the mechanism and profits from experience. So with collective bargaining and all the other activities of the union. The negotiators must know the production and financial history of the company and the industry as well as something of competing industries. In addition there is the field of apprentice and worker training, hours of work, work shifts, production peaks and overtime, output and pay rates, vacations, et cetera. The greater the resources of the negotiators, the better they can meet the arguments of the employer and propose substitute measures. The methods of presentation and argument can be improved. Experience in dealing with people is a great advantage that a thoughtful person can utilize to advantage. To sum up the negotiators must know what to do and how to do it.

# PROJECTS OF \$50,000 OR MORE IN CITIES WHERE WE HAVE NO LOCALS

## ARIZONA

FORT DEFIANCE, ARIZ.—Navajo General Hospital: \$350,134. R. F. Ball Constr. Co., 300 Main St., Fort Worth, Tex., contr.

## CONNECTICUT

DARIEN, CONN.—Junior High School: \$176,335. Genovese & Rich, Inc., 270 Atlantic St., Stamford, contr.

## IDAHO

MONTPELIER, IDAHO—School building: \$150,000. PWA. T. G. Rowland, 1558 Yale Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah.

## ILLINOIS

MAYWOOD, ILL.—Proviso High School: \$450,000. James McHugh & Sons, 6449 South Park St., Chicago, contr.  
STAUNTON, ILL.—Post office: \$58,285. A. C. Atherton Co., 1791 Howard Ave., Chicago, Ill., contr.

## INDIANA

BLOOMINGTON, IND.—Laboratory, Indiana University: \$442,369. PWA. Patrick Warren Constr. Co., 228 North LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill., contr.

## MASSACHUSETTS

EAST NORTHFIELD, MASS.—Northfield Seminary, dormitory: \$100,000. Hageman-Harris Co., 360 Madison Ave., New York, contr.

## MICHIGAN

ANN ARBOR, MICH.—University of Michigan, dormitory: \$150,000. H. B. Culbertson Co., 2842 West Grand Blvd., Detroit, contr.  
KALAMAZOO, MICH.—Kalamazoo County Detention Home: \$108,868. DeRight Bros. Constr. Co., contr. PWA.

## MINNESOTA

REDWOOD FALLS, MINN.—School: \$186,983. PWA. Jensen Constr. Co., 600 Natl. Bldg., Minneapolis, contr.

## MISSISSIPPI

BILOXI, MISS.—Construction domiciliary, mess hall building 21: \$136,435. R. M. Lee Co., 237 West Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga., contr.

## MISSOURI

FARMINGTON, MO.—Kitchen building additions, State Hospital 4: \$73,180. PWA. McCarthy Bros. Constr. Co., 4903 Delmar Blvd., St. Louis, contr.

## NEBRASKA

INGLESIDE, NEB.—Hospital building: \$344,237. PWA. Hageman Constr. Co., Hastings, contr.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD, N. H.—Laundry: \$73,988. Morgan Constr. Co., 193 Hanover St., Boston, Mass., contr.  
MOUNTAINVIEW, N. J.—Group dwellings and tract development: \$150,000 or more. J. R. Franke, Irvington, owner.

## NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD & CRANFORD, N. J.—Constructing 300 residences: \$1,500,000. Homes Inc., 452 - 5th Ave., New York, contr.

## NEW YORK

CHAPPAQUA, N. Y.—Group dwellings: \$200,000. Chappaqua Farms, c/o G. A. Feuerstein, Bedford and Whipperwill Rds., owner.  
CORTLAND, N. Y.—Department store: \$140,000. E. H. Sanders, 45 Greene St., Amsterdam, contr.  
FRANKLYN SQUARE, N. Y.—Group dwellings: To exceed \$150,000. Gustav Seymann Realty Corp., Franklin Square, contr.  
GENESECO, N. Y.—School buildings at State Normal School: \$475,000. T. C. Brown Co., Inc., 307 Union St., Schenectady, N. Y., contr.  
ITHACA, N. Y.—Laboratory building at Veterinary College, Cornell University: \$272,000. C. F. Haglin, Inc., and Winston Bros., 2713 Main St., Buffalo, contr.  
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Department Store: \$150,000. Walter S. Johnson Bldg. Co., 2534 Hyde Park Blvd., contr.  
POTSDAM, N. Y.—School: To exceed \$200,000. Mutual Constr. Co., 7 East 42nd St., New York, contr.  
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Post office: \$330,000. Silberblatt & Lasker, Inc., 25 West 42nd St., New York, contr.  
RAYBROOK, N. Y.—Infirmary building, State Hospital for Treatment of Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis: \$400,633. Amsterdam Bldg. Co., Inc., 480 Lexington Ave., New York, contr.  
SYOSSET, N. Y.—Group dwellings: To exceed \$150,000. S. R. Bertron, pres., Syosset Park, Inc., owner.

## NORTH CAROLINA

RALEIGH, N. C.—Extending and remodeling post office: \$289,300. J. M. Gregory, 513 Wachowia Bank Bldg., contr.

## OHIO

BOWLING GREEN, O.—Bowling Green State Normal College: \$98,799. Norton & Nadalin Co., Columbus, contr.  
PLAIN CITY, O.—School: \$110,000. Skilken Bros., 44 East Broad St., Columbus, contr. PWA.  
PORT CLINTON, O.—School addition: \$91,006. PWA. Steinle Wolfe Constr. Co., Fremont, contr.

## PENNSYLVANIA

LEBANON, PA.—Senior High School: \$500,000. Consolidated Eng. Co., 20 East Franklin St., Baltimore, Md., contr.  
MAHANOY CITY, PA.—School building: \$150,000. PWA. A. H. Snyder, Tamaqua, contr.  
MERION, PA.—30 residences: \$500,000. McWilliams & Kelly, 2936 Belmont Ave., Ardmore, Pa.  
NORRISTOWN, PA.—High School Building: \$899,349. R. S. Herzog, 1505 Race St., Phila., Pa., contr.  
YORK, PA.—Warner Bros. Theatres: \$50,000. Equipment for air conditioning. York Ice Machinery Co., York, contr.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

CHEYENNE INDIAN AGENCY, SOUTH DAKOTA, west of Gettysburg: \$311,000. Northwestern Eng. Co., Rapid City, contr.

## TEXAS

GALVESTON, Tex.—Theatre: \$88,000. G. P. O'Rourke, Dallas, contr.  
WICKETT, TEX.—Cabbott Carbon Co., Pampa, group unit dwellings. H. Walsh, Johnson Bldg., Amarillo, engr. and archt.

## UTAH

PROVO, UTAH—Federal building: \$143,761. L. F. Dow Co., 111 West 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif., contr.

## OFFICERS ELECTED BY LOCAL UNIONS

Section 111 of our International Constitution provides that: "It shall be the duty of the corresponding secretary of each local to forward to the General Secretary-Treasurer, immediately after each election of officers, the names and addresses of the newly elected officers. The following local unions filed at headquarters the results of their latest election:

Local	City	President	Fin. Sec.	Rec. Sec.	Bus. Agt.
1	Columbus, O.	F. A. Wilson	J. W. Limes	T. E. Davies	
14	Rochester, N. Y.	A. Darling	F. L. Miller	J. Sullivan	F. L. Miller
26	Oklahoma City, Okla.	C. Nelson	O. R. Ballard	A. L. Mitchell	R. L. Hauser
32	Buffalo, N. Y.	P. G. Fletcher	P. Mackie	W. E. O'Connor	W. E. O'Connor
39	Indianapolis, Ind.	A. Kunkle	G. H. Stevenson	H. Gibbons	W. Kunkle
54	Portland, Ore.	W. A. Himstreet	R. C. Rich	J. J. Mathis	
59	Jacksonville, Fla.	S. E. Small	G. W. Manley	L. Gould	G. W. Manley S. E. Small
84	Superior, Wis.	C. C. Jubenville	E. Lund	E. Lund	
85	Elizabeth, N. J.	W. L. VanBlarcom	J. B. McGarry		J. M. Temple
93	Spokane, Wash.	R. H. Findorff	E. Krohn	E. Krohn	
104	Seattle, Wash.	E. Morrow	S. A. Smith	W. R. Hessinger	
105	Grand Rapids, Mich.	M. DenBoer	A. H. Spaman	H. Briggs	
111	Madison, Wis.	G. Morrell	O. Knee		
114	Rockford, Ill.	P. Treder	G. Borst		
132	Topeka, Kan.	T. Smith	R. Florence		
144	San Jose, Cal.	W. L. Frey	R. A. Judson	R. A. Judson	J. Corey
151	Syracuse, N. Y.	A. Horning	E. J. Roberts	B. J. Wales	
176	Pittsfield, Mass.	H. J. Barber	C. E. Allen		C. E. Allen
228	Tulsa, Okla.	J. A. Yeates	J. G. Garrison	L. Strader	J. G. Garrison
232	Racine, Wis.	A. Ehlers	H. M. Olson	H. M. Olson	
282	Yakima, Wash.	F. J. Carvo	M. F. Carvo		
311	Amarillo, Tex.	J. C. Beamis	R. A. Teed		
380	Salem, Ore.	H. Bingman	G. E. Wikoff		
386	Newburgh, N. Y.	B. E. Sayre	B. A. Barrenger		W. Hignight
392	Elmira, N. Y.	B. O. Miller	H. Warren		F. M. Jones
429	Harrisburg, Pa.	W. E. Albright	D. McKerrocher	G. W. Shenck	E. C. Schlosser
442	Santa Cruz, Cal.	L. Perry	E. E. Laney	E. E. Laney	
454	Palm Springs, Cal.	W. Thompson	O. W. Bobo	O. W. Bobo	O. W. Bobo
463	Salinas, Cal.	R. Benge	C. H. Cody	C. H. Cody	C. H. Cody
483	St. Paul, Minn.	L. Hayne	L. Peffer	B. Dalmann	L. Peffer

### RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

WHEREAS, God has removed from our midst our beloved Brother Michael R. Salva 24006, be it RESOLVED, That we, the members of Local Union No. 32 extend to his family in their hour of sorrow our deepest sympathy, and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our International Union for publication in our official journal and that our local charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

PETER MACKIE, Secretary,  
Local Union No. 32.

WHEREAS, It was the will of God to remove from our midst Brother Walter Oren Bates, No. 15605, loyal member of our local union for many years and he is sadly missed, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the members of Local Union 208 extend to his family in their hour of sorrow our deepest sympathy, and be it also

RESOLVED, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to headquarters for publication in our official journal.

J. A. MARTIN, Secretary  
Local Union 208.

## IN MEMORIAM

32—Michael Robert Salva 24006  
46—Michael Galvin 19105  
46—Edward Francis Jones 14997  
46—William Joseph Brennan 6266  
47—Joseph McCarthy 2905  
47—Fred John Koch 15597  
71—Isaac Curtis Shreve Sr. 1931

74—Cornelius Helbrandt Dob 343  
74—Steve Mike Stark 29376  
97—Avery George Dearlove 1253  
105—Simon Everett Vanderhoff 1812  
208—Walter Oren Bates 15605  
308—John Schenk 6068

# REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER ON FINANCES

## FEBRUARY RECEIPTS

Jan.	Local	Amount	Jan.	Local	Amount	Jan.	Local	Amount
1	32	Jan. report .....	11	9	Feb. report .....	17	469	Feb. report .....
1	52	Jan. report .....	11	32	Feb. report .....	18	47	Enroll; B.T. &
1	65	Jan. report .....	11	68	Feb. report .....			reinst.; supp.
1	70	Jan. report .....	11	176	Supp. ....	18	85	Jan. report .....
1	144	Jan. report .....	11	254	Jan. report .....	18	104	Feb. report .....
1	133	Jan. report .....	11	282	Jan.-Feb. rep'ts	18	195	Supp. ....
1	152	Jan. report .....	11	359	Jan. report .....	18	345	Feb. report .....
1	162	Jan. report .....	12	28	Feb. report .....	18	378	Feb. report .....
1	276	Jan. report (cr)	12	36	Feb. report .....	18	487	Jan. report .....
1	340	Enroll. & Feb. ....	12	72	Feb. report .....	19	42	Feb. report .....
1	443	Jan. report .....	12	77	Jan.-Feb. rep'ts	19	440	Feb. report .....
1	454	Dec.-Jan. rep'ts	12	222	Feb. report .....	19	442	Feb. report .....
1	455	B.-T. & reinst. ....	12	435	Supp. ....	22	5	Jan. report .....
2	59	Jan. report .....	15	18	Jan. report .....	22	26	Jan. report .....
2	76	Jan. report .....	15	23	Jan. report .....	22	31	Feb. report .....
2	126	Jan. report .....	15	27	Feb. report .....	22	32	Supp. ....
2	190	Jan. report .....	15	33	Feb. report .....	22	55	Feb. report .....
3	20	Feb. report .....	15	46	Jan. report .....	22	93	B.T. & reinst. ....
3	54	Jan. report .....	15	40	Feb. report .....	22	144	B.T. & reinst. ;
3	73	Feb. report .....	15	53	Feb. report .....			supp. ....
3	84	Feb. report .....	15	62	Feb. tax	22	158	Jan.-Feb. rep'ts
3	132	Jan. report .....			(add'l.);	22	162	Feb. report .....
3	165	Feb. rep't (cr.)			supp. ....	22	278	Enroll; B.T. &
3	176	Feb. report .....	15	67	Feb. report .....			reinst. ;
3	203	Jan. report .....	15	81	Feb. report .....			supp. ....
3	230	Supp. ....	15	83	Jan. report .....	22	308	Feb. report .....
3	268	Jan. report .....	15	106	Feb. report .....	22	344	Feb. report .....
3	336	Jan. Feb. rep't	15	109	Feb. report .....	22	346	Jan.-Feb. rep'ts
3	483	Supp. ....	15	115	Jan.-Feb. rep'ts	22	483	Jan. report .....
4	25	Jan. report .....	15	136	Jan. report .....	23	93	Feb. report .....
4	62	Feb. report .....	15	141	Jan. report .....	23	98	Feb. report .....
4	87	Feb. report .....	15	142	Jan. report .....	23	224	Feb. report .....
4	97	Jan. report .....	15	151	Feb. report .....	23	225	Jan.-Feb. rep'ts
4	105	Jan. report .....	15	166	Jan. report .....	23	374	Holding a/c
4	169	Dec. report .....	15	171	Feb. report .....			E. C. Weston
4	278	Feb. report .....	15	184	Jan. report .....			29757 .....
4	301	Jan. report .....	15	212	Feb. report .....	24	70	Feb. report .....
4	328	Jan. report .....	15	226	Feb. report .....	24	78	Feb. rep't (cr.)
4	397	Feb. report .....	15	232	Jan. report .....	24	81	B.T. & reinst. ....
4	406	Jan. report .....	15	232	Feb. report .....	24	97	Jan.-Feb. tax
5	57	Feb. report .....	15	243	Feb. report .....			(add'l.);
5	71	Feb. report .....	15	260	Feb. report .....			supp. ....
5	121	Feb. report .....	15	263	Jan.-Feb. rep'ts	24	102	Feb. report .....
5	258	Feb. rep't (cr.)	15	281	Feb. report .....	24	215	Feb. report .....
5	309	Feb. report .....	15	344	Jan. report .....	24	233	Feb. report .....
8	4	Feb. report .....	15	380	Jan.-Feb. rep'ts	24	350	Feb. report .....
8	5	B. T. ; supp. ....	15	435	Jan. report .....	24	244	Feb. report .....
8	12	Feb. report .....	15	455	Feb. report .....	25	7	Feb. report .....
8	47	Jan. report .....	16	28	B.T. & reinst. ....	25	39	Feb. report .....
8	64	Feb. report .....	16	14	B.T. & reinst. ....	25	140	Feb. report .....
8	114	Jan. report .....	16	19	Feb. report .....	25	209	Feb. report .....
8	152	B.T. & reinst. ;	16	30	Jan. report .....	25	328	Feb. report .....
		supp. ....	16	108	Jan. report .....	26	1	Feb. report .....
8	262	Jan. report .....	16	250	Feb. report .....	26	43	Feb. report .....
8	392	Jan. report .....	16	275	Feb. report .....	26	66	Feb. report .....
8	413	Feb. report .....	16	292	Jan.-Feb. rep'ts	26	69	Feb. report .....
8	74	Jan. report .....	16	299	Feb. report .....	26	105	Feb. report .....
9	63	Jan.-Feb. rep'ts	16	385	Feb. report .....	26	120	Feb. rep't (cr.)
9	110	Feb. rep't (cr.)	17	24	Feb. report .....	26	122	Feb. report .....
9	139	Jan.-Feb. rep'ts	17	75	Jan. report .....	26	144	Supp. ....
9	143	Jan.-Feb. rep'ts	17	82	Feb. report .....	26	173	Jan.-Feb. rep'ts
9	202	Feb. report .....	17	107	B.T. & reinst. ....	26	228	Jan. report .....
9	238	Feb. report .....	17	144	B.T. & reinst. ;	26	230	Feb. rep't (cr.)
9	259	Feb. report .....			premium .....	26	240	Feb. report .....
9	386	Feb. report .....	17	172	Enroll; reinst. ;	26	394	B.T. ....
9	88	Jan. report .....			supp. ....	26	419	Jan.-Feb. rep'ts
10	25	Supp. ....	17	185	Feb. report .....	26	44	Feb. report .....
10	42	B.T. & reinst. ;	17	197	Feb. report .....	26		Ads.—The
		overpd. ....	17	311	Jan. report .....			Lather .....
10	49	Feb. report .....	17	374	Jan. report .....	26		Transfer
10	155	Feb. report .....	17	429	Feb. report .....			indebtedness
10	246	Feb. report .....	17	463	Feb. report .....			
10	485	Dec. report .....						

Total Receipts \$10,006.58

## FEBRUARY DISBURSEMENTS

February		February		
5	International Labor Press of America, membership fee and dues for 1937.....\$	4.00	26 C. E. Moore, Collector of Internal Revenue, February Social Security Premium.....	21.98
10	The Union Paper & Twine Co., local supp.....	1.54	26 Funeral benefits paid:	
10	The Distallata Co., water service for Jan. and Feb. ....	1.14	Local 55, V. G. Nordstrom.....	300.00
10	Workers Education Bureau, 1st quarter dues	20.00	Local 9, E. L. Brown, 28656.....	300.00
10	Stationery Supply Co., office supp.....	.93	Local 97, A. G. Dearlove, 1253.....	200.00
10	The Elliott Addressing Machine Co., office supp. ....	.85	Local 74, C. H. Dob 343.....	463.70
10	Burrows Bros. Co., office supp.....	5.63	Local 46, M. Galvin 19105.....	500.00
10	Western Union Telegraph Co., Jan. messages	18.00	Local 46, E. Jones 14997.....	500.00
17	Cleveland Trust Co., transfer to Building Fund .....	500.00	Local 32, M. R. Salva 24006.....	300.00
26	Ohio Bell Telephone Co., local & L.D. service	20.62	Local 71, I. C. Shreve 1931.....	500.00
26	Independent Towel Supply Co., service 1/15-2/12/37 .....	2.65	Local 72, G. J. Stokes, 23739.....	300.00
26	The Metal Marker Mfg. Co., local supp.....	14.22	Local 105, S. E. Vanderhoff 1812.....	500.00
26	Underwood Elliott Fisher Co., new typewriter and supplies, less old machine traded in....	85.25	Local 88, W. F. Van Haltren 1135.....	300.00
26	Riehl Printing Co., February journal & local supp. ....	581.36	Wm. J. McSorley, General President, salary .....	\$833.33
26	The National Advertising Co., mailing Feb. journal .....	69.94	expenses .....	241.67
26	Frank Morrison, Sec.-Treas. A. F. of L., premium .....	3.75		1,075.00
26	Office salaries .....	740.00	Terry Ford, General Secretary-Treasurer, salary .....	\$625.00
			expenses .....	75.00
				700.00
			Postage and express .....	63.91
			May Co., office supp. ....	1.24
			Central National Bank, service charge.....	4.56
			Total disbursements .....	\$8,100.27

## RECAPITULATION

Balance on hand, January 29, 1937.....	\$74,707.34
February receipts—General Fund .....	\$8,303.33
Executive Board Fund.....	291.75
Organizing Fund .....	1,411.50
	<u>10,006.58</u>
Total .....	\$84,713.92
February disbursements .....	8,100.27
Balance on hand, February 26, 1937.....	\$76,613.65

## ORGANIZING FUND

Balance, January 29, 1937.....	\$ 742.50
February receipts .....	1,411.50
Total .....	\$2,154.00
Less February disbursements:	
Ora Kress, salary .....	\$11.43
expenses .....	16.00
	<u>\$ 27.43</u>
John P. Cook, salary .....	80.00
expenses .....	30.16
	<u>110.16</u>
	137.59
Balance, February 26, 1937.....	\$2,016.41
Total Executive Board Fund .....	\$ 738.50

## ON MEMBERS

## NEW MEMBERS

65 Reginald Orsburn 36741 (Jan.)	340 Edward Lincoln Harris 36750	42 Edgar Hunter 36760
65 Frank Erwin Douglas 36742 (Dec.)	59 John Broome 36751 (Jan.)	98 Lester Valera Koster 36761 (Dec.)
144 Robert O. Ball 36743 (Jan.)	59 Oscar Lucius Peek 36752 (Jan.)	142 Joseph Pellerin 36762 (Jan.)
144 Roy John Bower 36744 (Jan.)	59 Oscar Lee Senior 36753 (Jan.)	172 John William Driscoll 36763
144 Roger Earl Freels 36745 (Jan.)	59 Nathaniel Carl Hanson 36754 (Feb.)	47 John Edward Duggan 36764
144 Edward Louis Gilmore 36746 (Jan.)	190 Jack Pete Gresser 36755 (Jan.)	172 Julian Willis Harbaugh 36765
144 Orville Lee Moore 36747 (Jan.)	39 Charles Temple McGarvey 36756	42 Andrew Joseph McDonald 36766
144 Roy Pinckney 36748 (Jan.)	143 James F. Babb 36757	278 Armand Joseph Bertolozzi 36767
144 John William Price 36749 (Jan.)	143 Richard G. Culota 36758	144 Curtis Elmer Pease 36768
	143 Emil Maso 36759	

REINSTATEMENTS

14 A. C. Leschander 29328 (Jan.)	28 J. E. Costello 32071	172 C. C. Rutherford 20141
14 J. W. Mahoney 19748	42 V. G. Redmond 30475	46 J. J. Clausman 22276 (Sept.)
14 James Brone 34108	42 R. J. Strissli 29816	46 J. J. Meeney 26241 (Jan.)
111 G. A. Buergin 7823 (Jan.)	88 H. M. Ford 32668	46 A. Y. Carter 32569 (Jan.)
57 E. Casselbury 35643	32 H. D. Clark 34451	47 L. R. Rowe 17871
42 J. G. Sorenson 16945	23 T. Frouge 33552 (Jan.)	26 R. G. Rush 35027
42 R. A. Smith 13044	53 W. Laing 13378	308 J. Parlyano 35036
144 R. Snell 3537	106 N. Lindsley 34816 <i>cc - [unclear]</i>	81 C. E. Hohnan 26108
144 D. C. Pease 35976 (Jan.)	109 H. Snyder 17814	97 S. Luciani 20395
455 J. H. Croft 32207 (Jan.)	107 H. O. Watkins 28658	102 L. J. Duffy 35479
268 L. S. White 23399	107 V. A. Winkley 27805	209 C. S. Ettinger 5482
278 C. E. Smith 34719	144 C. M. Wallace 33333	69 G. E. Kaempfer 22037

SUSPENSIONS CANCELLED AGAINST THESE BROTHERS' RECORDS  
AS PER SECTION 106 L. I. U. CONVENTION

46 P. M. Crahan 34271	46 M. J. Duffy 22251	46 D. R. Sturrock 29374
46 H. J. Hayden 31561	46 T. F. Fennell 32226	46 B. M. Taylor 24360
104 F. J. Sand 29562	46 J. P. Mallon 26238	140 C. C. Carothers 15466
46 W. E. Sutherland 26619	46 T. McCann 24343	455 J. H. Croft 32207
68 J. E. Ready 19083	46 J. W. McGee 32240	46 J. J. Meeney 26241
68 R. A. Githens 31051	46 E. L. Mulaire 29817	46 A. Y. Carter 32560
68 S. O. Hartzell 28144	46 J. P. Mullarney 35726	27 H. V. Sheldon 11380
68 E. H. Barth 22720	46 E. W. Petyr 29985	27 O. E. Graham 34228
46 A. T. McClutchy 36013	46 R. H. Relyea 31547	104 T. W. Avis 6579
		209 J. E. Ryberg 18522

SUSPENSIONS FOR NONPAYMENT OF DUES

76 <del>C. A. Berry 27027</del> <i>no conv. paid April 3</i>	345 C. R. Marsh 36399	345 <del>A. G. Scales 36318</del> <i>conv. paid April 3</i>
155 <del>O. H. Connell 34746</del>	345 F. L. Marsh 36673	345 P. S. Shafer 36461
311 A. R. Schryver 23072	345 J. H. Marsh 28811	345 A. E. Stewart 36620
345 W. S. Bird 8993	345 R. H. Marsh 28535	98 R. R. Kirk 23180
345 <del>H. E. Buckholt 36293</del> <i>no conv. paid April 3</i>	345 W. A. March 27950	233 W. H. Murphy 1190
345 F. A. Burnside 20647	345 G. E. Palow 36328	173 J. P. Stolte 22698
345 <del>L. F. Gast 29799</del> <i>no conv. paid April 3</i>		

WITHDRAWAL CARDS ISSUED

144 J. H. Pendry 36463 (Dec.)	260 W. E. Bradway 6626 (Jan.)	74 G. E. Garren 29042 (Jan. ren.)
238 F. A. Kesler 36520 (Jan.)	71 B. McCarty 21130 (Jan. ren.)	226 G. J. Tinagero 10596 (ren.)
74 H. M. Sullivan 12865 (Dec.)	74 W. J. Martewicz 34243 (Jan. ren.)	244 J. Goldman 26477 (Jan.)

WITHDRAWAL CARDS DEPOSITED

483 W. J. Hayne 36356 (Jan.)	244 E. A. Bergman 25917 (Dec.)
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APPRENTICES INDENTURED

78 Henry Joseph Murphy, age 20	308 Salvatore Rizzo, age 18 (June '35)	308 Vincent Carbo, age 19 (June '35)
57 Clarence Frederick Yahraus, age 16	238 Edward Joseph Woods, age 18 (Jan.)	308 Salvatore Gebbia, age 17 (June '35)
144 Henry Ray Cushman, age 18	238 Leo Mason, age 19 (Jan.)	308 Anthony Manganaro, age 19 (June '35)
308 Alfred Bila, age 18 (June '35)	74 Earl Glenn Franklin, age 17	308 Ernest Pagano, age 21 (June '35)
308 Mario Bracciaventi, age 19 (June '35)	72 Ralph Joseph Schultz, age 19 (Jan.)	308 Peter Prestigiaco, age 18 (June '35)
308 Antonio Leone, age 17 (June '35)	72 Walter Augustine O'Brien, age 20 (Nov. '36)	308 Andrew Ranere, age 20 (June '35)
308 Jack Marziano, age 19 (June '35)	78 Henry Joseph Murphy, age 20	394 Joseph Clayton Smith, age 17 (Jan.)
308 James Nicolìa, age 18 (June '35)	66 Charles Howard McDonough, age 19 (Dec.)	
308 Carmelo Pizzuto, age 20 (June '35)		
308 Benny Quartarone, age 17 (June '35)		

RESIGNATION CERTIFICATES ISSUED

107 J. E. Ball 19783 (Nov.)	107 B. E. Nims 24698 (Nov.)	226 J. Mancusco 33343 (Jan.)
107 Frank Kitchell 2045 (Nov.)		

## FINES AND ASSESSMENTS

9 O. E. Kinney 15509, \$100.00  
 108 J. Toth 32685, \$5.00  
 108 C. F. O'Donnell 17244, \$5.00  
 108 E. J. Laing 35331, \$5.00

108 J. A. Bogan 6302, \$5.00  
 108 J. S. Barnett 28462, \$5.00  
 108 W. Hughes 25959, \$100.00

469 G. W. Newton 36323, \$25.50  
 74 E. J. Koch 32695, \$100.00 (add'l)  
 107 J. R. Marzs 29074, \$5.00

## SUSPENSIONS FOR WORKING UNFAIR

42 A. E. Gray 36348

42 C. McCall 28872

## TRANSFERS

From	Name	To	From	Name	To	From	Name	To			
7	T. C. Baker	18369	262	70	J. O. Strough	30075	39	140	P. Lyday	31658	435
7	L. K. Mallow	30169	55	72	J. Coyne, Jr.	23369	246	140	H. Parse	11204	435
8	R. E. Mullen	14897	115	72	H. Stroman	15895	246	144	G. Espinosa	35959	278
10	C. H. Waters	18206	299	72	W. Zaiser	19508	359	151	D. Marx	36148	57
14	A. Brehm	33007	32	76	G. H. Bassett	9552	74	155	J. L. Berscheid	27178	54
14	D. C. Kirchner	31153	32	76	A. W. Butts	16260	151	155	E. F. McKnight	18445	104
14	E. Murphy	29839	32	76	C. M. Gotshall	33492	151	158	J. Backlund	29083	111
14	E. Perkins	31155	309	76	E. W. Smith	19593	151	158	O. Knee	27121	111
14	F. Reese	20979	309	79	A. Auclair	29341	31	158	J. B. White	17184	111
14	G. E. Shafer	23835	32	79	C. Reed	15607	52	166	C. E. Allen	28816	176
14	G. Seitz	34785	32	82	H. Briggs	31523	105	166	W. Hinchey, Sr.	404	52
24	J. Brower	19938	105	82	J. DeBree	2998	105	166	G. Larson	28389	151
25	R. Smart	34238	31	82	G. Fleming	26168	105	169	W. R. Andrews	23010	26
25	L. H. Stone	13446	31	88	E. L. Mann	35898	144	169	E. J. Peshek	34692	26
39	M. A. Bowman	36186	27	88	E. W. Seeberg	36590	144	169	S. Story	27123	26
39	C. L. Brown	29334	27	93	A. A. Johnson	32567	65	192	J. A. Boldt	30590	88
39	G. Graham	28725	27	98	F. P. Guyon	33792	109	172	C. W. Hertzog	28853	42
39	G. D. Harner	31345	344	105	W. E. Miller	8423	5	172	R. Kretchman	25495	42
39	H. D. Harner	16240	344	106	R. G. Harding	18853	120	173	N. Ramsey	6063	143
39	R. R. Harner	35446	344	106	A. E. Smith	18329	85	190	E. Boyle	21938	32
39	A. D. Hill	28449	27	109	M. Earhart	11004	88	190	A. L. Gervais	5319	32
39	H. H. Hill	24624	27	109	C. A. Jaynes	30113	144	190	A. Lindberg	18591	32
39	R. Johnston	30276	27	109	H. V. Johnson	30052	144	190	E. E. Rau	28000	32
39	D. L. Northington	24627	27	109	J. S. Lane	18347	98	190	H. W. Smith	29538	32
39	H. V. Sheldon	11380	27	109	W. Young	4145	88	190	J. Wilke	29605	32
40	F. Boyce	4599	39	110	D. D. Hughes	24560	74	202	M. W. Baughman	11391	114
40	H. R. Kerwin	27969	1	120	G. H. Dandeneau	36245	359	224	D. L. Evans	20926	230
42	U. S. Gridley	10978	88	120	I. F. Higgins	23597	162	224	R. M. Hennessy	1971	301
42	J. A. Martin	18313	208	122	A. W. Barter	9375	463	224	W. C. Jones	35422	301
44	L. A. McAllister	4519	18	122	N. L. Barter	35495	463	230	T. C. Beatz	15963	311
44	G. Rush	4114	18	122	G. Belcher	25555	65	230	B. VanVoast	14345	140
44	A. C. Wright	34863	262	122	G. Bengé	36652	463	234	E. Baskin	36002	419
46	J. Altman	22653	120	122	R. Bengé	32533	463	234	S. E. Coleman	25973	240
46	C. Baxter	24307	9	122	L. Bolduc	32804	442	234	J. H. Nix	25976	419
46	W. DeMary	28755	120	122	J. Briery	32535	463	234	W. H. Summers	32438	419
46	W. Malloy	26326	102	122	C. H. Cody	26212	463	234	A. G. Stoner	6815	62
52	J. Conway	10103	151	122	C. L. Cody	22787	65	238	W. I. Noble	10020	140
52	J. A. Suter	20940	151	122	W. M. Dodd	31342	463	246	E. Boyd	34476	72
55	L. K. Mallow	30169	7	122	H. Eisemamm	30107	463	246	E. Hockman	25442	72
57	W. R. Booker	24564	166	122	E. O. Gossett	17575	463	246	F. Walls	6433	72
59	D. R. Allen	7132	262	122	J. L. Griffin	36532	442	258	F. Cressy	24492	328
59	G. E. Allen	36477	262	122	C. J. Hillman	36503	442	260	J. W. Payne	32355	64
59	R. B. Allen	35590	262	122	C. M. Humphrey	36527	463	262	W. Dunz	5007	62
59	A. Christian	36283	240	122	G. E. Hunter	21215	442	265	T. F. Durham	29702	262
59	A. H. Gentry	35409	62	122	G. W. Hunter	27531	442	268	W. R. Pickens	36555	380
59	W. H. Lofton	29947	240	122	R. D. Hunter	16777	442	278	S. E. Eckhardt	36664	65
59	C. J. Page	27818	240	122	S. K. Jones	994	463	278	G. Espinosa	35959	144
62	J. B. Putfark	1466	59	122	O. L. Heureux	25405	65	278	H. Fraser	36635	65
65	C. L. Cody	22787	144	122	J. Makowski	7496	278	278	A. S. Grant	36634	65
65	W. H. Lester	35609	379	122	C. A. McCauley	26821	442	278	A. Madrid	36633	65
65	A. F. Sherman	32647	379	122	O. H. Newcome	21084	442	286	W. Lambie	32062	250
65	F. Smith	35528	278	122	L. A. Perry	36653	442	300	H. E. Lee	21456	42
65	W. Vient	36579	278	122	J. Rinkewich	18315	463	301	L. McNeil	8625	311
65	E. Watters	34623	144	122	C. H. Wills	23619	463	309	G. Clauson	33491	32
66	H. Garey	23819	4	122	J. C. Willis	17109	463	309	S. P. Diehl	33828	32
68	R. Bickhard	32032	328	132	C. Howig	25894	74	309	F. H. Hutchinson	21806	4
68	R. Bickhard	32032	49	140	P. Bynum	33798	230	309	B. Kelly	28548	32
68	B. Gerton	36586	328	140	C. E. Carter	29963	230	309	L. LeChine	16183	57
68	E. L. Hill	29596	49	140	W. M. Hall	34655	435	309	H. Marx	958	32
68	C. F. Towne	20774	328	140	C. S. Jordan	24026	435	309	H. Salzman	9571	57
68	C. F. Towne	20774	49	140	A. W. Lagow	36467	435	311	F. E. Bundy	20489	140



**TRANSFERS (Continued)**

From	Name	To	From	Name	To	From	Name	To
311	A. W. Lagow 36467	140	379	J. Haywood 30470	42	392	T. H. Hutchison 21086	309
311	B. VanVoast 14345	230	379	T. C. Humphrey 34064	65	392	B. E. Kelley 28548	309
328	R. Bickhard 32032	68	379	W. H. Lester 35609	65	392	C. J. Monroe 34861	32
328	H. Clayton 31275	42	379	J. Matson 15397	42	397	J. H. Vilas 11749	69
328	M. N. Gardner 17914	42	379	J. L. Senyohl 19439	42	407	H. Parse 11204	140
328	J. Wilko 29605	190	379	A. F. Sherman 32647	65	428	J. S. Jones 22673	311
328	E. E. Wilson 21977	42	379	R. M. Smart 21465	42	428	G. S. Pease 30700	26
340	J. B. Adkins 22437	350	379	C. M. Vincent 15619	54	435	P. Lyday 31658	149
340	C. O. Hoffman 17103	350	379	G. W. Yant 22612	42	435	W. W. Wright 31948	230
340	J. Patten 26319	350	380	L. Johnson 7879	54	456	H. F. Kauertz 18795	262
359	J. Chisholm 36156	72	386	F. M. Zellers 20306	87	485	J. H. Melton 36524	469
359	J. M. Reid 16358	72	392	J. Bowser 17395	57	485	S. A. Peyton, Jr. 36196	469
359	J. Zaiser 13829	72	392	G. Clauson 33491	309	485	J. F. Rowe 21501	469

**MONEY REMITTED TO LOCALS ON ACCOUNT OF  
TRANSFER INDEBTEDNESS**

Local	Sent	Local	Account of	Local	Sent	Local	Account of
52	3.50	120	E. A. Shiffer 25097	72	9.00	359	J. M. Reid 16358
52	4.00	120	L. H. Fuller 32342	18	1.35	44	C. Fickinger 14745
65	3.00	122	Geo. Belcher 25555	23	41.00	78	T. Frouge 33552
65	50.00	104	R. Anderson 24041	151	.25	52	J. A. Suter 20940
70	10.00	39	C. C. Truitt 672	151	8.25	52	J. Conway 10103
111	2.50	158	O. A. Knee 27121	151	8.00	120	A. W. Fischel 3021
111	2.50	158	J. A. Backlund 29083	74	2.00	429	C. B. Baldwin 24754
111	2.50	158	J. B. White 17184	143	.50	173	N. Ramsey 6063
152	10.00	233	J. Cagliostro 24752	144	6.00	278	G. Espinosa 35959
152	10.00	233	J. J. Duillard 35587	144	16.00	42	W. R. Catlin 35261
144	3.00	122	J. J. Finn 24323	172	3.00	311	C. C. Rutherford 20141
144	1.00	88	E. C. Mann 35898	374	11.00	144	E. L. Emery 21996
455	54.00	46	J. H. Croft 32207	463	3.00	122	H. Eisemann 30107
59	4.00	62	C. S. Traub 35506	42	2.25	379	J. Haywood 30470
59	4.00	62	J. C. Putfark 35607	42	2.25	379	J. Matson 15397
132	2.00	73	T. C. Smith 8344	42	2.25	379	R. M. Smart 21465
105	2.00	82	J. J. De Bree 2998	42	2.25	379	G. M. Yant 22612
105	1.00	82	G. Fleming 26168	85	2.00	106	A. E. Smith 18329
105	1.00	82	H. Briggs 31523	104	6.00	155	E. F. McKnight 18445
278	9.00	65	F. Smith 35528	442	3.00	122	J. L. Griffin 36532
278	22.55	74	E. Burch 26742	32	5.00	14	G. E. Schafer 23835
278	2.00	224	C. R. Colby 23525	55	3.00	107	F. L. Johnson 12288
301	.50	224	R. M. Hennessy 1971	278	2.75	144	G. Espinosa 35959
328	53.00	68	H. W. Harroh 29015	102	5.00	46	J. Stevens 21995
4	1.25	309	S. P. Diehl 33828	102	3.00	67	S. Stern 30092
258	29.00	104	J. B. Reed 654	350	2.00	340	J. Patten 26319
309	2.00	14	E. E. Perkins 31155	350	2.00	340	C. O. Hoffman 17103
64	3.25	260	J. W. Payne 32355	140	4.50	230	F. E. Bundy 20489
64	3.25	64	G. Groh 15577	140	2.75	407	H. Parse 11204
139	50.00	254	L. Fournier 32885	228	10.00	26	N. Hale 8471
139	4.00	79	A. D. Gagnon 33787	228	10.00	26	A. E. Crosby 30603
28	59.10	234	J. E. Costello 32071	140	2.25	435	P. Lyday 31658
28	1.60	234	J. E. Costello 32071	209	10.50	114	C. Ettinger 5482
62	.25	234	A. G. Stoner 6815	240	.50	59	W. H. Lofton 29947
262	5.00	265	T. Durham 29702	240	.50	59	A. Christian 36283
262	1.50	59	D. B. Allen 7132	240	2.25	234	S. E. Coleman 25973
262	1.50	59	R. B. Allen 35590	419	2.25	262	H. D. Smith 17285
262	1.50	59	G. E. Allen 36477	42	8.25	172	R. A. Smith 13044
152	6.00	233	J. Cagliostro 24752	278	25.00	74	E. W. Burch 26742
152	5.00	233	J. J. Douillard 35587	14	95.00	32	H. L. Brown 30152
32	1.25	309	H. C. Marx 958	65	57.10	5	N. J. Collins 7124
32	3.85	190	J. Wilke 29605	230	4.00	140	P. Bynum 33798
32	3.85	190	A. Lindberg 18591	230	3.00	224	D. L. Evans 20926
32	2.00	392	C. J. Monroe 34801	230	1.25	311	B. Van Voast 14345
72	9.00	359	J. Zaiser 13829				

**CORRECTION**

This cancels the reinstatement of Bro. F. Affronti 22315 through Local 244, as published in the February issue, as the brother was not due for suspension.

**DUES BOOKS LOST**

- 53—J. J. Morgan 34004
- 53—J. E. Shaughnessy 573
- 74—O. Alfred 16999
- 345—M. J. Bowen 17028

# WOOD WIRE & METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

ORGANIZED DECEMBER 15, 1899

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department.

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

General President—Wm. J. McSorley, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.  
 First Vice President—Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.  
 Second Vice President—C. J. Haggerty, 2416 McCreedy St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Third Vice President—Jos. H. Duty, 1901 5th Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Fourth Vice President—M. F. Nealon, 311 Putnam St., Scranton, Pa.  
 Fifth Vice President—John P. Cook, 5 Bartlett Ave., Arlington, Mass.  
 Sixth Vice President—Ora Kress, 2628 E. 3d St., Dayton, Ohio.  
 Seventh Vice President—Sal Maso, 359 Van Houten St., Paterson, N. J.  
 Eighth Vice President—Chas. W. King, 166 Todd Place, N. E., Washington, D. C.  
 Ninth Vice President—John J. Langan, Labor Temple, 307 Walnut St., Yonkers, N. Y.  
 General Secretary-Treasurer—Terry Ford, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

## STATE AND DISTRICT COUNCILS

Buckeye State Council, composed of Locals 1, 2, 24, 28, 30, 47, 71, 126, 171, 213 and 275. Chas. J. Case, Room 61, Leverone Bldg., 4 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 California State Council, composed of Locals 42, 65, 81, 83, 88, 109, 122, 144, 172, 243, 260, 268, 278, 300, 302, 353, 379, 434 and 440. J. O. Dahl, 410 3d St., San Rafael, Calif. Phone S. R. 1052.  
 Capitol District Council, composed of Locals 120, 166 and 386. Meets 3d Sunday of month alternately in affiliated cities. A. Dinsmore, 365 Lathrope Ave., Schenectady, N. Y.  
 Central New York District Council, composed of Locals 14, 52, 57, 151 and 392. Meets 1 o'clock, 1st Sunday of month, Labor Temple, Syracuse, N. Y. Henry Warren, 211 Scottwood Ave., Elmira Hts., N. Y.  
 Florida East Coast District Council, composed of Locals 345 and 455. Meets 1st Wednesday of month, 517 E. 8th St., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Carl M. Haefner, General Delivery, Lake Worth, Fla.  
 Golden Gate District Council, composed of Locals 65, 88, 98, 109, 122, 144, 243, 268, 278 and 302. Meets first Sunday of month, alternately in the cities represented by the affiliated locals. E. K. Rhodes, 49 Julian Ave., San Francisco, Calif.  
 Greater New York District Council, composed of Locals 46, 244 and 308. Meets 2d Tuesday at Teutonia Hall, 154 Third Ave., New York, N. Y.  
 Illinois State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 19, 20, 36, 64, 74, 103, 110, 114, 121, 197, 209, 222, 336, 378 and 446. Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.  
 Interstate District Council, composed of Locals 12 and 84. Meets quarterly in alternate cities. J. D. Meldahl, 305 So. 63d Ave. W., Duluth, Minn.  
 Massachusetts State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 25, 31, 72, 79, 99, 123, 139, 142, 246 and 254. Meets quarterly, alternating between Waltham and Holyoke. John P. Cook, 5 Bartlett Ave., Arlington, Mass.  
 Mississippi Valley District Council, composed of Locals 64, 73 and 259. Meets 3d Sunday of month, Fifth St. at St. Louis Ave., East St. Louis, Ill. H. J. Hagen, 4750 Highland Ave., St. Louis, Mo.  
 Montana State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 69, 212, 258, 305 and 397. Meets last Sat. of Jan., Apr., July and Oct. L. A. Reed, 417 No. Benton Ave., Helena, Mont.  
 New Jersey State Council, composed of Locals 29, 66, 67, 85, 102, 106, 143, 162, 173, 250 and 346. Meets 3d Sunday, Labor Center, Washington St., Newark, N. J. F. A. Fetridge, P. O. Box 342, High Bridge, N. J.  
 New York State Council, composed of Locals 14, 32, 46, 52, 57, 120, 151, 152, 166, 226, 233, 244, 308, 309, 386, 392. A. Dinsmore, sec., 365 Lathrope Ave., Schenectady, N. Y.  
 Oregon State Council, composed of Locals 54 and 380. W. A. Himstreet, 211 Labor Temple, Portland, Ore.  
 Southern California District Council, composed of Locals 42, 81, 172, 260, 353 and 440. Meets 1st Saturday of month, 2:30 P. M., Labor Temple, Los Angeles. Fred N. Coffey, 616 Boccaccio Ave., Venice, Calif.  
 Twin City District Council, composed of Locals 190 and 483. Meets 1st Sat. each month, 1:00 P. M. alternately in each city, the odd month at 310 E. Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. and the even month at the Labor Temple, 418 No. Franklin Ave., St. Paul, Minn. Walter Frank, 310 E. Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 Washington State Council, composed of Locals 77, 104 and 155. Meets quarterly. R. E. Moore, R. F. D. No. 5, Box 83, Seattle, Wash.  
 Westchester District Council, composed of Locals 46, 152, 226 and 233. Meets 1st Tuesday at 8 P. M., Odd-fellows Hall, 72 No. Broadway, Yonkers. David Christie, 11 William St., Yonkers, N. Y.  
 Western New York District Council, composed of Locals 32 and 309. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St., Buffalo, N. Y. Tel., Garfield 2732.  
 West Penn District Council, composed of Locals 33, 76 and 263. Meets 4th Sunday, 1901 5th Ave. J. H. Duty, 1901 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

## PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, doz.	\$ .25	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1000 pages	27.50
Apprentice Indentures	.50	Jurisdiction Award Book	.20
Arrearage Notices	.50	Labels, per 50	.35
Charter	2.00	Lapel Button	.50
Charter and Outfit	15.00	Letterheads, Official	.70
Constitution	.15	Manual "How to Run a Union Meeting"	.10
Contractor Certificates	.50	Membership Book, Clasp	1.25
Dating Stamp	.50	Membership Book, Small	1.00
Dues Stamps, per 100	.15	Reports, Long Form, per doz.	.40
Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00	Reports, Short Form, per doz.	.60
Envelopes, Gen. Sec.-Tréas. Addressed, per doz.	.25	Seal	4.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 100 pages	3.75	Secretary Order Book	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 150 pages	4.75	Secretary Receipt Book	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 200 pages	5.75	Solicitor Certificates	.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 300 pages	7.00	Stamp Pad	.25
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 400 pages	8.50	Statements of Indebtedness	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 500 pages	12.50	Transfers	.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 600 pages	14.25	Treasurer Cash Book	1.00
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 700 pages	20.00	Triplicate Receipts	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 800 pages	23.00	Withdrawal Cards	.60
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 900 pages	25.00	Working Permits	.35

# Meeting Places and Addresses of Local Secretaries

ALWAYS CONSULT THE LATEST ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL IN CORRESPONDING  
WITH LOCAL SECRETARIES

- 1 Columbus, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 581 So. High St. J. Warren Limes, 1901 Aberdeen Ave. Phone Lawndale 0541.
- 2 Cleveland, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Plasterers' Hall, 1651 East 24th St. J. M. Farrar, alternate Fri., 7:30 p. m. Frank Smith, B. A., Plasterers' Hall. Tel., WOODBINE 6508. J. M. Farrar, Fin. Sec., 15004 Elm Ave., E. Cleveland, Ohio. Phone, POTOMAC 2038.
- 4 Scranton, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Room 211 Adlin Hall, cor. Adams Ave. and Linden St. Wm. Horan, 2625 No. Main Ave. Phone 2-5767.
- 5 Detroit, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., at 3111 Elmwood Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 7 p. m. Harry Kiff, 3454 Field Ave. Phone, PL 3427. E. R. Miottell, B. A., 2740 Elmwood Ave. Apt. 38.
- 7 Birmingham, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 7 p. m., Pythian Temple, 310 18th St. J. R. Davis, 701 No. 12th St.
- 8 Des Moines, Ia.—Meets Thurs., Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 216 Locust St. O. E. Simpson, 621 E. 16th St.
- 9 Washington, D. C.—Meets every Mon., 721 6th St. N. W. Exec. Bd. meets every Fri. T. T. King, B. A., 1007 8th St. N. E. Phone, Lincoln 8602-W. Timothy A. Hill, Sec., 228 11th St., N. E. Phone, Atlantic 5633.
- 10 Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 2d Floor, Dorsen Bldg., 2218 No. 3d St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 8 p. m. Mike Zahn, B. A. and Fin. Sec., 308 A East Clarence St. Phone, Locust 1956. Chas. Duerr, Cor. Sec., 3343 N. 20th St. Phone, Hop. 8684-W. Office phone, Locust 1956.
- 12 Duluth, Minn.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 119 W. 2d St. J. D. Meldahl, 1107 E. First St. Phone Hemlock 331.
- 14 Rochester, N. Y.—Meets every Tues., 8:00 p. m., 50 N. Water St., Corner Mortimer St. F. L. Miller, 173 Clifton St. Phone, Genessee 3808-J.
- 18 Louisville, Ky.—Meets 1st Wed., 644 So. Shelby St. Ex. Bd. meets Wed. George Kettler, 1331 Winter Ave. Tel., Jackson 8781.
- 19 Joliet, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., Schoette's Hall, 127 E. Jefferson St. Jos. Winn, 115 Deep Haven Dr.
- 20 Springfield, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 9:30 a. m., Lab. Tem., 421½ So. 4th St. L. Rodier, 920 Bryn Mawr Blvd.
- 23 Bridgeport, Conn.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Moose Hall, Main St. J. R. Piccirillo, 117 No. Washington Ave.
- 24 Toledo, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., C. L. U. Hall, 912 Adams St. Paul Royer, 2116 Airline Ave.
- 25 Springfield, Mass.—Meets 1st Sun., 10 a. m., C. L. U. Hall, 21 Sanford St. L. A. Moquin, B. A., 145 Orchard St. Wm. H. Dion, Sec., 43 Mason St. Phone 6-2549.
- 26 Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets Wed., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem., 520 W. California St. Ex. Board meets Tues., 7:30 p. m. O. R. Ballard, 911 N W 32d St
- 27 Kansas City, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 14th St. and Woodland. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. 5 to 6 p. m. at Lab. Tem. Elwood Eshe, 3033 Elmwood Ave. Phone, Linwood 3085.
- 28 Youngstown, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., 22 East Broadman St. Bldg. Trades Hdqrs. C. P. Yeager, 445 Werner St. Phone, 75755.
- 29 Atlantic City, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Eagles Hall, 12 So. Michigan Ave., Atlantic City. Hours 8 to 9 p. m. H. H. Burk, 927 No. Missouri Ave.
- 30 Dayton, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Hamiel Bldg., Fifth and Ludlow Sts. Phone Fulton 2681. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 11 a. m., 4th Floor Hall. Wm. P. Evans, Phillipsburg, Ohio
- 31 Holyoke, Mass.—Meets 1st Thurs., Caledonia Bldg., 189 High St. Alfred Paille, 728 Chicopee St., Williamsett, Mass. Dial 2-4632 Holyoke.
- 32 Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Hoerner's Hall, 246 Sycamore St. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St. Tel. Garfield 2732. W. E. O'Connor, B. A., 362 Johnson St. Tel., GA. 5445.
- 33 Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Plumbers Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets 2d Mon. after regular meetings, 8:30 p. m. H. F. Thompson, Plumbers Bldg., 1901 Fifth Ave. Phone, Atlantic 8487.
- 34 Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Meets 1st Tues., Carpenters' Hall, 209 W. Berry St. V. L. Schory, 1626 Oakland St. Tel., Anthony 19872.
- 36 Peoria, Ill.—Meets 1st Wed., Room 4, Lab. Tem., Jackson and Jefferson Sts. Node Taneyhill, B. A., and Sec., 513 Lincoln Ave.
- 39 Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Paperhangers' Hall, 3d Floor, 18 W. Market St. Geo. H. Stevenson, 5128 E. North St. Tel., Irvington 6855.
- 40 Anderson, Ind.—Meets 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 806½ Main St. David N. Watkins, R. R. No. 1.
- 42 Los Angeles, Calif.—Meets every Fri., 8:00 p. m., Room 702, Lab. Tem., 540 Maple Ave. L. Mashburn, B. A., 209 E. 99th St. Tel. Thornwall 2903. R. A. Jones, Sec., 1735 W. 39th St. Tel., V. E. 5147.
- 43 Salt Lake City, Utah—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. C. H. Worden, 915 S. 8 East. Tel., Hyland 5186-W.
- 44 Evansville, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Central Labor Bldg., 8th and Main St. E. R. Jameson, R. R. 2, Newburgh, Ind.
- 46 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 1322 Third Ave. Ex. Bd., 1st and 3d Fri. Sec. at hall daily, 8 to 4:30, except Thurs. Walter Matthews, 1322 Third Ave. Tel., Butterfield 8-7109.
- 47 Cincinnati, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Room 308, Brotherhood Bldg., Court and Vine Sts. Ira Koble, B. A., 4025 Runnymede Ave. Phone, Kirby 2262-R. Wm. Cady, Sec., 3944 Glenmore Ave., Cheviot, O. Phone, Montana 0984-J.
- 48 Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., R. 6 Tejon and Colo. Ave., Stratton Bldg. W. T. Davidson, 417 W Platte St.
- 49 Pueblo, Colo.—Meets 1st Mon., Room 5, Lab. Tem., Victoria and Union Ave. T. A. Dunlap, 1202 Brown Ave.
- 52 Utica, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Frank F. Percac-ciante, 1417 Nye Ave.
- 53 Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Mon., Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon. after local meeting, Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. James Leyden, Fin. Sec., 2013 E. Loney St. Chas. Sweeney, B. A., 5026 Hazel Ave. Office, Room 508 Fox Bldg., 16 Market St. Tel., Allegheny 8439.
- 54 Portland, Ore.—Meets every Fri., 8:00 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri., 7:00 p. m., 203 Lab. Tem. R. C. Rich, Room 2, Labor Temple. Phone, SU. 5142.
- 55 Memphis, Tenn.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Memphis Lab. Tem., 565 Beale St. E. W. Brinkmeyer, 896 Tulley St.
- 57 Binghamton, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues. C. L. U. Hall, 53 State St., Albert Miller, 7 Telegraph St.

- 59 Jacksonville, Fla.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 815 W. Union St. Geo. W. Manley, 815 W. Union St.
- 62 New Orleans, La.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 8 p. m., Electrical Workers Home. Ex. Bd. meets 7:30 p. m., meeting nights. A. G. Siegel, 3135 Milan St.
- 63 Richmond, Va.—Meets 3d Thurs., Trade and Labor Assembly Hall, 11 Marshall St. J. G. Duggan, 1605 Grove Ave.
- 64 East St. Louis, Ill.—Meets 3d Wed., B. T. Hall, 5th St. at St. Louis Ave., 7:30 p. m. F. J. Wilbert, R. R. No. 2, St. Louis Rd., Collinsville, Ill.
- 65 San Francisco, Calif.—Meets every Mon. evening, Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 224 Guerrero St. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri., 8 p. m., same hall. Jas. Healy, Sec. and B. A., 1017 Alabama St. Tel. Valencia 8120.
- 66 Trenton, N. J.—Meets 1st Sun., 2 p. m., 308 Hewitt Ave. Chris Beckmann, Sec., 308 Hewitt Ave., Deutzville, Trenton, N. J. S. P. McDonough, B. A., 310 Hewitt Ave., Deutzville, Trenton, N. J.
- 67 Jersey City, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Orpheum Bldg., 583 Summit St. Ex. Bd., same nights. P. W. Mullane, 199 Wilkinson Ave.
- 68 Denver, Colo.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Bldg. Trades Club, 1031 17th St. J. H. Mitchell, B. A., 1064 Clarkson St. Cherry 0702. G. E. Lindquist, Fin. Sec., 1125 E. 6th Ave.
- 69 Butte, Mont.—Meets 1st Sun., Carpenters' Hall. Thos. Ryan, 1825 So. Montana St.
- 70 Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 3117 No. 14th St. C. C. Truitt, 3117 No. 14th St., R. R. 5.
- 71 Akron, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 35 So. Howard St. A. Nicholson, 171 No. Adolph St.
- 72 Boston, Mass.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Wells Memorial Bldg., 985 Washington St. Ex. Bd., 1st and 3d Wed. Joseph L. Coullahan, Sec., 15 Leland St., Jamaica Plain, Mass. Phone, Jamaica 2899-M. Hubert Connors, B. A., 10 Kempton St., Roxbury, Mass. Phone, Longwood 2086.
- 73 St. Louis, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 4709 Easton Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10:00 a. m. to 12:00 m. H. L. Beerman, Fin. Sec., 5352 Magnolia Ave. H. J. Hagen, B. A., 4750 Highland Ave. Tel. Forest 9357.
- 74 Chicago, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lathers' Hall, 731 So. Western Ave. Ex. Bd., Fri., 7 p. m. Edward Menard, Fin. Sec., 731 So. Western Ave. Tel. Seeley 1667. Wm. Haun, Cor. Sec., 6450 So. Green St.
- 75 Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Mon., 8 p. m., Hahn Hall, S. E. corner Washington and Jefferson Sts. J. P. Boyd, 237 No. Patterson Park Ave. Phone, Wolfe 9557.
- 76 Sharon, Pa.—Meets 2d Fri., 8:00 p. m., Carpenters Hall, W. State St. B. H. Goodall, Jr., 325 Sterling Ave.
- 77 Everett, Wash.—Meets Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., Lombard Ave. Fred H. Michel, R. F. D. No. 3, Box 637.
- 78 Hartford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., 8 p. m., 172 Tower Ave. A. E. Boudreau, 172 Tower Ave.
- 79 Worcester, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Tues. Geo. Dearing, B. A., 23 Clarendon St. H. G. Reed, 44 Myrtle St.
- 81 Pasadena, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 34 E. Walnut St. Claude Mobray, 3851 Blanche St. Phone, W. A. 2831 Madison St. Phone, 2-8212.
- 82 South Bend, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Labor Temple, 103 W. LaSalle Ave. G. H. Heltzel, 1030 W. Brookfield St.
- 83 Fresno, Calif.—Meets 1st Thurs., 534 Chestnut Ave. R. E. Linderstrand, 1554 Mono St.
- 84 Superior, Wis.—Meets 2d Wed., Lab. Hall, 1710 Broadway. Ed. Lund, 1908 Lamborn Ave.
- 85 Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Institute, 955 Elizabeth Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m. John B. McGarry, Sec., 312 Walnut St. James M. Temple, B. A., 28 Schneider Ave., Union, N. J. Phone, Unionville 2-0403-J.
- 87 Reading, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 87 Orioles Bldg., South 8th St. H. D. Brubaker, 235 Sterley St., Shillington, Pa. Bell Phone, 2-1284.
- 88 Oakland, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 562 11th St. Ex. Bd., Mon., 6:00 to 8:00 p. m., Rm. 3, Lab. Tem. A. W. Miller, 2259 Hopkins St. Andover 5955.
- 93 Spokane, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Fraternal Hall, 305½ Riverside Ave. Emil Krohn, 521 Shannon Ave.
- 97 Toronto, Ont., Canada.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon. Lab. Tem., 167 Church St. Ex. Bd. meets Sat. morning, Lab. Tem. H. Weller, 193½ Coleman Ave. Phone, G. R. 5972.
- 98 Stockton, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Friday, Lab. Tem. A. Lopez, Farmington Rd., Rt. 4, Box 427-P.
- 99 Lynn, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 520 Washington St., Lab. Tem. Kenneth Ober, 5 Rowell Ave., Beverly, Mass. Phone, Beverly 1424-W.
- 102 Newark, N. J.—Meets 2d Tues., 8:30 p. m., Union Labor Center, 260 Washington St. Ex. Bd. meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m. Wm. Hutchinson, B. A., 25 Orchard St., Nutley, N. J. Tel., Nutley 2-3683. John J. Vohden, Jr., Sec., 2026 Kay Ave., Union, N. J. Tel., Unionville 2-0979.
- 103 Chicago Heights, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., 8 p. m., 1144 Park Ave. Lee Roy Patton, 1144 Park Ave. Phone Chicago Hts. 2802.
- 104 Seattle, Wash.—Meets every Fri., Lab. Tem., Room 9. S. A. Smith, 7038 7th St., N. W.
- 105 Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets 3d Mon., Grand Rapids Labor Temple Assoc., 415 Ottawa Ave., N. W. A. H. Spaman, 1135 Sigsbee St., S. E.
- 106 Plainfield, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs., Babcock Bldg., 240 W. Front St. H. Swartz, 1430 Bradford St. Phone, Plainfield 6-0410-J.
- 107 Hammond, Ind.—Meets 2d Tues., Hammond Lab. Tem., Oakley and Sibley Sts. W. McCumsey, 1334 171st St.
- 108 Wilmington, Del.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Irish-American Hall, 610 French St. Chas. Hartman, R. D. No. 2, Newark, Del. Phone, Newark 4840.
- 109 Sacramento, Calif.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem., 8th and I Sts. Ex. Bd. meets Sat. a. m. H. S. Hyberger, Fin. Sec., 3200 22d Ave. Mail Address, R. 1, Box 1331. Phone, Cap. 511. Ed. Sands, Rec. Secy., Labor Temple.
- 110 Kankakee, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., 265 E. Merchant St. Frank Erzinger, 792 No. 9th Ave.
- 111 Madison, Wis.—Meets 2d Fri., Labor Tem., 309 W. Johnston St. Orville Knee, 2326 Willard Ave.
- 114 Rockford, Ill.—Meets 1st Thurs., 402 E. State St. Geo. Borst, 344 King St.
- 115 Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 90 1st Ave. H. C. Schutzman, R. R. 1. Tel., Dial 32286.
- 120 Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Labor Temple. Edw. Hunt, 330 Veeder Ave. Phone 4-2177.
- 121 Aurora, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., E. Main St. A. J. Plant, 1137 Grove St.
- 122 Watsonville, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Ex. Bd. meets 7 p. m. E. E. Laney, 217 Van Ness Ave. Tel., 990-W.
- 123 Brockton, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., 71 Center St., Room 6. H. L. Reagan, 157 Winthrop St.
- 124 Beckley W. Va.—Meets Fri., Central Labor Council Bldg. E. G. Nichols, E. Beckley, W. Va.
- 125 Waterbury, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., B. T. C. Hall, 44 Scovill St. Fred Duphiney, 637 Watertown Ave. Phone 37042.
- 126 Canton, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 7:30 p. m., Painters' Hall, 2d floor, 212 Court Ave., No. Canton. S. James, R. D. No. 3.
- 132 Topeka, Kan.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. R. A. Florence, 1316 Kellam Ave. Phone, 31490.
- 136 Omaha, Neb.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets 1 p. m., Labor Temple. Bruce Sprecher, 2703 Pinkney St. Phone, Webster 6347.
- 137 Augusta, Me.—Meets 3d Wed., G. A. R. Hall, Water St. Andrew Tuttle, Gen. Del., Tel., 76-J.

- 139 Fali River, Mass.—Albert Gagnon, 971 Slade St.
- 140 Dallas, Tex.—Meets 8 p. m., 1st and 3d Mon., 1803 Commerce St. A. J. Garrett, Bus. Agt., 2002 Mar-salis St. W. D. Hall, 4822 Parry Ave. Phone 3-8523.
- 141 Bellingham, Wash.—Meets 1st Sat., 1:30 p. m., 1400 Harris Ave., So. Bellingham. Roy Brown, 2315 Queen St.
- 142 Waltham, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., McGlinchey Bldg., 645 Main St. Frank Burke, B. A., 372 River St. Waltham 2431-R. Michael Mooney, 27 Liberty St. Phone, Waltham 2364-J.
- 143 Paterson, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Institute, 359 Van Houten St. Anthony Braddell, Sec., Sal. Maso, B. A. 359 Van Houten St.
- 144 San Jose, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 72 No. Second St. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10:30 a. m. R. A. Judson, 431 Hull Ave. Phone; Ballard, 8147.
- 147 Winnipeg, Man., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Tem., James St. J. A. Allen, 134 Evanson St.
- 151 Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 215½ Grace St. E. J. Roberts, 215½ Grace St. Phone, 5-4712.
- 152 White Plains, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., 208 Hamilton Ave., White Plains. A. A. Pelletier, 52 Stevens St.
- 155 Tacoma, Wash.—Meets every Thurs., 8 p. m., Carpen- ters' Hall, 1012½ So. Tacoma Ave., R. D. Thorn- ton, 9021 So. Yakima Ave. Phone, Garland 0974-R.
- 158 Dubuque, Iowa.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 9th and Locust So. H. L. Dean, 1510 Adair St.
- 162 Hackensack, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 36 Bergen St. John Desposito, B. A., 16 Van Hort St., Bergen- field, N. J. G. E. Barber, 124 Prospect Pl., Ruther- ford, N. J.
- 165 La Porte, Ind.—Meets 2d Fri., 8 p.m., 112 A St. H. T. Lange, 112 A St.
- 166 Albany, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem., Beaver St. Harold Hay, 385 Second Ave. A. Clothier, Sr., B. A., R. F. D. 1, Delmar, N. Y. Phone, 9-1325.
- 169 Enid, Okla.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Trades Council Bldg., 130 E. Bdw. R. E. Brooks, 317 E. Cherokee.
- 171 Lorain, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 1544 Oberlin Ave. C. W. Maurath, 1544 Oberlin Ave.
- 172 Long Beach, Calif.—Meets every Wed., Lab. Tem., 1231 Locust St. R. L. Smith, 139 W. Neece St. R. 2, Box 149.
- 173 Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets 2d Fri., 223 Smith St. Harry Farnsworth, Sec., 279 Main St., So. River, N. J. Knud Aggerholm, B. A., Bldg. Trades Hall. Phone, Perth Amboy 4-1693. Residence 36 Ever- green Ave., Fords, N. J.
- 176 Pittsfield, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., D. A. V. Hall, North St. C. E. Allen, Box 348.
- 184 Wheeling, W. Va.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 7:30 p. m., Hancher Bldg., 1213 Market St. J. L. Bonene, 720 Market St.
- 185 Wichita, Kan.—Meets 1st Fri., 7:30 p. m., 2000 E. Franklin Rd. Howard Troy, Derby, Kans.
- 190 Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 310 E. Hennepin Ave., 7:30 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets each Thurs., 310 E. Hennepin Ave. Walter Frank, 310 E. Hennepin Ave.
- 195 Fargo, N. D.—Meets 2d Wed., Union Hall, Palm Room, 226 Broadway. Hans Hanson, 1417 8th Ave. N.
- 197 Rock Island, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Lab. Tem., Rock Island. J. L. Poston, 2441 15th Ave., Moline, Ill.
- 202 Champaign, Ill.—Meets 2d Fri., Labor Hall. Wm. F. Betz, 106 No. Fair St. Phone, 2242.
- 203 Springfield, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 315½ Boonville Ave. Orrie Miller, 914 W. Locust St. Phone, 8579.
- 208 Reno, Nevada.—Meets 3d Fri., Musicians' Hall, Com- mercial and Chestnut Sts. J. A. Martin, 404 So. Virginia St.
- 209 La Salle, Ill.—Meets 4th Sun., 2 p. m., at 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill. LeRoy B. Liesse, 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill.
- 212 Missoula, Mont.—Meets 2d Tues., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem. A. E. Golder, 515 No. 4th St
- 213 Newark, Ohio.—Meets 1st Mon., 115 W. Church St. J. W. Kennedy, 63 No. Williams St.
- 215 New Haven, Conn.—Meets 3d Fri., Trade Council Hall, 215 Meadow St.—Edwin Balliet, 195 Lombard St.
- 222 Danville, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 829 E. Harrison St. Lincoln Peterson, Fin. Soc., 829 E. Harrison St. B. W. Cronkhite, B. A., 1034½ E. Main St
- 224 Houston, Texas.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Labor Temple, 707 Rusk Ave. Ex. Bd., Sat. 10 a. m. Louis George, 5401 Kolb St. Phone, Taylor 5876.
- 225 Kenosha, Wis.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., 63d St. and 26th Ave. Wm. Van Kammen, Rt. 3, Box 255-A. Phone, 49-F-5.
- 226 Yonkers, N. Y.—Meet 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Odd- fellows Hall, No. Broadway. David Christie, 11 Wil- liam St.
- 228 Tulsa, Okla.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 7:30 p. m., 4th floor, Tuloma Bldg. J. J. Garrison, 311 No. Frisco. Phone 8886.
- 230 Fort Worth, Texas.—Meets 2d Thurs., Carpenters Hall, 302½ Main St. G. H. Roberts, 1508 E. Morphy St.
- 232 Racine, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Union Hall, Wisconsin St. bet. 4th and 5th Sts. H. M. Olson, 2603 Olive St.
- 233 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—Meets 3d Wed., 44-48 So. 4th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. J. Octave Dussault, 30 E. 4th St. Tel. Oakwood 1354.
- 234 Atlanta, Ga.—Meets Tues., 7:30 p. m., cor. Piedmont and Auburn Aves. Jas. A. Hill, 79 Jackson St., S. E.
- 238 Albuquerque, N. M.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 7:30 p. m., Carpenters Hall, 415 No. 2nd St. J. R. Church- ill, R. D. 2. Box 308-A. Phone 031-J-1.
- 240 Montgomery, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Standard Drug Store, cor. High and Jackson. Jos. E. Steele, 32 Stewart St.
- 243 Santa Rosa, Calif.—Meets 2d Mon., Carpenters' Hall. A. L. Fautley, 305 12th St., Petaluma, Calif. Phone, 110-J.
- 244 Brooklyn—Kings and Queens Counties, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 229 Sackman St. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 p. m. Edw. J. Anglim, 3402 Avenue L.
- 246 Lowell, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., St. Charles Hotel, 532 Middlesex St. Charles L. Chase, 14 Robeson St. Phone, 1210.
- 250 Morristown, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 5 South St. Lewis C. Beekman, Jr., B. A., 185½ Fairchild Ave. Phone, Morristown 4-3163-J. J. F. Singleton, 6 Syl- van Terrace, Summit, N. J. Tel., Summit 6-4390-W.
- 252 San Bernardino, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 366 D St. M. B. Wilson, 1103 King St. Phone 343-05.
- 254 New Bedford, Mass.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Temple, Pleasant St. James Lord, 328 Ashley Blvd.
- 258 Billings, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Union Hall, Minnesota Ave. at 29th St. O. L. Aanes, 707 So. 32d St.
- 259 Granite City, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2:30 p. m., Tri City Central Trades Council Hall, Niedringham Ave. and State St. Jacob Zimmer, 501 No. Fillmore., Ed- wardsville, Ill.
- 260 San Diego, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Tem., 621 6th St. Wm. Bakeman, 3653 Mississippi St.
- 262 Nashville, Tenn.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem., 212 8th Ave. N. W. E. Marshall, Oceola Ave., R. No. 50. Phone 7-6108-W.
- 263 New Brighton, Pa.—Meets 1st Fri., Painters' Hall. W. Bridgewater. H. C. Eiler, 1311 Penn Ave.
- 265 Chattanooga, Tenn.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 3:00 p. m., 306 East 9th St. James Kincaid, 609 E. 8th St.
- 268 San Rafael, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 410 3d St. J. O. Dahl, 410 3d St. Phone S. R. 1052.
- 275 Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets 1st Wed., Lab. Tem. Sherman T. Clear, 1350 Central Ave.
- 276 Waterloo, Iowa—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall, 310½ W. 4th St. C. L. Jolls, R. 4. Phone, 3038-J.

- 278 San Mateo, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon. Ex. Bd. meets 7 p. m., Bldg. Tr. Hall. J. A. Brogan, 807 2d Ave. Phone, 6904.
- 279 Joplin, Mo.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Hall, 6 Joplin St. E. Downer, 709 Chestnut St. Phone, 3327.
- 281 Boise, Idaho.—Meets 2d Tues., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. M. C. Garrett, R. D. No. 5.
- 282 Yakima, Wash.—Meets Wed., 20 So. 10th St. M. F. Carvo, No. 6th Ave. and Hathaway.
- 286 Stamford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., Carpenters' Hall, Gay St. Harry Johnson, Nichols Ave. Phone, Stam. 4-6229.
- 292 Charleston, W. Va.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Room 26, Lab. Tem., 18 Alderson St. K. E. Higginbotham, 1016 Elm Ave.
- 299 Sheboygan, Wis.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Union Hall, 632 N. 8th St. Herbert Haack, Fin. Sec., 1217 Mallman Ct. Elmer Haack, B. A., 1227 Georgia Ave. Tel., 3537-W.
- 300 Bakersfield, Calif.—Meets 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., 21st and I St. H. J. Ward, 1803 Alta Vista Dr.
- 301 San Antonio, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., North St. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 9:00 a. m., Lab. Tem. Chester Smith, 123 Castillo Ave.
- 302 Vallejo, Calif.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem., 314 Virginia St. Wm. Gellinger, Jr., Fin. Sec., R. F. D. No. 2. Box 2040, Napa, Calif. Phone, 738-J. Napa. A. L. Lawrence, B. A., 1100 Kentucky St. Phone, 581-J Vallejo.
- 305 Great Falls, Mont.—Meets 1st Tues., Painters' Hall, cor. 7th and Central. M. M. Milligan, 220—6th Ave. So.
- 308 New York, N. Y.—Meets every Wed. Ex. Bd. every Mon., 210 E. 104th St. J. M. Vacirca, 703 E. 187th St., Bronx, New York, N. Y. Tel., Raymond 9-3458.
- 309 Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 p. m., Central Labor Hall. Claus Ross, 15 Cowden Pl.
- 311 Amarillo, Tex.—Meets each Thurs., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Rex A. Teed, 1500 B, So. Pierce.
- 319 Muskegon, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 2 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall. Clyde L. Brunette, 358 E. Walton Ave.
- 328 Cheyenne, Wyo.—Meets 1st Mon., United Mine Workers' Bldg. Archie B. Darling, Allison Tracts. Tel., 7376.
- 330 Durham, N. C.—Meets Sat. 2 p. m., Painters' Hall, 122½ E. Main St. S. P. Tindal, 808 Pine St.
- 332 Victoria, B. C., Canada.—Meets 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, Courtney St. James Wilson, 946 Caledonia Ave.
- 336 Quincy, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem. 9th St. Geo. Miller, 822 So. 13th St.
- 337 Macon, Ga.—Meets 1st and 4th Tues., 525 Craft St. Pierce Fowler, 123 Mutual Ave. Phone, Davis 1027-J.
- 340 Lexington, Ky.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, No. Broadway. G. Irvin, 206 Race St.
- 344 Lafayette, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. Geo. Anderson, 2024 Scott St.
- 345 Miami, Fla.—Meets 2d Wed., 925 N. E. 1st Ave. A. J. Miller, B. A., Dolphin Hotel, 937 N. E. First Ave. A. W. Dukes, 1430 N. W. 37th.
- 346 Asbury Park, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Bldg. Trades Hall, Madison Ave. and Main St. Otto Fowler, 1498 Monroe Ave.
- 350 Portsmouth, Ohio.—Meets 1st Sun., Carpenters Hall, Gallia and Gay Sts. F. A. Kline, 1903 Jackson Ave.
- 353 Santa Monica, Calif.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., 1914 11th St. F. N. Coffey, 616 Boccaccio Ave., Venice, Calif.
- 359 Providence, R. I.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Bldg. Trades Hall, 37 Clemenace St., Providence, R. I. Chas. M. Trice, Box 28, Oaklawn, R. I. Res. 32 Brookdale Ave., Oak Lawn, R. I.
- 360 London, Ont.—Meets 3d Fri., Labor Tem., Dundas St. Sam Miller, 560 Grosvenor St.
- 371 Pocatello, Idaho.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 633 No. Grant St. Dewitt Moffit, 633 No. Grant.
- 374 Phoenix, Ariz.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., 17th Ave. and Jefferson St. Carl H. Burros, 1113 E. Polk St.
- 378 Marion, Ill.—Meets 1st Sun., 9 a. m., Lab. Tem., Murphysboro, Ill. Floyd Borden, 1821 Logan St., Murphysboro, Ill. Tel. 67.
- 379 Santa Barbara, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Hall No. 3, Labor Temple. J. D. Hessinger, 1724 Calle Poniente.
- 380 Salem, Ore.—Meets 2d Tues., Salem Tr. and Lab. Hall, 259 Court St. G. E. Wikoff, 1129 N. Cottage. Phone, 3612.
- 385 Morgantown, W. Va.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 327 Pleasant St. Geo. C. Hough, 154 Highland Ave.
- 386 Newburgh, N. Y.—Meets 1st Fri., 111 Liberty St. Ex. Bd. meets Bricklayers' Hall, 462 Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. W. Hignight, Bus. Agt., 5 Hammersley Ave., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Phone, 3549-R. B. A. Barringer, sec., Billings, N. Y. Tel., Hopewell Junction 27F5.
- 388 Green Bay, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Lab. Tem., 508 Main St. E. E. Maynard, 906 Clinton St.
- 392 Elmira, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 7:30 p. m., at Painters' Hall, 143½ W. Water St. Henry Warren, 211 Scottwood Ave., Elmira Hts., N. Y. Phone, Dial 2—5852.
- 394 Tucson, Ariz.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., Los Altos and Mojave Sts. H. D. Smith, 219 No. Second Ave.
- 397 Helena, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Helena Trades and Labor Assembly Hall. A. S. Kerr, Harvard Apts. Mailing Address: Box 966.
- 401 Allentown, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Tem., N. 6th St. Harry Frey, 734 Greenleaf St.
- 406 Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.—Meets Fri., 517 S. E. 8th St. Harry E. Sharp, 517 S. E. 8th St.
- 407 Austin, Tex.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m., Austln Lab. Tem. N. L. Smith, 4104 Ave. F.
- 413 Norwalk, Conn.—Meets 1st Wed., Community Hall, Van Zant St., E. Norwalk, Conn. Chas. A. Brown, No. 1 Edgewater Place, E. Norwalk, Conn.
- 419 Greensboro, N. C.—Meets 2d and 4th Sun., 10 a. m., Lab. Tem., 314½ Sycamore St. W. A. Mateer, 426 Church St.
- 428 Ponca City, Okla.—Meets 1st Fri., Carpenters' Hall. J. L. Hayes, 211 S. Birch St.
- 429 Harrisburg, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Union Hall, 223 Market St. D. McKercher, 2208 No. 6th St. Tel., 3-7044.
- 434 Merced, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Room 20, Shaffer Bldg., 17th St. Guy Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 205, 36 Gerard Ave.
- 435 Shreveport, La.—Meets 2d Sat., 9 a. m., 308 McNeill St. Monte Walkup, 4125 San Jacinto St. Phone, 2-1007.
- 440 Santa Ana, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 402½ W. Fourth St. Earl L. Lindig, 1019 Oak St. Phone 2342-J.
- 442 Santa Cruz, Calif.—R. D. Hunter, 288 Cayuga St.
- 443 Steubenville, O.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Junior Hall, 106 So. 4th St. E. W. Jeffers, Capitol Ave.
- 446 Elgin, Ill.—Meets 2d Mon., 325 Raymond St. Albert Sederstram, 617 McClure Ave.
- 454 Palm Springs, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Peveler Court, Indiana Ave. Otto Bobo, Box 691.
- 455 West Palm Beach, Fla.—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., Gardenia and Rosemary Sts. Geo. E. Harbold, Box 82, Lake Worth, Fla.
- 456 St. Petersburg, Fla.—Meets every Fri., 7:30 p. m., A. F. L. Bldg., 1126 Central Ave. Ex. Bd. meets after regular meeting. H. L. Patterson, 3621 Queensboro Ave. So.
- 463 Salinas, Calif.—C. H. Cody, Rt. 1, Box 103-A. Tel., 33-R-2.
- 469 Meridian, Miss.—Meets Wed. night, 3416 Ray St. Oliver Trotter, Jr., 3416 Ray St.
- 478 Wenatchee, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Farmers Union Hall, Wenatchee Ave. J. T. Kirby, R. 1.
- 481 Winona, Minn.—Meets 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Eureka Hall, 4th and Center Sts. E. T. Poppie, 508 3d Ave. S. E., Rochester, Minn.
- 483 St. Paul, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem., 418 No. Franklin. L. Pepper, 252 Charles St.
- 485 Jackson, Miss.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 128½ N. Parish St. A. A. Banks, 1166 Hickory St.
- 487 Redding, Calif.—Lew Hurtgen, P. O. Box 602.

# WHAT IS THE A. F. of L.?

**T**HIS may sound like an elementary, almost banal question, but in the light of present events it is well for us to refresh our minds about certain fundamentals of the Labor Movement. Too many of our younger men could with profit improve their knowledge of this subject. Therefore:

The American Federation of Labor is not a "union" in the accepted sense—it is a federation of unions.

It has no power other than that given to it by affiliated national and international unions. These affiliates retain control of their internal affairs. They are the sole judges of their wage scales, working conditions, etc. Each has undisputed power to adjust industrial disputes in their respective jurisdictions and they are protected from invasion by rival organizations.

These national and international unions are the base of the American Federation of Labor.

State and city central bodies, composed of representatives of local affiliates of national and international unions, are also affiliated to the A. F. of L., as are local unions in trades and callings where no national union exists.

The A. F. of L. binds this family of trade unions into a voluntary federation.

It depends on education and organization to develop new social viewpoints.

It maintains inter-communication between affiliates, and is in constant correspondence with a corps of organizations throughout the country.

It guards the workers' interest in the national Congress. It indorses and protests in the name of labor. It has secured relief from burdensome laws and governmental bureaucracy.

Annually it assembles the wage earners in convention to exchange ideas and methods, to promote mutual interests, to develop greater solidarity, to proclaim the workers' burdens, aims and hopes.

It asks—yea, demands—the co-operation of all wage earners who accept the principle of unity, who believe there is something better in life than long hours, low wages, unemployment and all these imply.

The trade unions reflect, in organized form, the best thought, activity and hopes of the wage workers.

The trade unions represent the aggregate expression of discontent of labor with existing economic, social and political misrule.

The trade unions are exactly what the wage workers are, and can be made exactly what wage workers may please to make them—ACTIVE or SLUGGISH, keen or dull, narrow or broad gauged—just as the

members are intelligent or otherwise. But, represent as they may either of these alternatives, the trade union has proven to be the best protector of the workers' interests.

The trade union is a factor in all social movements. It raises living standards and checks wage reductions. It promotes fraternity and fosters temperance and liberality.

Above all, the trade union is an educational force. Its democracy is its distinctive characteristic. It ignores sectionalism. It knows no creed, sex or race.

The trade union as sponsored by the American Federation of Labor, invites all wage workers to unite for their protection and advancement.

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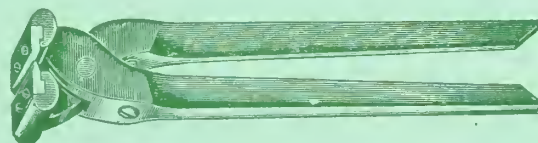
## IMPROVEMENTS PLANNED FOR YELLOWSTONE PARK

Working men and women who include Yellowstone National Park in their vacation itinerary for seeing America first will be interested in the schedule of governmental construction projects, approaching \$500,000 in cost, which will be available during the 1937 season.

According to Superintendent Edmund B. Rogers, the major improvements will be a new water supply and distribution system and a complete hydro electric unit, costing \$237,000, at park headquarters, Mammoth Hot Springs. The plants will supply all interests, whether government or private, at the permanent park headquarters with both water and electricity.

Another important improvement is the new post office for Yellowstone Park which will be ready for use next spring. The building, costing more than \$100,000, will be constructed of native sandstone to the sill line and then a concrete superstructure in harmonizing gray.

### TODD CUTTING NIPPERS



Sizes 6-8-10-11-12 Inches  
Extra Heavy 11-13-15 Inches

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Your copy of this  
8 page bulletin

## It concerns **MORE WORK FOR LATHERS** **WORK** You may be doing shortly

EVERY Bostwick Steel Stud job sold to date has replaced some other type of partition on which the Lather would have secured no work at all. In several instances, a small yardage of lath was planned for the building, but when the Bostwick Stud and the Bostwick Partition were explained to the owner, the total yardage of lath was increased many times.

So, we hope you will send in for a copy of this new 8-page bulletin, just from the printer, describing the Bostwick Stud and Bostwick System Partitions. Just drop us a line giving your address, and a copy will come to you by return mail.

Some of the jobs sold are already installed. An increasing number will be coming along later in the spring, in the summer and fall. You will be glad to have the information, construction hints, etc., found in this bulletin, before you start working on such a job.

The Bostwick Stud is used in connection with Super-Bostwick "Truss-Loop" Lath. Together they make a partition that is easy to erect, has small floor load, good sound resistance and is so substantial that a superior job of plastering results.

One feature of this stud is that lath may be nailed or tied to it. Grounds may be nailed to it snugly and accurately. Where desired, mop boards, wainscot or cabinet work may be nailed. Pipes and conduits are installed without inconvenience to the lathing operation. In short, there are a lot of angles explained here that you will want to know about the Bostwick Stud and—

**SUPER** *Bostwick*  
**TRUSS LOOP LATH**

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**LATHER**  
UNITED STATES & CANADA



“The Injury To One Is The Concern Of All”

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE  
**WOOD, WIRE & METAL LATHERS’  
INTERNATIONAL UNION**

VOL. XXXVII.

APRIL, 1937

No. 8

Conceived in the American Federation of Labor

Owned by Trade Unions and Trade Unionists

Tenth Anniversary

1927-1937

# THE UNION LABOR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

## FINANCIAL CONDITION

December 31, 1936

### ASSETS

United States Government Bonds	\$ 610,854.00
State, County and Municipal Bonds	475,176.00
Railroad Bonds	191,323.00
Public Utility Bonds	212,706.00
Other Bonds	45,617.00
Stocks	420.00
Loans to Policyholders	88,198.30
Real Estate	29,100.00
First Mortgage Loans (Improved City Property)	350,121.27
Cash	156,314.97
Interest due and accrued	21,409.33
Due and Deferred Premiums (net)	376,831.00
<b>Total Admitted Assets</b>	<b>\$ 2,558,070.87</b>

### LIABILITIES

Reserve for all policies in force	\$ 1,259,322.00
Claims Reported but Proofs not received	47,520.00
Reserve for claims approved, payable in instalments	12,854.00
Reserve for claims incurred but not yet reported	28,000.00
Premiums and interest paid in advance	13,979.00
Reserve for Policy Dividends	18,309.85
Reserve for Dividends left at interest	5,607.78
Reserve for Taxes Payable in 1937	15,500.00
Other Liabilities	10,138.01
Contingency Reserves	233,750.00
Capital	375,000.00
Surplus	538,090.23
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 2,558,070.87</b>

Income for year	\$ 999,123.40
Payments to Policyholders during year	566,498.13
All other disbursements for year	199,379.64
Insurance in force:	
Individual policies	\$ 8,413,326.00
Group policies	50,328,350.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$58,741,676.00</b>

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Insurance, write NOW to*

**THE UNION LABOR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**

MATTHEW WOLL, President

570 LEXINGTON AVENUE NEW YORK, N. Y.

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TENTH ANNIVERSARY

1927-1937

# The LATHER

OFFICIAL ORGAN, PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE  
WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

Lathers' Building, Detroit Avenue at West 26th Street, Cleveland, Ohio

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VOL. XXXVII

APRIL, 1937

No. 8

## President Green Declares That American Federation of Labor's Relentless Opposition To Minority Rule in Labor Movement Is Real Issue in C. I. O. Controversy

In an address before the Fourth Woman Congress in Chicago, March 10, 1937, held under the sponsorship of the Chicago Tribune, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared that the firmly rooted principle underlying the establishment of the Committee for Industrial Organization was a definitely determined plan to rebel against majority rule in the organization and administrative policies of the Federation and to substitute for democratic procedure a minority dictatorship designed to overthrow decisions made by the annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

In plain, positive, and unequivocal language, Mr. Green said that the A. F. of L. "will never accept a dictator or submit to autocratic control."

Recounting in detail the procedure of the 1935 convention of the American Federation of Labor in reaching the decision regarding organization policies, adopted by a large majority of the delegates after full debate, Mr. Green outlined the events connected with the rebellion against this decision by a minority group called the Committee for Industrial Organization.

He also cited the numerous attempts made by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to persuade the C. I. O. leaders to dissolve their group, which had been held by the Executive Council to be a dual organization within the American Federation of Labor, and resume their place as

loyal members of the Federation. By their refusal to comply with this reasonable request, Mr. Green said, the C. I. O. leaders automatically suspended themselves from membership in the Federation.

In addition, Mr. Green punctured the charge made by the Committee for Industrial Organization and some of its satellites that the American Federation of Labor is opposed to industrial unionism. He pointed out that both craft and industrial unions are approved by the Federation, according to circumstances, and called attention to a number of charters, including the charter of the United Mine Workers of America, granted by the American Federation of Labor as competent and complete evidence to prove the falsity of the claim that the issue with the C. I. O. involves the question of craft unions versus industrial unions.

Deploring deeply the controversy which has "entered the House of Labor and divided the family residing therein into hostile camps," Mr. Green declared that the doors are open for the return of the C. I. O. group, with a hearty welcome awaiting them, on the fundamental basis of loyalty to "democratic ideals" and the "principles of democracy and democratic procedure" as the binding force throughout the organized labor movement.

The text of Mr. Green's address follows:

The statement made by the great, humane philosopher, Thomas Carlyle, in 1850, that "This that they call the Organization of Labor is the universal,

vital problem of the world," assumes new meaning and takes on added significance at this period in our Nation's history.

The problem of organized labor can, at this time, truly be regarded as of paramount interest and of tremendous public concern. The important place it occupies in the daily press is evidence of the prominent part it plays in current events and in public thought and attention.

I am grateful for the opportunity to address you tonight. This non-partisan forum on national and international affairs provides a most appropriate setting for the discussion of the subject of organized labor.

I interpret the invitation extended me by the representatives of the Fourth Woman Congress, held under the auspices of the Chicago Tribune, as evidence of the very deep interest which all those in attendance at this Congress hold in the conflict which has arisen within the House of Labor.

#### Majority Rule Is Main Labor Issue

The friends of Labor will view, with feelings of apprehension, the way in which the divided family of Labor will be compelled to face grave issues which grow out of a changing world. Its enemies will rejoice if the hosts of Labor dissipate their strength and vitality in fighting among themselves.

This logically makes both the present and future outlook for Labor a matter of grave concern for all those who sincerely wish to see Labor succeed in its efforts to lift living standards for the masses of the people to a higher level and to serve as a medium through which working men and women may promote their economic and social welfare.

What is this momentous issue which has entered the House of Labor and divided the family residing therein into hostile camps? This question is being asked by millions of people. They are seeking an answer.

To those who have participated in the historic development of the American Federation of Labor the answer is clear and easily understood.

Perhaps the real issue can be presented from the point of view of the American Federation of Labor by asking the question, Shall the organization and administrative policies of the American Federation of Labor be determined by majority rule, in democratic fashion, at Conventions of the American Federation of Labor, in which the representatives of the entire membership participate, or shall the minority who participated in those deliberations and in the open forum of debate and lost, through force impose its will upon the majority?

There is only one answer which can be made to these questions. To the first, it must be "Yes," to the second, "No." The one means the triumph of democracy and the other the rule of anarchy.

The American Federation of Labor, therefore, is meeting the issue fearlessly and without flinching. It is fighting to preserve democracy in the administration of the affairs of organized labor, just as it applies in the administration of government and other organized groups of American citizens.

#### Minicrity Group Has Destroyed Labor Unity

This issue, which has grown out of the conflict which has arisen within the ranks of organized labor transcends in importance any other issue which may be offered for public discussion and consideration.

By the unwarranted action of a minority group organized labor has been rent asunder at a time when the Nation is on the threshold of economic and social betterment and when, through a united front and through cooperation, it could take advantage of the great opportunity to promote human welfare, because those who lost in a fair fight in the Convention of the American Federation of Labor decided to force the unwilling majority to accept their dictum and control.

Labor lived united in the House which the architects and builders of the American Federation of Labor had erected during their period of service—covering more than one half a century.

The family of organized labor that dwelt therein was harmonious, self-disciplined, inspired by a common purpose and a common desire.

Samuel Gompers was the chief architect who, during a lifetime of service, contributed most toward the establishment of the House of Labor upon a sound foundation and the erection thereon of a structure which he and those associated with him firmly believed was safe and indestructible.

It withstood the storms and stress of conflicting opinions and divergent views as they raged for fifty-five years, unharmed, unshaken and perfectly preserved.

The family of Labor dwelt therein during this long period of its proud history free from serious discord and open rupture until November, 1935.

What happened then? We must turn to the records for accurate information.

#### Establishment of C. I. O.

The records of the fifty-fifth annual convention show that the administrative and organization policies for the year 1936 were determined and formulated by a vote of more than two to one of the duly accredited delegates in attendance at the Convention.

Immediately following the adjournment of this Convention a new organization was set up called the Committee for Industrial Organization.

It was made up of organizations which had been represented at the Convention of the American Federation of Labor in October, 1935, where the delegates representing these organizations had participated in the vote which determined and adopted the



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organization policies of the American Federation of Labor for the ensuing year.

The representatives of this new organization, which was classified by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor as a dual and as a rival of the parent organization, the American Federation of Labor, immediately announced that its aim and purpose was that outlined in the minority report of the Convention committee, which was voted down by a most decisive majority.

That declaration, properly and correctly interpreted, means that even though the accredited representatives of the organizations holding membership in the Committee for Industrial Organization participated in the debates which took place in the Convention and in the vote which determined the organization and administrative policies of the American Federation of Labor they refuse to abide by the democratic decision which was made at the Convention.

### Dual Organization Could Not Be Tolerated

That declaration was made by them notwithstanding the fact that all rules of parliamentary procedure call for the acceptance of a majority decision honestly reached by all those who participate in the proceedings of a deliberate body.

For obvious reasons the bona fide family of organized labor could not tolerate the existence of a new group within the House of Labor which challenged the supremacy and authority of the parent body.

For these reasons, the American Federation of Labor appealed to the Committee for Industrial Organization, which had been set up, to disband and dissolve in order to maintain harmony and tranquility within the organized labor movement.

When it refused to respond to this appeal the representatives of the Committee for Industrial Organization were advised they must either withdraw their membership in the Committee for Industrial Organization and remain in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor or if they continued to hold membership in the Committee for Industrial Organization withdraw from affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

They were given thirty days in which to decide. They decided to maintain the Committee for Industrial Organization and to hold membership in that

organization and thus they automatically suspended themselves from affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

As the simple facts of the controversy are better understood, the public mind is able to grasp more clearly that the preservation of the ideals of democracy, of orderly procedure, and of the intelligent, judicious determination of policies and procedure is at stake.

It is not enough that the rules and principles of democracy shall rule in the administration of national, state, city and civic affairs. In these fields the minorities willingly submit to majority decisions. Their acquiescence in majority decisions shows they are accustomed to meeting the supreme test of democracy. This rule which has applied in the administration of the affairs of the American Federation of Labor during all the years which have intervened since 1881, when it was formed, must continue in full force and effect. It is inconceivable that any organization can live and function in a democracy such as we have here in America if it fails to apply the very vital rules of democratic processes in the conduct of its affairs.

### Industrial vs. Craft Unionism Is False Issue

This issue, however, which is clearly understood by the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor has been obscured somewhat because it is alleged that industrial versus craft unionism is the question at issue.

That is a mistaken allegation. The facts, historical and otherwise, arising out of the organization, construction and expansion of the American Federation of Labor show that it has applied both forms of organization in the pursuit of its organization policies just as circumstances permit and conditions warrant.

It would be easy to solve this problem if all who were members of the organized labor movement were of one mind and held to one point of view, but that is not the case. We have in the labor movement as you will find in all other organized units, men and women who entertain divergent points of view. Thus differences in opinion must be composed. A basis of accommodation must be found.

Experience has shown that no rigid, inflexible policy of organization can either be formulated or applied.

The plan generally accepted and applied represents, as a rule, the sentiment of all the workers even though they may possess differing points of view.

The alternative of this form of procedure would be for each group holding one and the same point of view in opposition to that held by other groups to form their own separate organizations for the expressed purpose of applying their own plan and formulating their own policies. Such action is unthinkable, impossible and defeatist both in practice and purpose.

The soundness of this conclusion can be appreciated if we consider and understand that unity, solidarity and blended economic strength are the chief assets of any movement of organized labor.

Organized labor has strength just as it is able to establish and maintain a united front, a cohesive organization, and a solid, united organized labor movement. It is weak when it is torn by dissension, discord, bitterness and hate.

**Both the industrial and craft forms of organization possess virtues recognized by all the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor. These forms are suited to the needs of workers employed in differing lines of industry.**

The American Federation of Labor appreciated this fact when—years ago—it established the industrial form of organization in the mining industry.

In the organization of the printing industry it approved and applied the craft form of organization in the granting of charters to unions.

During all the years of its existence it has applied the semi-industrial form of organization in the clothing, textile, automobile and rubber manufacturing industries.

#### **Mergers of Similar Unions Favored**

Where it has been possible for two or more organizations exercising jurisdiction in fields largely similar the American Federation of Labor has served to bring about consolidation and amalgamation so that one organization would function where previously two existed.

In the printing trades industry today the American Federation of Labor would consent to the consolidation of all the printing trades organizations into one industrial union if the officers and members of the different printing trades unions would care to do so; but because the printing trades organizations have evolved their own plan of craft organization and because they believe in that plan and apparently have found from experience that the economic interests of the skilled workers employed in the printing trades industry can be best promoted through the craft form of organization the American Federation of Labor will not force the printing trades to accept and apply the industrial form of unionism.

The American Federation of Labor could not have blended into an army more than three million men and women, uniting them in a common purpose to achieve economic and social improvement, through the pursuit of any other policy.

No movement of labor can ever succeed and live if it disregards these common rules and vital principles.

The American Federation of Labor has jealously guarded the interests of organizations chartered by it and affiliated with it which possess either an industrial or craft character.

It clings tenaciously to the economic philosophy that the worker who has acquired skill through years of training and service and who in many instances is a genius in his trade and calling is entitled to commercialize these acquired and inherent qualities to the highest economic and financial plane possible.

#### **Auto Workers Organized by A. F. of L.**

Before enactment of the National Recovery Act in 1933, there was no organization among the automobile workers. The American Federation of Labor established the first local organization of automobile workers.

When it succeeded in organizing a number of local units in different places among those employed in the automobile manufacturing industry it united these local units into an international union of automobile workers. The American Federation of Labor granted this automobile workers' union a charter August 26, 1935, in which its jurisdiction was clearly defined.

#### **Given Broad Jurisdiction**

This jurisdiction provided that this automobile workers' international union possessed authority to organize all the workers employed in the production and assembling departments of the automobile industry into one union. This meant that more than ninety per cent of all employed in the automobile manufacturing industry came under the jurisdiction of this one international union.

Reservation was made that tool makers, die sinkers and building trades mechanics, all of whom were highly skilled and especially trained, and who constitute less than ten per cent of those employed in the automobile industry, came under the jurisdiction of their own respective organizations.

The forced payment of higher wages by automobile manufacturers to these highly skilled workers than they could possibly secure if they were forced to become members of the one big industrial union was the theory upon which this reserved action was based.

The Automobile Workers' Union operated under this charter granted by the American Federation of Labor and is operating under it today.



**THE AXTON-FISHER TOBACCO COMPANY, INC.**  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

More than two hundred thousand dollars was spent by the American Federation of Labor in the organization and establishment of the Automobile Workers' Union. The highest type of service and attention was given to these newly organized and established unions by the American Federation of Labor.

This organization was formed, nursed, builded and established by the American Federation of Labor. It owes its origin and existence to the American Federation of Labor. Notwithstanding this fact, the Automobile Workers' Union left the House of Labor, joined the Committee for Industrial Organization, a movement which has been classified as dual and rival to the American Federation of Labor.

This action was one of base ingratitude to a parent organization which formed and fostered it during the days when its membership was small, and when it was weak and helpless.

**Dual Labor Movement Is Blow at Solidarity**

In view of these facts, one may well ask what was the issue in this case and why did this organization become associated with the Committee for Industrial Organization in defiance of the wishes and decisions of the parent organization which had created it. No satisfactory or justifiable answer can be made to this question.

Many members of the organized labor movement and many of their friends are asking this question. Is difference of opinion over the form of organization which should be followed in organization of

those employed in the industries of the Nation justification for the setting up of a dual, rival organized labor movement?

**Is it more important that the opinion of a minority shall prevail or that the organized labor movement shall be preserved and kept united? Which means the most to the working men and women of the Nation? Shall it be that they remain united and invincible or shall they be divided and conquered?**

Bitterness and hate are bound to follow when an organized labor movement is rent asunder and torn into factions by internal strife.

Those who formed the Committee for Industrial Organization were warned of the evil results which were bound to follow the creation of a dual and rival organization.

Some of the organization which participated in the formation of the Committee for Industrial Organization knew from experience that this was true because within recent years they had been plagued and divided because of the creation of dual movements within their own field of jurisdiction. This happened during the days of adversity when both the strength of the union and the morale of the members had declined to a very low ebb.

How those who had protested against the setting up of dual organizations and who had gone through a most bitter experience because of the creation of such dual organizations could now lead in the formation of a dual movement within the House of Labor is most difficult to understand.

We must look for a deeper cause for the setting up of the Committee for Industrial Organization than that which appears on the surface.

The reasons thus far offered by those who formed the Committee for Industrial Organization for splitting, tearing and ripping the organized labor movement asunder are in no way reasonable, convincing or justifiable.

There are many who firmly believe that the inspiration for the setting up of a rival movement within the American Federation of Labor is directly traceable to the consuming ambition of men for the exercise of power, domination and control. The answer may be found in the political and economic developments which the future may unfold.

#### A. F. of L. Will Protect American Institutions

Time alone will be the arbiter in the dispute, in the most serious conflict which has arisen within the family of labor. As for the American Federation of Labor, it will remain as it ever has been, the bona fide American labor movement.

In this fight in which it is engaged for the preservation of democracy, the American Federation of Labor will stand as it has ever stood, a bulwark against the representatives of those subversive forces which constantly seek to undermine our cherished institutions and to destroy our form of government. We will never fraternize with or cater to those extreme and destructive groups composed of men and women who are striving to substitute a form of political and economic procedure for the traditional American political and economic philosophy.

One hundred and five chartered national and in-

ternational unions remain in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

These organizations must be classified as movements strongly entrenched within their fields of jurisdiction and all of them recognized as a part of the family of the American Federation of Labor.

Supplementing these strong national and international unions there are forty-nine State Federations of Labor, seven hundred thirty-four City Central bodies, and eight hundred forty-nine Federal Local Unions, all functioning and serving within the cities, towns and communities throughout the land.

Truly the American Federation of Labor is firmly entrenched in the institutional life of the Nation.

#### Will Not Yield Majority Rule to Minority Force

Thus far the doors of the House of Labor have stood open awaiting for the return of the officers and members of those organizations which make up the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Transpiring events, however, create doubts as to whether the family of Labor shall be reunited.

One thing is certain. Those who are out will be accorded a most hearty welcome if they come back.

However, the American Federation of Labor will never surrender the principle of democratic control or yield to minority force and domination.

It will ever cling to democratic ideals and will most jealously guard and protect the principles of democracy and democratic procedure.

It will never accept a dictator or submit to autocratic control.

It is upon that sound and solid American basis it has taken its stand and there it will ever remain.

---

## The First Metal Lath Patent Office

United States Patent Office. Peter Naylor, of New York, N. Y. Improvement in the Mode of Protecting Plastered Walls and Ceilings from Fire. Specifications Forming Part of Letters Patent No. 1,087, Dated February 22, 1839

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER NAYLOR, of the city of New York, in the State of New York, have invented a new and improved mode of protecting the walls and ceilings of such apartments as are usually finished with lath and plaster against the effects of fire by substituting perforated plates of metal for the lath of wood usually employed; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof.

I take thin sheets of metal, preferring, so far as my experience has gone, tin-plate as prepared for the purpose of manufacturing tinware, as I have

reason to believe that the tinning protects the iron completely from the action of the lime used and from oxidation generally. I do not intend, however, to confine myself in this particular, but to use any kind of sheet metal which I may find adapted to my purpose. When tin-plate is used the distance of the joist or of the timbers generally to which it is to be attached must be within the limits of the length of such plates; but when sheet iron or other metal is employed the distance may be greater. I take the sheet metal which is to be used and I punch numerous holes through it, in the manner of a grater, using either a round or chisel-edged punch, as may be preferred. The diameter of these holes may be from an eighth to a quarter of an inch. When the plates have been so punched I nail them onto the joist, scantling, or studs with the rough or burred edges of the perforations outward. For greater security I take strips of hoop-iron, which



I nail on the timbers in strips before nailing the sheet metal, and when this is done it would be difficult to heat the metal through its two thicknesses sufficiently to set fire to the timber, even without the protecting influence of the plaster. The sheets of metal may be seamed together at their edges before nailing them on. When the sheet metal has been properly secured to the timbers I proceed to plaster the walls in the usual manner, omitting, however, the first rough-coat which is necessary when laths of wood are employed. The plaster will pass through the numerous perforations in the sheet metal, and will be as securely keyed and retained in place as when done in the ordinary way. It has been found, also, by experiments carefully performed that the plaster will not flake off by a long continued heat so readily as it does from wooden laths, which warp and twist, and thereby aid in loosening the plaster.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The employment of perforated sheet metal as a substitute for laths on walls and ceilings to be plastered, using and applying the same substantially in the manner herein fully set forth.

PETER NAYLOR.

Witnesses:

A. BOKEE,

K. S. VAN VOORHIS.

**FINES APPROVED BY THE INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL**

Additional assessment of \$100.00 by Local No. 74 against **Edw. J. Koch, No. 22695** was approved by the International Executive Council, all voting in favor excepting Fourth Vice President M. F. Nealon, whose note was not received.

The following is the vote of the Council to grant the request of Local No. 74 in placing this additional fine for working unfair against the Lathers and Plasterers' Unions and refusing to leave job upon request of the Business Agent of Local 74: First Vice President Geo. T. Moore, Second Vice President C. J. Haggerty, Third Vice President Jos. H. Duty, Fifth Vice President John P. Cook, Sixth Vice President Ora Kress, Seventh Vice President Sal Maso, Eighth Vice Preident Chas. W. King and Ninth Vice President John J. Langan. The additional fine was therefore recorded.

Additional assessment of \$250.00 by Local No. 9 against **O. E. Kinney, No. 15509** was approved unanimously by the International Executive Council. This penalty was placed on the charge of working unfair in the jurisdiction of Local No. 9, and has been registered at headquarters against this man's record.

**It's Easier to Handle a PERFORATED ROCKLATH Job**



■ If you haven't yet used Perforated Rocklath, man, what a treat you have coming!

Slip a sheet out of a bundle and look it over. Though light in weight, it's strong and rigid. Cut exactly to standard stud spacing length, its ends are square and clean as the day they came from the mill. USG packing brings every sheet to you in perfect condition.

Perforated Rocklath works easier than any other lath. It can be cut by scoring with your hatchet. Fitting odd-shaped pieces around door frames, window openings and recesses is a quick and simple matter. Easy to handle, easy to nail, fireproof and trouble-proof, Perforated Rocklath is THE lath for a perfect and work-saving job.

**For Better Walls and Ceilings**

**PERFORATED ROCKLATH**

The Fireproof Lath

**RED TOP GYPSUM PLASTERS**

Fireproof—Durable

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Mail the coupon right now for a free sample of Perforated Rocklath. See for yourself its unique qualities... Perforated Rocklath is pat-



ented. Made only by the United States Gypsum Company, available through USG dealers everywhere.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY TL-4  
300 W. Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois  
Please send me a free sample of USG Perforated Rocklath.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....State.....



**UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY**

Assessments of \$500.00 placed by Local No. 46 against the following former members who were expelled during the month of October by Local No. 46, on the charge of working below the established scale of Local No. 46 per agreement between the Metal Furring and Lathing Association of Greater New York and the Metallic Lathers' Local No. 46 of New York:

Joseph Clark, 19129; Geo. J. Engelbrecht, 14828; Paul Howard, 42; Jas. F. Murphy, 9037; Geo. H.

Pfeifer, 32250; Ralph F. Crance, 34294; Henry Harmon, 29450; Robt. McCartney, 6043; John O'Connell No. 2, 32238; Edw. Raskey, 34349; John E. Donnelly, 23993; Harry Higgins, 20246; John F. McCartney, 9038; Wm. F. Panzer, 32249; David B. Raskey, 22292.

These additional assessments were approved unanimously by the members of the Executive Council of the International Union and have therefore been recorded.

## Plan for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes Approved by the Executive Council

**ARTICLE ONE:** There may be set up wherever there is a Building Trades Council and an employers association in the construction industry, an arbitration board composed of an equal number from each group, which shall temporarily determine jurisdictional disputes for that locality. The determination to be effective until such time as the dispute is reviewed by the National Referee, and there shall be no strike, abandonment of work, or refusal to work or to go upon the job, because of jurisdictional disputes.

**ARTICLE TWO:** Such local board, arbitration board, shall meet within forty-eight hours of the presentation of a dispute and shall render its decision within forty-eight hours thereafter.

**ARTICLE THREE:** Before proceeding with the arbitration of any local jurisdictional dispute the matter shall first be referred to the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, to ascertain if the matter in dispute has already been Nationally determined.

**ARTICLE FOUR:** Members of the arbitration board shall not act in any dispute in which their trade or company is affected and shall be temporarily replaced by alternates who have no direct connection with the dispute.

**ARTICLE FIVE:** Should any local labor union fail within twenty-four hours, to abide by and work under any decision arrived at as herein set forth, then the employers shall be at liberty to fill the places with such men, members of other unions, as in this judgment can perform the work, and the members of such unions shall do the work.

**ARTICLE SIX:** Labor members of the local arbitration board must be members of a local union whose international union is recognized by the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, as a bona fide building trades organization.

**ARTICLE SEVEN:** Local Building Trades Councils shall notify the officials of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor of all jurisdictional disputes determined, and a copy of the decision rendered by the local arbitration board shall be filed with the officials of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

**ARTICLE EIGHT:** An appeal from the decision of the local board may be taken directly to the Referee by any International Union affected by any decision rendered by the local arbitration board as per Section Thirty-seven of the Constitution and by-laws of the Building Trades Department, of the A. F. of L.

J. W. WILLIAMS, President,  
M. J. McDONOUGH, Secretary-Treasurer,  
BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT.

### THEY SAVED ON UNION DUES!

A story received from Chicago should be posted up wherever workers meet, just to show what it means in serious trials to belong to a real, live union.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad is in the hands of a trustee. Federal Judge John P. Barnes authorized the trustee to restore to the pre-depression level the wages of 2,033 unorganized employes of the railroad. It is estimated that this will increase the railroad's payroll \$32,681 a month.

And the Associated Press dispatch telling this news closes with the guileless and truthful words: "The pay cuts of the organized employes of the carrier were restored a year ago."

Thirty-two thousand six hundred eighty-one dollars a month means \$390,172 a year. That is what those fellows lost by not being organized. Really, it would pay quite a lot of union dues.

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## Labor Parley Considers Problems

A broad program for labor was given serious consideration by the conference of around 60 national and international trade union officials called by Secretary of Labor Perkins.

Although, according to the official report by Miss Perkins, the meeting did not develop any "general agreement or consensus of opinion as to the method by which we can move forward," definite positions were taken on a number of major problems affecting working men and women.

The conference affirmed "the right of all workers to organize freely and bargain collectively" and agreed that an obligation rested upon employers not to discriminate against workers because of their choice of a form of organization.

It was agreed by the labor officials that methods of stabilizing employment and preventing unemployment "were a part of the major programs the government ought to carry out in co-operation with organized labor, and the rest of the public which has an interest in this matter."

Another important recommendation was that the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, which requires

government contractors to maintain fair working conditions (a work week not in excess of 40 hours, payment of prevailing wages, sanitary factory conditions, and a ban on child and convict labor) be broadened to include contracts as low as \$2,000 instead of the present \$10,000 minimum. It was stated that the act should also be amended to include the collective bargaining clause originally in the Senate bill.

Special emphasis was placed upon the continuation of relief for the unemployed "so long as it is necessary." The importance of advance planning of public works and the development of the United States Employment Service were also stressed.

With regard to minimum wages, there was a difference of opinion in the conference. One group recommended minimum wage laws for women workers only, another group wanted this restriction made applicable to all workers, and a third favored government sanction for "the wage level fixed by competent collective bargaining."

Miss Perkins said "the need of a constitutional amendment has been discussed," but that there was "a variation of opinion."

# The LATHER

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Matter for publication must be in not later than the 25th in order to appear in the following month's issue.

## CONCERNING BIG ESTATES

Harry Payne Whitney, New York banker of Standard Oil affiliations, sportsman and race horse lover, died in October, 1930. He left an estate the net value of which was stated a few days ago to be \$63,250,000. The further interesting fact was mentioned that this estate had increased in value \$4,245,000 since Whitney's death; or a gain averaging more than \$700,000 a year straight through the heart of the depression.

The fact that a dead millionaire's millions grow at such a pace is a pretty complete answer to the claim that great wealth is the reward of great personal qualities. Great wealth, nineteen times out of twenty, is the fruit of privilege; and the Whitney privileges were so potent that they went on heaping up the fortune after the personality had been entirely withdrawn.

There is another interesting side to this story. The Harry Payne Whitney fortune had a net income of more than \$700,000 a year through the

depression. The Brookings Institution reports that before the depression, in the prosperous year of 1929, nearly 6,000,000 families in the United States had gross incomes of less than \$1,000 a year, each. The net income of those 6,000,000 families was just about nothing at all. Add to these items the further fact that Harry Payne was by no means the richest of the Whitneys, that one of this family, Payne Whitney, left a net estate of about \$200,000,000; and you have a fair illustration of the injustice of the present distribution of the national income.

Is the work of the New Deal finished? It's just begun.

## EDISON OFF TO A BAD START IN NEW JOB

Charles Edison, son of the famous inventor, took the oath as assistant secretary of the navy and promptly got off to a bad start.

The first crack out of the box was a statement by Edison that the Walsh-Healy Act, intended to protect employes of government contractors, is hamstringing the navy's shipbuilding program and would, unless changed, create widespread unemployment.

The navy, Edison said, is unable to obtain bids for copper and steel, and he insisted that something be done to change that situation. He indicated he favored relaxing the safeguards for workers.

Edison didn't explain that manufacturers who are balking at the Walsh-Healy Act are notorious for their hatred of unions and their love for low wages.

He also failed to point out that other departments are having little or no trouble in obtaining supplies under the provisions of the act.

Inquiry at the Labor Department would have disclosed to Edison that during the last three months of 1936 nearly \$30,000,000 of supplies had been purchased with a provision that they be manufactured under fair labor conditions.

Almost since the beginning of the Roosevelt administration the Navy Department has been floundering around like a ship without a rudder.

Secretary Claude A. Swanson has been ill most of the time and has been only nominally head of the department. The real work is in the hands of the admirals, who have been running things with a high hand.

The new assistant secretary has been ballyhooed as a business genius with rare executive ability, but there is nothing in his record to maintain that estimate. When his illustrious father was living the younger Edison was given a very minor role in the inventor's extensive business undertakings.

That the admirals will continue to rule the roost and that Edison will be largely a rubber stamp was indicated by his comments on the Walsh-Healy Act.



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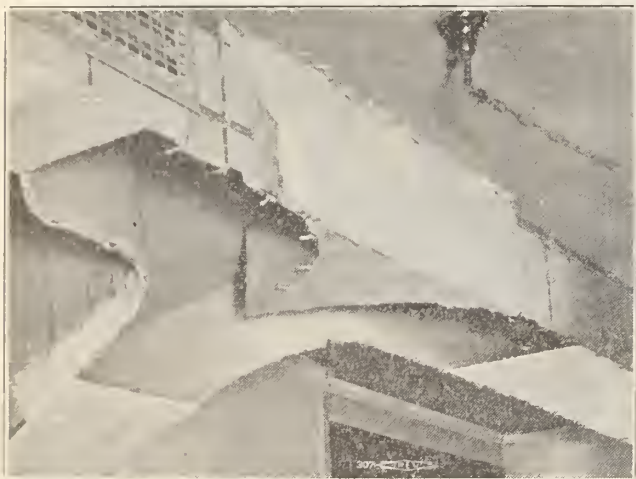
# Air Duct Construction by Lathers and Plasterers

(Note: Inquiries concerning this article should be addressed to Harry J. Hagen, 4750 Highland Ave., St. Louis, Mo. The questions and answers will appear in a future issue of *The Lather*.)

It should be noted that Air Ducts constructed with materials as outlined in the articles appearing in this journal are within the Regulations of the National Board of Fire Underwriters for the Installation of Blower and Exhaust Systems (Section 122 of the 1929 edition), which require air ducts to be constructed for fire resistive or non-combustible materials. The same requirements are contained in the Recommended Building Code of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, Section 1204-2 (a) of the Fifth Edition.

## AIR DUCTS OF METAL LATH WITH METALLATED ROCKLATH SOFFITS

Last month we illustrated and explained how ducts may be built above suspended ceilings, in basements and other unexposed places which required only a heavy scratch coat (smooth) of cement plaster inside of duct. This month we will illustrate a duct



1. Duct of metal lath and cement scratch coat inside. Brown and white coats outside. Note method of branching large duct off into two smaller ones. Plaster board soffits.

built in practically the same manner, in which the outside is also plastered in the usual manner, as illustrated in Photos 1 and 2. We will also give data concerning the construction of ducts with Metallated Rocklath, which are also plastered on the exterior.

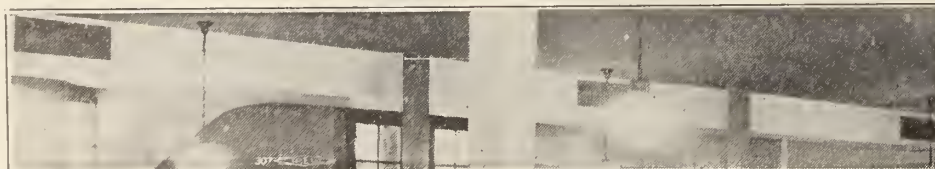
In Photo 1 a duct is shown, metal lathed and scratch coated inside with a cement plaster—the mixture used on this duct consisting of 40% cement, 40% sand, 15% lime and 5% Asbestos Cement and hair fibre for the scratch coat, the brown and white coats were used in the regular way. Note in Photo 1 the smoothness of the interior of the duct, also how the plaster board is placed in soffit and tied to ends of brackets which extend into soffit. Note also the dividing or separating wall built into duct which cuts the large duct into two smaller ones. At the point of this wall, a splitter of sheet metal or other material is anchored to divert air from one duct into the other if desired. Splitters are also provided near each opening to regulate the air flow at these points.

As the ceilings on this job were wood joist and wood lath, the duct was constructed and plastered on the four sides. Inside the top and sides were well scratched and smoothed down and on the outside the two sides and soffit were browned and white coated, as shown in Photo 2.

In constructing the furring for this duct, eye bolts were first screwed in the wood joist and channel carriers run thru the eye bolts along each side of the ducts to be built. Electric drill was used to drill a small hole before the eye bolts were inserted and anchored, to avoid splitting joists. Brackets of flat iron with bottoms open, as shown, were placed around the channel carriers. Temporary braces were tied to outside of brackets, the inside of duct lathed and scratch coated, then the Metallated Rocklath placed in soffit, metallated side in duct, and anchored (tied) there, the temporary braces removed and the exterior browned.

Of course other methods could have been used—as for instance Metallated Rocklath could have been used for top of inside of duct by merely nailing it well to old ceiling, thus requiring only the two sides of duct to be scratch coated inside. In this construction the method of anchoring the brackets could be changed to any of the many suitable methods known to Lathers.

An all Rocklath duct could have been constructed and the exterior plastered, etc. Some of these methods will be detailed as we go along.

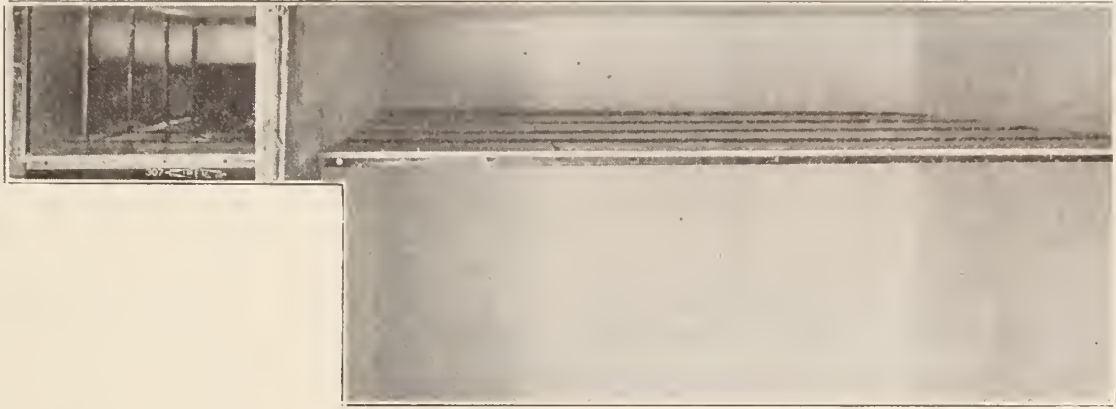


2. Completion of ducts shown in Photo No. 1. Lack of space necessitates showing small sections of work only.

## AIR DUCTS CONSTRUCTED OF METALLATED ROCKLATH ATTACHED TO PERFORATED T-IRON FURRING

Many methods of plaster board duct construction are possible. It is necessary at times to vary the details on different jobs to overcome conditions as they arise. For instance, slightly different constructions may be necessary, where in one case ducts are built under ceilings of wood lath and plaster, under others of tile or concrete, etc. Then the methods would differ slightly where in one case the ducts are suspended some distance below the ceiling, leaving the space between open and in other cases, where

and most economically built ducts developed and one that is used extensively to the great advantage of the Lather and Plasterer, that is, in corridors of hotels, office buildings, apartments, etc. On this type of work, the Lathers and Plasterers can build ducts and give a finished job of plastering on the soffit at a price less than half the cost of a sheet metal duct alone, without a covering of any kind. This is possible because four sides are required with sheet metal; only one side, the soffit, with Rocklath and Plaster, the ceiling and side walls acting as the other three sides. In this construction, where corridors are utilized for duct purposes, the ducts are



3. Corridor duct of Metallated Plaster Board and Perforated T-Irons. Completed (plastered) it costs less than half same duct with sheet metal, and is more sound proof and fireproof. Note other duct outside of corridor wall. Only 2 sides were built to erect this duct.

this space is closed in and in others where two ducts are built, one on top of the other, and so on. However, the principle of the construction remains the same and Lathers readily adjust themselves to meet all conditions as they occur.

### CORRIDOR DUCT CONSTRUCTION

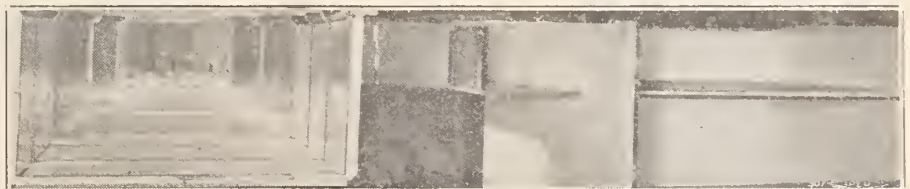
We will consider first one of the easiest, quickest

extended clear across the corridors and built low enough to allow branching off into the various rooms on each side, thru the transom, where air regulators are installed.

Ducts built in corridors with the method outlined here, allow a clear flow of air without any obstruction, the inside of soffit being level and smooth enough to allow full freedom of movement for the air. The outside is a finished coat of plaster, which will harmonize with the present walls. When sheet metal is used, some sort of covering must be used or a messy looking job will result, so if this additional cost is taken into consideration, the final cost of a sheet metal duct, covered, will more than likely be triple that of a plastered duct and a poorer job will result.



4. Soffit of corridor duct ready to plaster. Note spikes inserted thru holes in T-Irons at 6" centers. Soffit of duct only side built, ceiling and side walls of corridor acting as other 3 sides.



5. Duct-4 sides built with T-Irons and metallated plaster board. Note Metallation inside. Note gradual reduction of girth of duct. Corridor and other duct also shown.

Note Photo 3. This shows the inside of corridor duct—no obstruction of any kind to resist air flow. The metallated side of Rocklath is seen; also flat sections of T-Irons. In Photo 4 the soffit of duct in corridor is seen, showing spikes thru holes in T-Iron furring. The furring is spaced about  $16\frac{1}{4}$  in. o. c., just wide enough to allow Rocklath to fit in between furring the long way. Note solidity of construction. Photo 5 gives another view of same duct. Detail 1 shows method of attaching Rocklath to T-Irons. C



6. Showing one method of constructing curves and dips.

is the T-Iron; H, the Rocklath and the spikes are shown thru the holes in T-Irons. Holes on 6 inch centers is strong construction.

If these ducts are built in corridors that have been plastered over wood lath, it may be desirable to nail metallated Rocklath over the ceiling and down sides to soffit, using long, big-headed plaster board nails for the purpose and plenty of them.



7. Completion of rough ducts shown in Photo No. 6.

For furring corridors  $\frac{3}{4}$  x  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in., T-Irons make an excellent job, as they allow a  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. surface against which the plaster board is pressed when the spikes are inserted in the holes. This size iron will carry across a seven foot corridor without any hangers between walls at all, when spaced  $16\frac{1}{4}$  in. o. c. The plaster board is  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. thick and with about a  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. coat of brown mortar and then your white

coat added, you have a solid gypsum plaster ceiling of more than one inch thickness, reinforced at 16 inch intervals with T-Irons, a fireproof and soundproof duct that is better than any on the market today at even twice or three times the price.

### DUCTS CONSTRUCTED IN ANGLES OF ROOMS

Photo 3 also shows a close-up of the inside of another duct, outside of the corridor partition. As seen, the interior of this duct, as in all others, is metallated. In erecting this duct, it was necessary to erect one side and the soffit only, as the ceiling and partitions acted in the capacity of the other parts of duct.

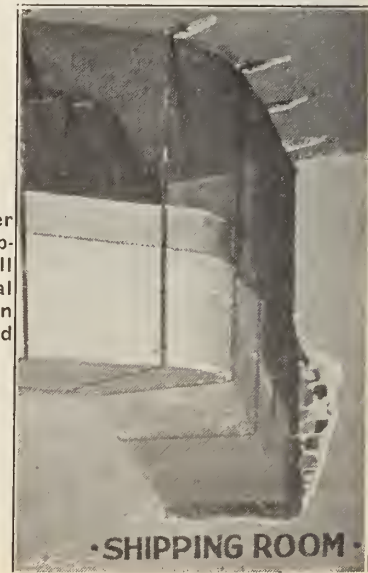
A method of constructing this type duct is illustrated in Detail 2. Acme-Johnson shells are first inserted in the ceiling in the regular manner; bolts are run thru holes in flange of Angle Iron runner against ceiling, using bolts long enough to allow raising or lowering the angle to overcome irregularities in ceiling and to have two nuts above head of screw as shown, the upper nut to regulate anchorage of iron and the lower nut to lock it in place. The perforated T-Irons are then put in place. At ceiling end they are tied to Angle Iron flange (holes having

previously been placed in Angle flange about  $16\frac{1}{4}$  in. o. c.), tie wire being run thru the holes in both



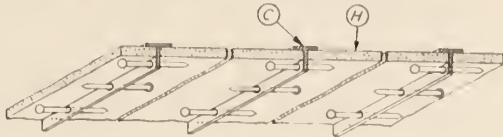
8. Another view of double duct construction around curves.

9. Double ducts of plaster board around curve and dipping down thru brick wall into another room. Note metal lath above ducts, closing in space between ducts and ceiling.





the Angle and T-Irons as shown. In this manner the soffit height can be regulated and when level, the tie wire tightened. At the side wall, short lengths of  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. channels are anchored in the wall on the flat, flanges up and tied to T-Iron furring, the tie wire being run around channel and thru holes in

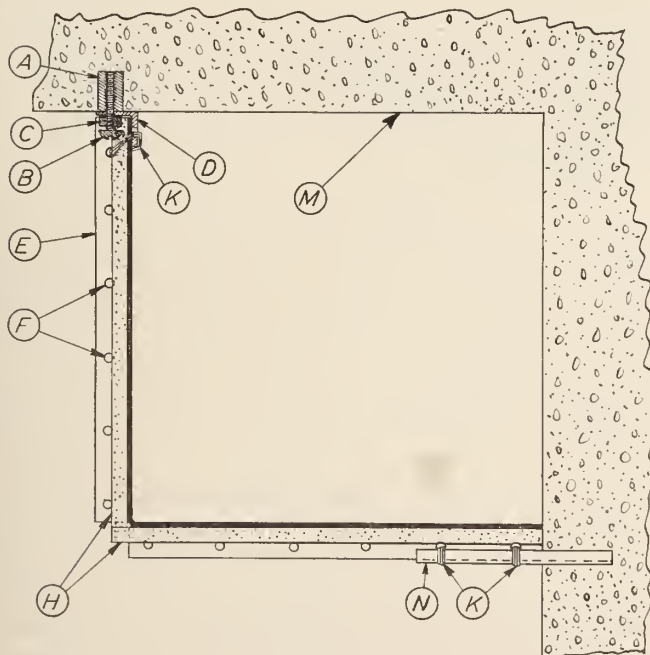


SECTION OF CEILING  
DETAIL No. 1

(C) T-Iron perforated. (H) Rocklath attached to T-Iron by spikes as shown thru holes in T-Iron.

T-Iron, thus allowing sufficient room for the plaster board to be slipped above the channel. A pencil rod may be placed in outside angle of T-Iron, if desired for bracing.

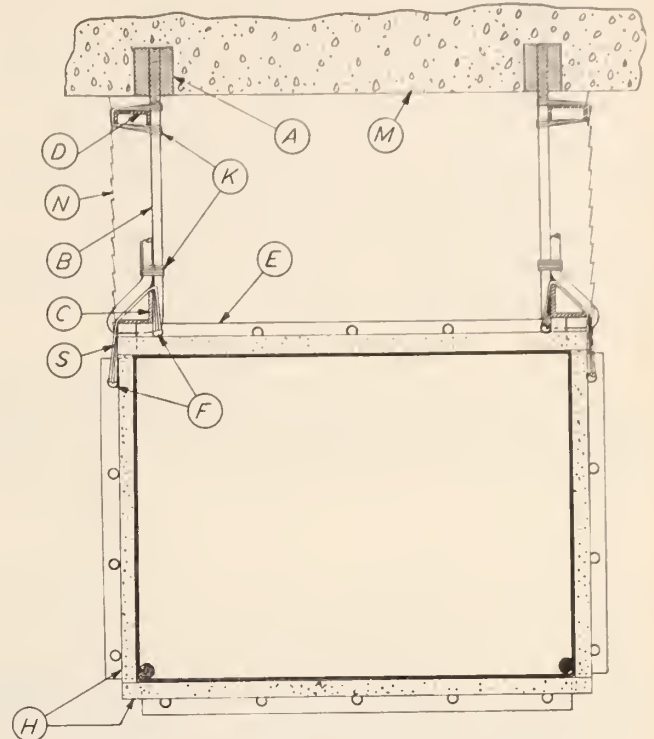
The furring irons may be spaced 4 feet apart, if small ducts are being constructed, that is, ducts that are less in width than a plaster board, 16 inches. For larger ducts, the furring may be regulated. It may be advisable at times to use a pencil rod or flat iron bracket, set in ceiling and side wall between T-Iron brackets that are spaced 4 feet apart, and slip several ties with tie wire around them. Also to nail board together with plaster board nails at angle of two boards. These precautions are taken to strengthen boards between wide spaces to take up pressure of plaster trowel when applying mortar. Any other simple method may be used for this purpose.



DETAIL No. 2

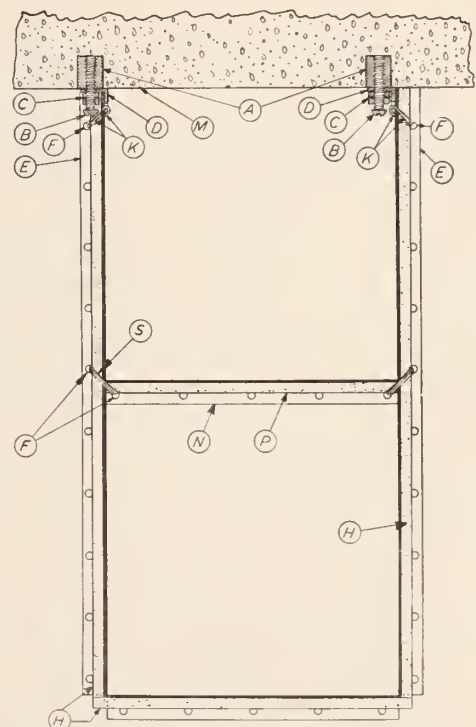
(A) Acme Johnson Shell. (B) Bolt. (C) Nuts. (D) Angle Iron perforated  $16\frac{1}{2}$ " o. c. (E) T-Iron furring perforated. (F) Holes for spikes. (H) Rocklath metallated. (M) Present Walls. (N) Channel Splice. (K) Tie Wire.

Of course, if T-Bars are spaced  $16\frac{1}{4}$  in. o. c., or 2 feet on center, the above precautions are not neces-



DETAIL No. 3

(A) Acme Johnson Shell. (B) Threaded Rod Hanger. (C) Angle Carrier. (D)  $\frac{3}{4}$ " Channel furring. (E) Perforated T-Iron furring. (F) Holes in T-Iron. (S) Tie Wire. (H) Metallated Rocklath. (M) Concrete. (N) Metal lath. Note Pencil Rod Braces in Bottom Angles.



DETAIL No. 4

(A) Acme Johnson Shell. (B) Bolt. (C) Nuts. (D) Angle Iron (perforated  $16\frac{1}{4}$ " o. c.). (E) T-Iron perforated. (F) Holes in T-Iron. (K) Tie wire run thru holes in T-Iron and Angle Iron. (S) Tie wire. (H) Rocklath, metallated. (N) T-Iron, perforated. (P) Rocklath, metallated.

sary, except that a few plaster board nails at angles of boards will help at all times.

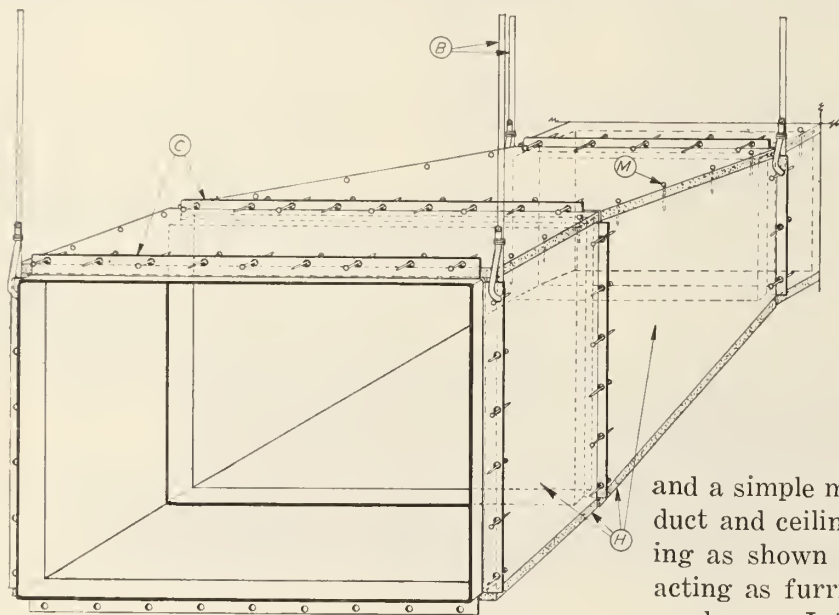
In tying T-Iron brackets to the Angle iron runner, it is advised that about eight strands of 18-gauge wire be used, or its equivalent. Two wires sewed thru the holes four times make an excellent job.

When furring is erected, the plaster board is applied and anchored with 20-penny nails (spikes). The ducts are then ready for plastering.

In bending T-Irons for ducts, the nose is cut with bolt cutters and the iron will then readily bend the same as flat iron.

### CURVES AND DIPS

In making curves, flat iron may be used bent to radius desired, anchored into place and plaster board tied to it, the board being scored every few inches



DETAIL No. 5

- (B) Pencil Rod Hangers.
- (C) T-Iron Brackets (may be made with Sheet Metal T's.
- (H) Plaster Board.
- (M) Plaster Board Nails.

on one side, the paper broke on the other side, and it will readily bend around curves as illustrated in Photos 6, 7, 8 and 9, and in Photo 5 in last month's article. Or pencil rods or any other handy method may be used. If many twists and turns are necessary, it may be an economical procedure to use metal lath around the curves, lathing inside and applying cement scratch coat inside, leaving soffit open until this is accomplished and then placing boards in soffit as explained in first part of this month's article and illustrated in Photo 1. This procedure is also illustrated in Photo 2 of last month's article.

Another method that may be used for horizontal curves is to build a square corner on outside corner of duct where curve is desired, and chamfer inside corner with the regular T-Iron furring as described. Then sheet metal or other pliable material may be bent around in proper arc and set in place inside duct, the ends being set on flange of T-Iron furring, behind the plaster board and fastened there.

### SUSPENDED DUCTS

In Photo 5, a duct is shown in which the four sides are constructed with T-Iron furring and lathed with metallated plaster board. The procedure is the same as explained for duct shown outside of corridor wall in Photo 3 and detailed in Detail 2. In Photo 5 a slightly different procedure was used for hangers—threaded pencil rods being screwed into Acme-Johnson Shells in concrete ceiling and a T-Bar carrier used in each upper angle of duct as shown. A channel carrier could have been used and the carrier could have been placed outside the duct if desired, but it does not interfere with the air flow, as shown. Pencil rod braces may be used in lower angles of duct, if desired, as shown in Detail 3. Here also is shown a method of placing an angle carrier outside of duct

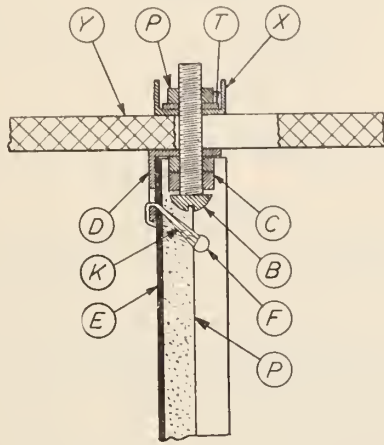
and a simple method of enclosing the space between duct and ceiling. A  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. channel is tied near ceiling as shown to the rod hanger, the Angle carrier acting as furring at bottom and metal lath applied as shown. Intermediate channels may be added for furring, if space between duct and ceiling makes this necessary.

Of course, the method shown in Detail 4 may also be used for closing in a space between ducts and ceiling if desired. This method may also be used for constructing double ducts. When this is desired, the procedure for attaching Angle iron to ceiling and tying T-Bars to the Angle is the same as described in Detail 2. Note that the Angles attached to ceiling are shown in two positions, one inside and the other outside the duct. Either method may be used. Note the dividing wall in this double duct, erected by simply tying a T-Iron across duct at required place to other T-Bar furring as shown. Ties may be run thru holes above and below cross bar and thru bar as shown at F for rigidity. The plaster board is then applied to the bottom of these T-Irons, forming the dividing wall and plaster applied to the bottom of same, before outside of duct below this point is lathed and plastered.

Detail 5 gives a perspective of a duct suspended on pencil rod hangers as shown in Photo 5. This detail shows the spikes thru the holes, anchoring the plaster board to the T-Iron furring. It shows how the T-Iron is cut at corners and bent to form angles for duct. It also shows how duct may be gradually reduced in size, by merely reducing the size of brackets. This was actually done in duct shown in Photo 5, as a study of the photo will reveal. This duct also had a curved turn in it and connected with other duct on outside of partition. It does not show in photo as the camera was set with the lens directed straight toward inside of duct. In Detail 5 another method of suspending ducts with hangers is shown by placing hangers thru holes in T-Iron as shown. The hangers may be threaded on one end and screwed into Acme-Johnson Shells in ceiling or they may be inserted in holes of an Angle

vents sag in soffit, and holds side boards securely in place to withstand pressure of plasterers trowel, when applying the mortar. The side boards on duct, standing on edge, when the whole is tied together, furnish a surprisingly strong job, the strength of which can only be appreciated by those who have built this type duct. Note that the top boards lap over the boards on sides of duct, providing strength to top of duct for plaster coat. Hangers must be used at every bracket when this method is used, unless carriers are also used. Hangers in this Detail are not shown at every bracket, as they might confuse the reader, but they must be used if carriers are eliminated.

Pencil rod braces may be used in lower angles of ducts, if desired, for bracing, or temporary braces may be placed outside of duct until plaster boards are applied.



DETAIL #6

Toggle Bolt Method of attaching angle iron carrier to tile ceilings.

(Y) Tile. (X)  $\frac{3}{4}$ " Channel. (T) Washer. (P) Nut. (D) Angle Carrier (perforated  $1\frac{1}{4}$ " o. c.) (B) Bolt. (C) Nuts. (E) Perforated T-Iron brackets. (F) Hole in T-Iron. (K) Wires thru holes in T-Iron and Angle Iron. (P) Plaster Board.

Iron carrier attached to the ceiling as previously explained. If desired, a No. 9 galvanized wire may be used for hangers, one for each bracket. Another method of suspending the duct is to place a channel or other carrier inside ducts at top angles as shown in Photo 5 and use flat iron hangers, bolting them to carrier in duct and to angle runner at ceiling. Carrier may be placed outside of duct if desired. These, or other practical methods known to Lathers for suspending work may be utilized. Note the plaster board nails at M, nailing the boards together at these points. The space between brackets in this instance is 4 feet. Staples may be used for the same purpose and several strands of tie wire should be run entirely around the duct at several points between brackets where wide stretches occur, as in this case. This precaution binds the duct tightly together, pre-

## DUCT CONSTRUCTION UNDER TILE CEILINGS

In Detail 6 a method of attaching an Angle Iron Carrier to which T-Iron Brackets are tied, is shown. Holes are first punched in the tiles at desired points and short lengths of channels, with holes punched in centers are placed in the tiles. The bolts with two nuts near heads, are then pushed thru holes in Angles and up thru holes in channels, and washers and nuts fastened to bolts above channels, as shown. When the Angle Iron is properly anchored in position, the T-Iron furring is then tied to the Angle Carrier in the manner previously described. Before plaster board is applied, any part of inside of ceiling of duct that has been disturbed by punching of tiles, should be neatly patched and plastered, so inside of duct will allow free passage of air without obstruction or suction from air pockets which holes in ceiling might cause.

There are several other practical methods of attaching ducts to tile ceilings, such as making toggles out of short lengths of channels and pencil rods, or No. 9 galvanized wire and anchoring carrying bar near ceiling and tying T-Bar furring to the carrier. Another method is to use eye bolts for toggles, by screwing eye bolts into nuts above short lengths of channels, as shown in Detail 6, substituting eye bolts for the bolt shown, then tying carrier to the eye bolts or running channel carrier thru the eye bolts, if they are in a straight line. Another method is the use of heavy flat iron for toggles, short pieces being bent L-shape at ends, the ends inserted in holes in tiles and bolted together, forming a T. These in turn are bolted to a carrier channel, or if desired the T-Iron furring is run tight up to the ceiling and these short lengths are bolted direct to the nose of T-Bars, instead of being bolted together. These, or

any of the other methods known to Lathers, may be used, the type of job under construction determining the method or combination of methods most suitable.

### NEW DEVELOPMENTS

Since the preceding articles were written, new methods of anchorage or suspension of ducts and new studs of Sheet Metal made into a T shape, as substitutes for T-Iron have been developed which will not only simplify the construction, but is lighter, more economically constructed and results in an even smoother interior than when T-Iron studs or brackets are used, although the T-Iron method is a strong and excellent construction.

The Sheet Metal T-Studs can be made up in any sheet metal shop for about one half the cost of T-Iron. Holes should be punched about 6" o. c. also near ends of all studs, or brackets. The T-Sheet Metal studs should be  $\frac{3}{4}$ " x  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " and made from single lengths of sheet metal in convenient lengths. 24 gauge metal will carry 2 to 3 feet, 20 gauge studs 3 to 4 feet, etc. In bending the metal to make the studs, the two ends on which the Rocklath rests should be bent a fraction more than at right angle so that when the Rocklath is placed against them and the spikes are inserted in the nose the sheet metal inside the ducts will be pressed tightly against the boards. The heads of spikes should be staggered to wedge boards tightly and prevent slipping.

### HOOK EXPANSION BOLTS

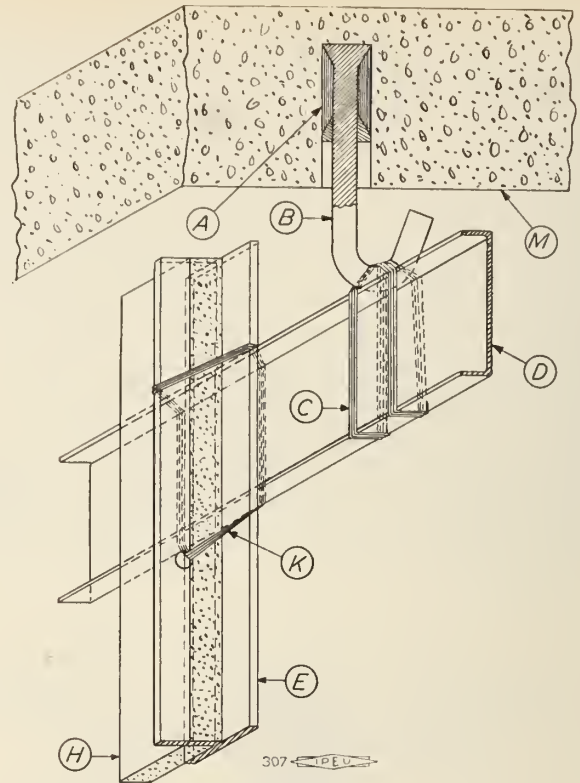
(Manufactured by American Expansion Bolt Co., 108 North Jefferson Street, Chicago, Ill. Send for catalog No. 7.)

In Detail No. 7 is shown a simplified method of inserting a hook expansion bolt in concrete ceilings. It is driven into a hole in the concrete in the same manner as the Acme Johnson, Star or other expansion Bolts that may be used. The pieces of lead under the head of the hook nail are driven into the concrete with a slotted tool.

The Hook Bolts can be inserted in the ceiling at convenient places—a  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " channel carrier tied to the Hooks as shown and the T-Irons or T's of Sheet Metal tied to the carrier.

The T's can be spaced any distance apart desired and the boards then applied. This method is quicker than methods previously explained, as it does not necessitate inserts being placed in ceilings at special places and does not require the furring to be placed any exact distance apart, as when angle plates are used along ceilings for carriers.

In erecting ducts around curves and dips—angles of sheet metal can be bent around them in the same manner corner beads are bent around arches. They may be placed inside the sheet metal T brackets, thus furnishing a solid back for the application of the Rocklath at all curves. Or the exterior angles



DETAIL No. 7

(A) Expansion Shell. (B) Hook Bolt. (C) Tie Wire. (D) Channel Carrier. (E) T-Iron or T made from Sheet Metal. (K) Tie Wire. (M) Concrete.

may be made square and chamfered and sheet metal strips or other pliable material bent around inside the ducts to the proper radius and anchored there as previously explained.

It should be noted that T's made of Sheet Metal may be substituted in all places T-Iron has been suggested in previous articles—the wider the span, the heavier gauge metal used.

No specific methods of anchoring or suspending ducts are particularly specified in these articles. They merely deal with general construction methods developed by Lathers thru the years. Any good practical method may be used.

New ideas together with details and explanations are invited so they may be passed along to others in the Industry.

When Lathers have worked on ducts for a few days, ideas will suggest themselves rapidly—original ideas, which will help to expedite the erection. New methods of construction will develop as this type of work is merely in its infancy. The ideas suggested in these articles will assist the journeyman until such time as something better is originated. All the ideas given in these articles have been used in actual construction and are given to the rank and file in the hope that they will immediately attempt to secure work of this nature and get control of it before some other trade does so.

# PROJECTS OF \$50,000 OR MORE IN CITIES WHERE WE HAVE NO LOCALS

## ARIZONA

SPRINGVILLE, ARIZ.—Forestry and P. O. Buildings: \$77,589. R. McKee, 1918 Texas St., El Paso, Tex., contr.

## CONNECTICUT

DANBURY, CONN.—2 Schools: \$137,973. P.W.A. Eastern Constr. Co., 510 Asylum St., Hartford, contr.

## FLORIDA

PANAMA CITY, FLA.—Post office: \$122,095. Beers Constr. Co., 70 Ellis St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga., contr.

## GEORGIA

GAINESVILLE, GA.—Hotel: \$150,000. A. J. Honeycutt, Birmingham, Ala., contr.

## ILLINOIS

HARVEY, ILL.—High School: \$279,862. C. B. Johnson & Son, Inc., 6 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, contr.

## MAINE

WATERVILLE, ME.—Extending and remodeling Post office: \$79,417. MacDonald Constr. Co., 3829 W. Pine Blvd., St. Louis, Mo., contr.

## MARYLAND

FRUITLAND, MD.—New elementary school: \$67,000. P.W.A. Carlstrand Eng. Co., 10 West Chase St., Baltimore, contr.

LAUREL, MD.—Post office: \$151,744. J. B. Mancini & Co., 1216 E. Lafayette Ave., Baltimore, Md., contr.

## MASSACHUSETTS

AMHERST, MASS.—Infirmary, Amherst College: \$150,000. Chas. T. Wills, Inc., 286—5th Ave., N. Y., contr.

BELMONT, MASS.—Twenty-five 2-story residences; \$200,000. D. Anderson, 27 Farquahar St., Roslindale, Boston, archt.

## MICHIGAN

CAMP CUSTER, MICH.—Infirmary, U. S. Veterans Hospital; \$288,655. E. W. Sproul Constr. Co., 2001 W. Pershing Rd., Chicago, Ill., contr.

YPSILANTI, MICH.—Hospital buildings; \$1,146,977. P.W.A. Permanent Constr. Co., 208 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill., contr.

## MINNESOTA

MOORHEAD, MINN.—School; \$250,000. P.W.A. P. Steenberg Constr. Co., W-1757 1st Natl. Bank Bldg., St. Paul, contr.

## NEBRASKA

HASTINGS, NEB.—Ward building, Ingleside Hospital; \$264,523. P.W.A. F. C. Hageman, Hastings, contr.

## NEW JERSEY

BOONTON, N. J.—Additional dwellings and camps, Lake Hiawatha; \$150,00 or more. Morton Kline, Lake Hiawatha, Boonton, owner.

NUTLEY, N. J.—Dwellings and tract development; to exceed \$150,000. White Oaks Development Co., Oak St. and Maple Pl.

TOMS RIVER, N. J.—Theatre; \$150,000. J. Jerue, Toms River, contr.

WESTFIELD, N. J.—Post Office; \$95,458. Hadley Constr. Co., 1213 Wood St., Phila., Pa., contr.

## NEW MEXICO

ROSWELL, N. M.—Stables, New Mexico Military Institute; \$56,000. P.W.A. G. N. Amis, contr.

## NEW YORK

BRIGHTON, N. Y.—Houses for Rochester Lumber Co.;

\$150,000. H. L. Stone, 311 Alexander St., Rochester, archt.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.—Post office: \$142,000. John W. Cowper Co., Sidway Building, Buffalo, N. Y., contr.

GOSHEN, N. Y.—Altering and changes in county buildings; \$127,000. J. L. Muscarelle, 115 Midland Ave., Garfield, N. J., contr.

MARION, N. Y.—School; \$140,000. A. Monje, 918 North Main St., contr.

OVID, N. Y.—School: \$54,000. Swarthout & Rowley, Mount Hope Ave., Rochester, contr. P.W.A.

SOLVAY, N. Y.—Farm Implement Building, New York State Fairgrounds; \$149,000. P.W.A. Millimet Constr. Co., Inc., 988 Bergenline Ave., Union City, N. J.

ST. JOHNSVILLE, N. Y.—Post office: \$50,000. Loucks & Clarke Corp., 6 Ernest St., Wallington, Conn., contr.

YAPHANK, N. Y.—Constructing county home, infirmary and commissioners residence: \$529,678. Jonwall Constr. Co., 220 E. 42d St., contr.

## OHIO

CHILLICOTHE, O.—N. P. Infirmary building 30: \$260,620. Roche, Connell & Laub Constr. Co., Shaw Ave. & Wasson Rd., Cincinnati, contr.

PAULDING, O.—High school: \$220,000. W.P.A. Board of Educ., N. Shields, pres. in charge.

## PENNSYLVANIA

ARDMORE, PA.—Theatre Building and Stores, Air conditioning. York Ice & Mch. Co., 1238 North 44th St., Phila., contr.

BRYN MAWR, PA.—Apartment: \$400,000. Martine & Wilson, 276 5th Ave., New York, archts.

NEW WILMINGTON, PA.—Library, Westminster College: \$150,000. Heller Bros., Thurman St., Youngstown, O.

SWARTHMORE, PA.—Biology building and greenhouse, Swarthmore College: \$200,000. F. V. Warren, Lewis Tower Bldg., Phila., contr.

YEADON, PA.—Theatre: \$150,000. Associated constructors, Inc., Market St., Natl. Bank Bldg., Phila., contr.

## TENNESSEE

LEXINGTON, TENN.—Post office: \$51,067. Bonded Constr. Corp., 110 E. 42d St., New York, N. Y., contr.

## VERMONT

WOODSTOCK, VT.—Post office: \$56,203. Morgan Constr. Co., 193 Hanover St., Boston, Mass., contr.

## VIRGINIA

PETERSBURG, VA.—Library building, Virginia State College for Negroes: \$237,000. Virginia Eng. Co., Newport News, contr.

## WEST VIRGINIA

MONTGOMERY, W. VA.—Coal Valley Hospital: \$202,499. A. G. Higginbotham Co., Chase Natl. Bank Bldg., Charleston, contr.

## WISCONSIN

APPLETON, WIS.—School: \$783,127. P.W.A. M. Schumacher, 1050 Baker Bldg., Mpls., Minn., contr.

EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—Sanitarium addition: \$183,573. P.W.A. National Builders, Inc., Mpls., Minn., contr.

HOLY HILL, WIS.—Monastery, Carmelite Fathers: \$170,000. Hutter Constr. Co., 134 North Western St., Fond du Lac, contr.

UNION GROVE, WIS.—Additions to Southern Wis. Colony and Training School: \$164,829. P.W.A. Foster-Morris Co., 2140 North Oakland Ave., contr. Milwaukee, Wis.

## OTTAWA

OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—Bank building: \$735,000. Pigott Constr. Co., Ltd., Hamilton, contr.



# WIT AND

The old gentleman was lost in a London fog so thick he could scarcely see his hand before his face. He became seriously alarmed when he found himself in a slimy alley. Then he heard footsteps approaching.

"Where am I going?" he asked anxiously.

A voice replied wierdly from the darkness: "Into the river. I've just come out."

The insurance agent asked the prospect: "Did you ever have appendicitis?"

"Well," answered the prospect, "I was operated on, but I have never been quite certain whether it was appendicitis or professional curiosity."

"This furniture is antique."

"Yes, Did you inherit it?"

"In a way. My grandfather bought it from a man on the installment plan, and I took over the payments."

Auctioneer—"You keep bidding against yourself, sir."

Customer—"No, I'm not. My wife and my brother asked me to bid for this gramophone, and I'm curious to see which of 'em gets it."

"Arithmetic is a science of truth," said the professor earnestly. "Figures can't lie. For instance, if one can build a house in twelve days, twelve men can build it in one."

"Yes," interrupted a quick-brained student. "Then 288 will build it in one hour, 17,280 in one minute, and 1,036,800 in one second. And I don't believe they could lay one brick in the time."

While the professor was still gasping the smart "ready reckoner" went on:

"Again if one ship can cross the Atlantic in six days, six ships can cross it in one day. I don't believe that either; so where's the truth in arithmetic?"

Then he sat down.

Traveler—"Will your boss see me before I go out?"

Office Boy—"No. He saw you before you came in."

He—"And so you think women have great strength of mind? Do you think that any woman would do as Caesar did and refuse a crown?"

She—"I think so. Of course, she might try it on and see how it looked."

First Freshman—"I hear you got thrown out of school for calling the dean a fish."

Second Freshman—"I didn't call him a fish. I just said, 'That's our dean,' real fast."

Joe—"How did you get water in your ear?"

Sam—"My girl stutters."

Joe—"Well?"

Sam—"She tried to tell me a secret."

The innocent vicar was asked by one of his least respectable parishioners to say prayers on Sunday for Anna Bell. The clergyman did so.

A few days later he asked the parishioner if he desired the prayers for Anna Bell to be repeated. "No, thank 'ee kindly, sir," answered the village reprobate; "she won last Monday at seven to one!"

A teacher was instructing her class in the use of antonyms. "Now, children," she said, "what is the opposite of sorrow?"

"Joy," shrieked the class in unison.

"What is the opposite of pleasure?"

"Pain."

"And what is the opposite of woe?"

"Giddap."

"What are you doing now?"

"I have found a new circus turn—the friendship of a lion and a goat."

"But aren't there quarrels between them?"

"Oh, yes, they have their little quarrels, but then we buy a new goat."

We can't understand how the ant acquired such a reputation for being so industrious. Nearly all we ever saw were on a picnic.



# HUMOR

The nice lady entered the restaurant and ordered an omelet. The waiter took the order.

"I'm sorry to have to explain, madam," he said, "that the price of omelets has been raised. It's on account of the Spanish war, you know."

"My goodness!" exclaimed the nice lady, "are they throwing eggs at each other now?"

—o—

Mr. Grouch—Woman is nothing but a rag, a bone, and a hank of hair.

Mrs. Grouch—Man is nothing but a brag, a groan and a tank of air.

—o—

Pat: "Hullo there! I want to know where I can get hold o' Mrs. Murphy."

Operator: "I don't know. She's awfully ticklish."

—o—

Wife—It's just a little surprise present. A jigsaw puzzle—a hundred pieces.

Husband—Good! I'm very fond of doing those.

Wife—Well, it's the vase off the drawing-room mantelpiece. Here's the paste.

—o—

"I suppose," said the lady to the street car conductor, "If I pay the fare of my dog, he will be treated the same as other passengers and be allowed to occupy a seat?"

"Of course, madame," the conductor replied politely, "he will be treated the same as other passengers and can occupy a seat, provided he does not put his feet on it!"

—o—

A junk shop near a railroad crossing in Denver carries a sign with this hint to motorists: "Go ahead; take a chance. We'll buy the car."

—o—

"Mother writes that she will be here tomorrow for a holiday, dear," announced Mrs. Jones one morning.

"Very well," said her husband, quietly. Patting his little son on the head, he said:

"Tommy, didn't you ask me the other day to buy you an airgun, a trumpet and a drum?"

"Yes, dad," said Tommy eagerly.

"Well, I shall bring them tonight."

Pat worked in a factory where they encouraged employees to think of ideas for the smoother working of the business.

One morning he was shown into the office of the boss and announced that he had thought of a way of insuring that none of the men would be late in the future.

"That sounds good," said the boss. How do you propose to do it?"

"Sure, and that's aisy, sorr," said Pat. "The last man in blows the whistle."

—o—

He was spouting with great vigor against corporal punishment for boys, which he declared never did any good.

"Take my own case," he exclaimed. "I was never whipped but once in my life, and that was for speaking the truth."

"Well," retorted somebody in the audience, "it cured you."

—o—

An Omaha theater has found a means of making ladies remove their hats. Before the performance a notice appears on the screen: "The management wishes to spare elderly ladies inconvenience. They are required to retain their hats." There follows a general stampede to remove hats.

—o—

Jones—"How is your son getting on at college?"

Smith—"He must be doing pretty well in languages. I just paid for these courses—\$10 for Latin, \$10 for Greek and \$100 for Scotch."

—o—

"My son, the early bird catches the worm."

"Yes, pa, and brings it home to his children. Isn't it a lesson for you?"

—o—

"Why is it," asked the man in the restaurant, "that poor men usually give larger tips than rich ones?"

"Well, sir," said the waiter, "it looks to me like the poor man don't want any one to know he's poor, and the rich man don't want anyone to find out he's rich."

# REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER ON FINANCES

## MARCH RECEIPTS

## Mar. Local

1	2	Feb. report	\$ 227.23
1	10	Feb. report	109.00
1	14	Mar. report	50.00
1	29	Jan.-Feb. reports	19.50
1	34	Feb. report	11.25
1	47	Feb. report	107.53
1	52	Feb. report	34.20
1	76	Feb. report	12.70
1	136	Feb. report	25.00
1	190	Feb. report	150.00
1	195	Jan.-Feb. reports	20.80
1	208	Jan.-Feb. reports	40.75
1	228	Supp.	5.00
1	254	Feb. report	7.25
1	262	Feb. report	33.75
1	265	Jan. report	10.00
1	302	Feb. report	30.50
1	332	Feb. report	6.15
1	340	Jan.-Feb. reports	56.70
1	345	Feb. tax and assmt. (add'l.)	3.75
1	388	Jan.-Feb. reports	13.75
1	401	Feb. report	8.00
1	446	Feb. report	8.15
1	454	Feb. report	11.20
1	469	Mar. report	6.05
1	481	Jan.-Feb. reports	16.90
2	62	Mar. report	17.50
2	71	B. T. & reinst.; supp.	51.10
2	79	Jan.-Feb. reports	24.40
2	99	Feb. report	18.70
2	234	Feb. report	28.35
2	238	Mar. report	25.35
2	305	Feb. report	4.00
3	25	Feb. report	13.25
3	48	Feb. report	3.75
3	172	Feb. report	78.75
3	203	Feb. report	7.75
3	279	Feb. report	5.00
3	379	Feb. report	25.00
4	4	Mar. report	20.00
4	12	Mar. report	20.00
4	64	Mar. report	8.75
4	87	Mar. report	22.00
4	147	Feb. report	3.75
4	213	Feb. report	5.01
4	359	B. T. & reinst.; en- roll;	57.25
4	359	B. T. & reinst.; supp.	49.15
4	407	Feb.-Mar. reports; B. T. (cr.)	720.30
4	74	Feb. report	48.30
5	63	Mar. report	48.30
5	65	Feb. report	435.00
5	132	Feb. report	7.50
5	258	Mar. report	3.70
5	428	Feb. report	4.10
8	18	Feb. report	21.65
8	26	Feb. report	87.00
8	32	Mar. report (cr.)	
8	57	Mar. report	60.05
8	88	Feb. report	191.30
8	144	Feb. report	59.75
8	152	Feb. report	96.80
8	176	Mar. report	17.50
8	252	Feb.-Mar. reports	16.25
8	259	Mar. report	5.00
8	278	Mar. report	114.50
8	406	Feb. report	8.25
8	413	Mar. report	15.40
8	456	Feb. report	35.50
9	103	Feb. report	9.80
9	125	Jan.-Feb. reports	20.40
9	151	B. T.	18.00

## Mar. Local

9	171	Mar. report	11.70
9	292	B. T. & reinst.	17.75
9	301	Feb. report	26.90
9	371	Feb. report	6.25
9	392	Feb.-Mar. reports	21.50
10	14	Feb. report	23.95
10	59	Feb. report	39.00
10	73	Mar. report	125.45
10	126	Feb.-Mar. reports	17.50
10	319	Jan. report	8.75
10	359	Feb. report	45.80
11	19	Mar. report	7.85
11	30	Feb. report	30.07
11	36	Mar. report	26.20
11	121	Mar. report	13.75
11	158	Mar. report (cr.)	
11	309	Mar. report	12.25
11	328	Enroll.	3.25
11	353	Feb.-Mar. reports; B. T.	36.05
11	379	Mar. report	17.75
11	394	Enroll; supp.	5.00
11	397	Mar. report	10.00
12	29	Mar. report	21.25
12	40	Mar. report	7.10
12	53	Mar. report	98.35
12	268	Feb.-Mar. reports	33.90
15	8	Feb. report	24.40
15	9	Mar. report	98.00
15	27	Mar. report	121.10
15	28	Mar. report	30.00
15	33	Mar. report	100.75
15	54	Feb. report	63.75
15	46	Feb. report	1,190.50
15	71	Mar. report	74.80
15	81	Mar. report	14.15
15	82	Mar. report	11.25
15	83	Feb. report	21.95
15	104	Mar. report (cr.)	
15	107	Feb.-Mar. reports	40.00
15	109	Mar. report	85.75
15	110	Mar. report (cr.)	
15	123	Feb.-Mar. reports	20.30
15	136	Feb. report	16.60
15	141	Feb.-Mar. reports	19.65
15	142	Feb. report	19.05
15	143	Mar. report	54.75
15	155	Mar. report	21.65
15	166	Feb. report	77.30
15	202	Mar. report	8.75
15	208	Mar. report	17.95
15	212	Mar. report	11.50
15	228	Mar. report	35.25
15	232	Mar. report	12.45
15	243	Mar. report	12.50
15	260	Mar. report	40.95
15	286	Feb. & Mar. reports	60.00
15	299	Mar. report	18.00
15	308	Mar. report	550.00
15	336	Mar. report	7.75
16	14	Enroll; supp.	6.50
16	102	Mar. report	83.25
16	108	Feb. report	33.80
16	111	Feb.-Mar. reports	26.10
16	106	Mar. report	26.75
16	173	Mar. report	58.30
16	184	Feb. report	12.50
16	222	Mar. report	8.75
16	250	Mar. report	22.25
16	275	Mar. report	6.27
16	281	Mar. report	10.00
16	300	Feb.-Mar. reports	37.15
16	434	Feb.-Mar. reports	16.25
16	442	Mar. report	11.25

## Mar. Local

16	478	Jan.-Feb. reports; B. T.	16.15
16	485	Jan.-Feb. reports	21.25
17	31	Mar. reports	10.00
17	68	Mar. report (cr.)	
17	75	Feb. report	24.05
17	97	Feb. report	47.50
17	120	Mar. report (cr.)	
17	185	Mar. report	11.25
17	225	B. T.	4.40
17	192	Mar. report	48.75
17	292	Mar. report	19.20
17	378	Mar. report	8.50
18	23	Mar. report	9.25
18	84	Mar. report	5.00
18	85	Feb.-Mar. reports	48.85
18	139	Mar. report (cr.)	
18	195	Mar. report	9.65
18	197	Mar. report	26.65
18	345	Mar. report	83.75
19	42	Mar. report	290.00
19	72	Mar. report	169.50
19	147	Mar. report	3.75
19	302	Mar. report	30.40
19	374	Feb.-Mar. reports	16.50
22	2	Mar. report	213.30
22	5	Feb. report	69.15
22	18	Mar. report	31.35
22	31	On acct.	31.25
22	32	Mar. tax & assmt. (add'l.); supp.	3.25
22	49	Mar. report	9.25
22	55	Mar. report	26.15
22	105	Mar. report	31.25
22	203	Mar. report	7.85
22	226	Mar. report	25.00
22	282	Mar. report	12.50
22	340	Mar. report	21.25
22	385	Mar. report	7.50
22	429	Mar. report	20.60
22	435	Feb. report	15.00
22	455	Mar. report	19.80
22	463	Mar. report	22.75
22	483	Feb. report	61.25
23	24	Mar. report	35.09
23	34	Mar. report	11.25
23	93	Mar. report	30.00
23	233	Mar. report	85.00
23	440	Mar. report	37.55
24	7	Mar. report	20.60
24	67	Mar. report	29.55
24	140	Mar. report	42.30
24	246	Mar. report	25.00
24	311	Feb. report	8.40
25	20	Mar. report	13.75
25	69	Mar. report	39.50
25	78	Mar. report (cr.)	
25	137	Feb.-Mar. reports; B. T.	28.75
25	240	Mar. report	16.05
25	263	Mar. report	11.95
25	319	Feb. report	8.75
25	346	B. T. & reinst.	55.00
26	1	Mar. report	20.45
26	48	Mar. report	3.75
26	122	Mar. report (cr.)	
26	190	Mar. report	162.80
29	43	Mar. report	30.80
29	66	Mar. report	14.25
29	76	Mar. report	10.00
29	98	Mar. report	26.25
29	107	B. T. & reinst.	14.65
29	125	Mar. report	9.75
29	162	Mar. report	26.25



29 169 Jan. report . . . . . 1.75	29 483 Enroll.; supp.; B. T. . . . . 7.00	31 254 Mar. report . . . . . 3.50
29 172 Mar. report . . . . . 81.20	30 52 Mar. report . . . . . 30.25	31 265 Feb. report . . . . . 11.50
29 224 Mar. report . . . . . 52.40	30 209 Mar. report . . . . . 20.30	31 328 Mar. report . . . . . 12.89
29 228 B. T. & reinst.; supp. . . . . 18.00	30 234 Mar. report . . . . . 38.90	31 374 B. T. . . . . 6.25
29 230 Mar. report . . . . . 11.90	30 250 B. T. & reinst. . . . . 51.05	31    Transfer indebted- ness . . . . . 617.95
29 244 Mar. report . . . . . 1,075.00	30 446 Mar. report . . . . . 8.40	31    Advt. & sub. The Lather . . . . . 167.72
29 278 Enroll.; supp.; B. T. & reinst. . . . . 12.50	31 10 Mar. report . . . . . 301.00	March receipts . . . . . \$12,380.90
29 350 Mar. report . . . . . 16.70	31 14 Mar. report . . . . . 7.25	
29 401 Mar. report . . . . . 10.90	31 44 Mar. report . . . . . 9.65	
	31 83 Mar. report . . . . . 35.50	
	31 151 Mar. report . . . . . 29.00	

**MARCH DISBURSEMENTS**

16 Central National Bank, rental of safety deposit box . . . . . \$ 5.50	Local 208, W. O. Bates, 15605 . . . . . 500.00
22 Independent Towel Supply Co., service 2/12- 3/12/37 . . . . . 2.65	Local 44, A. Jameson, 23209 . . . . . 50.00
22 Rand McNally Co., atlas service for 1937 . . . . . 36.00	Local 72, J. A. Klaus, 9006 . . . . . 300.00
22 Union Paper & Twine Co., local supp. . . . . 6.25	Local 47, F. J. Koch, 15597 . . . . . 500.00
22 Acme Stamp Co., local supp. . . . . 5.15	Local 47, J. McCarthy, 2905 . . . . . 500.00
22 National Advertising Co., mailing March journals . . . . . 70.34	Local 65, C. P. Phillips, 6939 . . . . . 500.00
22 Underwood Elliott Fisher Co., typewriter repairs . . . . . 2.77	Local 308, J. S. Schenk, 6068 . . . . . 500.00
22 Ohio Bell Telephone Co., local & L. D. service . . . . . 15.39	Local 74, S. M. Stark, 29376 . . . . . 300.00
22 Western Union Telegraph Co., Feb. messages . . . . . 16.33	Local 46, W. J. Brennan, 6266 . . . . . 500.00
22 Transfer to Building Account for taxes . . . . . 1,500.00	Local 46, J. J. McHugh, 20948 . . . . . 500.00
22 Frank Morrison, Sec.-Treas. A. F. of L., bond premium . . . . . 7.50	31 Wm. J. McSorley, General President, salary . . . . . \$833.34 expenses . . . . . 316.66 . . . . . 1,150.00
30 C. E. Moore, Collector of Internal Revenue, March Social Security Premium . . . . . 21.98	31 Terry Ford, General Secretary-Treasurer, salary . . . . . \$625.00 expenses . . . . . 60.00 . . . . . 685.00
30 Riehl Printing Co., March journal, local & office supplies . . . . . 1,937.30	31 Postage and express . . . . . 59.65
30 Office salaries . . . . . 740.00	31 Central National Bank, service chrg. . . . . .50
30 Funeral benefits paid: Local 1, David Parker, 19722, balance . . . . . 8.75	31 Transfer to Organizing Fund, assessments collected in March . . . . . 1,790.50
Local 246, G. T. Byrne, 10721 . . . . . 500.00	
	<b>TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS . . . . . \$12,711.56</b>

**RECAPITULATION  
General Fund**

Balance on hand, February 26, 1937 . . . . .	\$76,613.65
Less transferred to Organizing Fund:	
January assessments . . . . . \$ 742.50	
February assessments . . . . . 1,411.50	2,154.00
Balance on hand, General Fund, February 26, 1937 . . . . .	\$74,459.65
March receipts . . . . .	12,380.90
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>\$86,840.55</b>
March Disbursements . . . . .	12,711.56

Balance on hand, General Fund, March 31, 1937 . . . . .	\$74,128.99
Including Total Executive Board Fund to date . . . . .	1,101.80

**Organizing Fund**

Balance on hand, February 26, 1937 . . . . .	\$ 2,016.41
March assessments . . . . .	1,790.50
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>\$ 3,806.91</b>

Less March Disbursements:	
Sal Maso, salary . . . . . \$114.29	
expenses . . . . . 11.80	\$126.09
L. Rodier, salary . . . . . \$ 11.43	
expenses . . . . . 8.32	\$ 19.75
	\$ 145.84

Balance on hand, March 31, 1937 . . . . .	\$ 3,661.07
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**ON MEMBERS**

**NEW MEMBERS**

<p>Local</p> <p>308 John Oscar Imperatrice 36769</p> <p>42 John Chernick 36770</p> <p>9 Robert Sylvester Dean 36771</p> <p>42 Otsi Clifford Oatman 36772</p> <p>359 Leo Dusablon 36773</p> <p>42 Jack Henry Carlton 36774</p> <p>2 Stanley Marecki 36775</p> <p>63 Francis Joseph Willett 36776</p> <p>63 Merle Eugene Williams 36777</p> <p>65 Harry Thomas Bumbardner 36778</p> <p>65 Othel Rousins Ellis 36779</p> <p>65 Claud Charles Hallberg 36780</p> <p>278 Glen VanBuskirk 36781 (Dec.)</p>	<p>Local</p> <p>88 Clarence Benjamin Gariss 36782   (Feb.)</p> <p>88 Albert Bock 36783 (Feb.)</p> <p>144 William Baptist Leonosis 36784   (Feb.)</p> <p>144 Edwin Newton Osborne 36785   (Feb.)</p> <p>72 Thomas Francis Wight 36786</p> <p>14 Irving Craver 36787 (Feb.)</p> <p>14 Tony Ricoto 36788 (Feb.)</p> <p>42 Harold C. Crabb 36789</p> <p>328 William Albert Lake 36790</p> <p>394 Robert Theodore Smith 36791</p>	<p>Local</p> <p>14 Eugene Freeman Hoyt 36792</p> <p>14 Kenneth Lavin Hoyt 36793</p> <p>300 Walton Irwin Townsend 36794</p> <p>485 Albert E. Parsons 36795</p> <p>68 Raymond Menzo Jones 36796</p> <p>42 Calvin Ossian Terry 36797</p> <p>42 Alfred Roland Gray 36798</p> <p>42 Gail Coroden Stimson 36799</p> <p>224 Charles Ernest Morgan, Jr. 36800</p> <p>278 Harold Glenn Smith 36801</p> <p>278 Oliver Philip Smith 36802</p> <p>483 Victor Nicholas Michels 36803</p>
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## REINSTATEMENTS

63	W. C. Cherry, Jr. 34709	463	A. W. Seefeldt 7992a (Feb.)	244	L. Wernick 28329
63	W. S. Morgan 23472	42	F. A. Parker 24643	244	D. Weintraub 12478
42	W. L. Brainard 11152	42	V. A. Barkwill 30134	244	L. Yuzik 34707
42	A. P. Davis 2028	190	C. E. Bourque 19347	244	A. Yuznk 26495
2	A. F. Martin 20171	209	C. A. Robinson 11219	244	A. Zarin 29639
10	J. P. Lawler 32049	234	R. P. Norton 25974	244	R. Zirillo 26291
71	J. H. Curtis 29689	42	G. D. Manderville 30360	244	H. Cohen 33087
93	E. R. Marsh 28425	250	P. Fera 30012	244	M. Cohen 20824
192	C. A. Greenstreet 34697	107	R. A. Dallahan 32814 (Jan.)	244	B. Matzernick 27022
192	A. L. Ferris 6607	10	J. Lehn 30732	244	J. M. Sussman 26301
192	O. F. Larson 5190	10	G. H. Leubner 20806	244	I. Ungerman 28875
192	E. C. Reed 5703	14	A. J. Gravell 26998	244	S. Turkewitz 33835
192	F. O. DuVon 9330	278	A. B. Sinclair 17118 (June '36)	244	L. Schwartz 33679
29	H. G. Bender 17311 (June '36)	83	E. H. Wood 30699	244	S. Osborne 31307
14	J. J. Baker 6737	244	J. Allegra 31995	244	C. Peterson 29850
14	J. H. Gannon 23834	244	J. S. Amenita 18625	244	H. Rubin 29231
14	J. F. Houlihan 17695	244	M. Bass 19599	244	J. Goldsmith 35392
14	E. D. Hoyt 999	244	W. G. Barbera 14111	244	S. Stone 19314
14	J. C. Natt 18493	244	M. J. Bartell 5802	244	F. Bonarrigo 33248
14	H. G. House 19747	244	E. G. Bibeau 21966	244	L. Blume 27891
14	W. Klein 30387	244	G. A. Cabana 26663	244	J. J. Bartell 18533
136	L. A. Porter 21867 (Feb.)	244	N. Cherinsky 25185	244	R. Faggiani 15759
136	C. C. Classen 20570 (Feb.)	244	N. Cohan 12517	244	G. Giacalone 23964
136	O. V. Johnson 8605 (Feb.)	244	A. Conte 25905	244	J. Ingrassia 35011
136	S. W. St. John 32793 (Feb.)	244	F. Curiale 23304	244	N. Sidersky 12465
195	H. J. Hanson 36277	244	J. E. Granger 23302	244	R. R. Harrison 12128
262	T. R. Hollingsworth 25475	244	P. Haines 34044	244	J. Palmeri 27241
139	L. Fournier 32885 (Feb.)	244	L. A. Hoock 7435	244	F. Dragotto 33706 (Feb.)
42	N. N. Combs 7211	244	J. Julian 26058	244	J. Grozinsky 26072 (Feb.)
42	F. L. Roberts 23332	244	D. Kapalinsky 5761	244	Dan. McNeil 28521 (Feb.)
359	W. F. Crellin 32088	244	H. Kaplowitz 23543	244	M. Newberger 28523 (Feb.)
359	H. Debigare 30664	244	A. Kline 29229	244	S. Ingrassia 27909 (Feb.)
359	J. F. Trojan 29250	244	P. Labofsky 20062	244	G. Ingrassia 25671 (Feb.)
74	W. E. Mitchell, Jr. 35114	244	H. Lein 27689	244	H. Aronowitz 24380 (Feb.)
42	E. R. Harris 25948	244	M. Levine 13865	244	D. J. Callahan 27015 (Feb.)
42	J. N. Oliver 30943	244	N. Levy 36236	244	P. Capriotta 21219 (Feb.)
42	A. A. Johnson 25069	244	M. Leyman 13528	244	C. Carraro 31039 (Feb.)
65	E. C. Paulson 36126	244	J. Loiacono 27790	244	P. Ciricione 23243 (Feb.)
65	R. E. Murray 34689	244	G. LoVetro 25939	244	F. DiCaro 27674 (Feb.)
65	R. H. Delo 24804	244	W. V. Lynn 30047	244	J. Gerardi 27506 (Feb.)
65	W. R. Curtis 28411	244	L. Mazzaresi 33751	244	G. Goldsmith 14292 (Feb.)
65	R. Anderson 24041	244	J. Oneta 19267	244	H. Greenberg 27908 (Feb.)
151	A. W. Fischel 3021	244	H. Pekower 12700	244	I. Indig 34570 (Feb.)
26	F. D. Brooks 3209	244	L. Pincus 26671	244	A. L. LaGiusa 34741 (Feb.)
278	J. B. Warner 28852 (Jan.)	244	S. Pincus 34218	244	J. Lent 9354 (Feb.)
152	I. F. Piazza 24607	244	C. F. Randolph 6720	244	L. Lieberman 31603 (Feb.)
152	W. J. Cooney 22332	244	F. Rao 34673	244	M. S. Lutzky 27703 (Feb.)
301	E. T. Mainz 34501	244	F. E. Reichel 11487	244	D. Minutoli 34449 (Feb.)
42	W. D. Robertson 33356	244	L. Santoro 8240	244	E. W. Mollett 36039 (Feb.)
42	I. L. Buck 30419	244	A. Sapersnick 31861	244	P. Palazzo 30049 (Feb.)
27	E. VanVliet 6715	244	K. Sapanit 12470	244	I. Palazzo 26485 (Feb.)
166	R. C. Johnson 28528	244	L. Scelta 30677	244	M. Richman 24949 (Feb.)
308	B. Algeri 24774	244	B. Schwartz 19765	244	S. Riekman 17211 (Feb.)
173	A. Mangione 28970	244	H. Schwartz 19325	244	J. E. Scharf 32156 (Feb.)
71	F. Boyce 33312	244	G. Sciacca 33443	244	Sam. Schwartz 24685 (Feb.)
144	W. R. Catlin 35261 (Feb.)	244	T. Scimone 25899	244	L. Schwartz 17151 (Feb.)
2	D. Bowles 35000	244	M. Shaftel 28976	244	I. Trapani 33985 (Feb.)
2	A. Scholl 5217	244	D. Tranchine 34224	244	D. Rossitto 31782 (Feb.)
440	W. J. Cathcart 23816	244	N. Wasserman 30678	292	A. G. Graham 20114
		244	B. Wernick 26644	419	H. D. Smith 17285

*5/18 & 2/29/37  
Paw post July '37*

*in order  
cancel C. con  
put in way  
1937*

## SUSPENSIONS FOR NONPAYMENT OF DUES

2	H. J. Wacho 32276	172	T. D. Parks 36695	85	C. J. Ferguson 34192 (Feb.)
2	R. Nichols 8334	4	M. Tranguh 29993	435	W. E. Patterson 31947
99	H. M. Mason 1299	42	D. M. Eazell 30320 (Jan.)	67	G. E. Waido 25226
47	I. N. Hudson 31096	260	C. H. Sinram 13647		
47	G. A. Cordon 29084	106	E. J. Bartek 17037		

## WITHDRAWAL CARDS ISSUED

65	T. C. Humphrey 34064	88	C. Wallem 26026 (ren. Dec.)	106	L. B. Mulford 17532 (ren. Mar.)
88	G. R. Fey 36385 (ren. Feb.)	88	W. A. Davidson 15113 (Jan.)	139	L. J. Gagnon 33207 (ren.)

## WITHDRAWAL CARDS DEPOSITED

74	H. A. Lynn 24561	42	R. U. Carter 17804	244	E. A. Bergman 25917
74	F. Jackson 28597	72	W. C. Frye 34124	244	A. Finkelstein 33088

## REINSTATED LOCAL UNION

192 Galesburg, Ill.

**SUSPENDED LOCAL UNION**

259 Granite City, Ill.

**RESIGNATION CERTIFICATES ISSUED**

23 Thos. Frouge 33552	172 R. R. Combs 13839	143 N. Ramsey 6063
		39 O. Hamilton 22470

**RESIGNATION CERTIFICATES DEPOSITED**

88 C. O. Montague 18093 (Feb.)	228 W. G. Griffith 10092
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**APPRENTICES INDENTURED**

265 Robert Powell, age 17	2 Benditi Marino, age 17	49 Leon James Cissel, age 20
302 Donald Arthur DeVore, age 16	68 Leo Joe Nicolosi, age 17	185 Ed. Swift, Jr., age 16
171 Armin R. Malone, age 20	2 Frederick Lee Scheall, age 19	93 Gene Ralph Tanner, age 18
141 Theron Danieis Huff, age 20	2 Leo Valenti, age 17	69 Raymond Brosseau, age 20
243 Robert Ignatius Kennedy, age 18	5 George Richard Kraft, age 18	42 Clyde Luther Rowden, age 20
2 Salvatore Carmello Cocita, age 16	5 Edwin Wm. Sindona, age 19	250 LeRoy Edward Stinson, age 18
2 Frank Liosi, age 19	5 W. E. Miller, age 20	224 Chas. Alex Coddou, Jr., age 16
	18 Sterling Huston Marlow, age 20	

**SUSPENSION FOR WORKING UNFAIR**

106 O. E. Kinney 15509

**FINES AND ASSESSMENTS**

42 A. E. Gray 36348, \$55.00	33 E. F. Booser 5008, \$100.00	46 Harry A. Higgins, Jr. 20246, \$500.00
42 C. McCall 28872, \$55.00	68 D. G. Carpenter 14689, \$100.00	46 Paul P. Howard 42, \$500.00
454 E. V. Fox 22495, \$100.00	68 W. G. Everly 14349, \$100.00	46 John F. McCartney 9038, \$500.00
454 B. C. Wilson 24366, \$100.00	68 J. J. Murphy 32835, \$100.00	46 Robt. E. McCartney 6043, \$500.00
308 V. J. Adamo 28963, \$25.00	68 A. E. Snell 14186, \$100.00	46 Jas. F. Murphy 9037, \$500.00
308 A. Cucinotta 27982, \$25.00	85 A. M. Yarusi 29365, \$100.00	46 John O'Connell (No. 2) 32238, \$500.00
308 R. J. Erra 27871, \$50.00	122 A. W. Seefeldt 7992a, \$25.00	46 Wm. H. Panzer 32249, \$500.00
308 P. J. Tenety 28969, \$100.00	46 Joseph Clark 19129, \$500.00	46 Geo. H. Pfeifer 32250, \$500.00
9 O. E. Kinney 15509, \$250.00 (add'l)	46 Ralph F. Crance 34294, \$500.00	46 Edw. M. Raskey 34349, \$500.00
185 C. R. Wellborn 25769, \$75.00	46 John E. Donnelly 23993, \$500.00	46 David B. Raskey 22292, \$500.00
185 G. Prothero 35891, \$50.00	46 Geo. J. F. Engelbrecht 14828, \$500.00	
224 W. C. Jones 35422, \$100.00	46 Henry R. Harmon 29450, \$500.00	

**SUSPENSIONS CANCELLED AGAINST THESE BROTHERS' RECORDS  
IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 106 L. I. U. CONSTITUTION**

46 P. C. Travers 15067	151 L. H. Fuller 32342	209 P. Kennedy 8754
46 F. C. Williamson 6018	10 J. J. Annen 17917	209 C. A. Robinsen 11219
10 John Hahn 17137	10 R. J. Zarkowski 15848	97 W. Hains 21333
32 H. D. Clark 34451	10 W. A. Komaz 15323	97 J. B. Campbell 15555
151 E. J. Roberts 10761	27 E. VanVliet 6715	97 T. Erwin 31348
151 J. A. Lang 30634	140 J. E. Hostler 30663	

**MONEY REMITTED TO LOCALS ON ACCOUNT OF  
TRANSFER INDEBTEDNESS**

Local	Sent	Local	Account of	Local	Sent	Local	Account of
29	\$ 4.50	345	H. Bender 17311	57	8.00	1	W. G. Horton 25868
10	2.00	40	R. Lemke 21947	57	12.00	18	W. G. Horton 25868
10	13.40	74	J. P. Lawler 32049	176	12.00	31	J. Casino 28884
14	6.30	345	J. J. Baker 6737	176	6.00	31	F. M. Olsted 28666
195	3.85	190	A. S. Hindahl 29532	456	4.00	345	C. M. Baker 18806
262	3.00	44	H. D. Smith 17285	152	15.50	233	J. Cagliostro 24752
401	2.25	87	H. J. Sassauman 10169	152	22.50	233	J. J. Douillard 35587
238	3.00	185	C. O. West 7173	151	4.50	120	A. W. Fischel 3021
238	9.00	26	C. O. West 7173	301	13.00	224	W. C. Jones 35422
238	24.65	224	C. O. West 7173	59	6.00	24	L. Barraclough 10906
279	6.00	26	S. E. Story 27123	309	.25	32	T. H. Hutchinson 21086
379	3.00	63	A. F. Sherman 32647	53	5.00	108	J. S. Barnett 28462
379	3.00	65	W. H. Lester 35609	53	5.00	108	H. G. French 1926
12	7.50	84	A. J. Strom 15751	54	7.25	155	F. L. Gorman 31273
213	2.00	184	E. R. Grubb 18111	109	6.50	73	A. B. Edie 10299
359	1.50	139	J. Trojan 29250	109	1.50	132	A. B. Edie 10299
359	10.00	79	H. Debigare 30664	208	7.00	371	H. C. George 14915
18	1.75	350	W. Stout 36137	442	7.00	122	L. Bolduc 32804
18	1.75	350	L. Boston 36135	74	2.00	429	C. B. Baldwin 24754
65	102.55	74	R. Delo 24804	302	20.00	88	W. Buses 17977
65	6.80	88	W. Curtis 28411	102	2.00	46	J. Stevens 21995
278	4.00	74	E. Burch 26742	42	10.00	252	C. N. Johnson 25125
26	4.50	1.69	W. R. Andrews 23010	72	2.00	246	E. J. Stinson 29972
278	5.00	224	C. R. Colby 23525	18	2.25	262	D. J. Dayvolt 30266

18	4.00	44	D. J. Dayvolt 30266	190	.25	32	H. W. Smith 29538
55	2.00	27	E. L. Bright 15936	190	.25	32	J. Wilke 29605
105	2.00	319	C. J. Moll 15454	224	6.50	301	T. C. Jones 35096
55	2.25	262	R. B. Allen 35590	350	2.25	340	J. B. Adkins 22437
463	3.00	122	J. Rinkewich 18315	44	2.25	262	H. Dayvolt 36498
463	3.00	122	W. M. Dodd 31342	328	1.50	258	F. W. Cressey 24492
463	3.50	122	A. W. Seefeldt 7992a	374	7.50	238	T. W. Bundy 8924
93	11.70	282	J. A. Vann 13262	46	8.00	9	J. W. Ross 8617
7	1.75	59	L. K. Mallow 30169	113	1.50	190	E. Boyle 21938
140	1.60	407	V. R. Griffin 36466	113	3.50	190	S. E. Larson 30208
140	6.50	435	W. M. Hale 34655	113	1.50	190	J. J. Gutzeit 33100
140	2.25	435	A. W. Lagow 36467	111	24.00	74	J. P. Lawler 32049
69	14.00	54	M. T. Reeves 23871	109	19.00	132	A. B. Edie 10299
	10.00	262	H. B. Dalton 20131	68	2.25	49	R. Bickhard 32032
	135.93	486	H. B. Dalton 20131	68	2.25	49	F. Towner 20774
190	.25	32	E. Boyle 21938	302	5.00	42	R. R. Young 5997
190	.25	32	A. L. Gervais 5319	140	.90	407	V. R. Griffin 36466
190	.25	32	A. G. Lindberg 18591	240	16.00	62	F. T. Ladner 32795
190	.25	32	E. E. Rau 28000	190	1.50	1.95	A. S. Hindahl 29532
				46	9.50	144	J. J. Finn 24323

TRANSFERS

From	Name	To	From	Name	To	From	Name	To
2	L. D. Wilson 19738	5	59	J. B. Putfark 1466	62	140	V. R. Griffin 36466	55
4	W. Beisel 20305	401	62	W. Dunz 5007	55	140	P. W. McCaron 33281	407
5	O. Hosking 33143	105	62	J. B. Putfark 1466	55	140	H. D. Parker 12337	55
7	A. Enga 26834	62	62	J. C. Putfark 35607	55	140	G. C. Rabb 34115	55
7	H. Greble 10785	234	62	A. G. Stoner 6815	234	142	C. N. Stafford 757	139
7	L. K. Mallow 30169	55	65	J. Caton 31979	83	144	M. Bee 32334	65
9	J. Flood 7649	46	65	W. L. Fox 31692	83	144	J. J. Finn 24323	46
9	J. Ross 8617	46	65	W. O. Harris 30743	42	144	C. A. Jaynes 30113	42
14	J. W. Mahoney 19748	32	65	P. Simmons 35078	172	144	E. M. Lambert 25709	104
18	L. Boston 36135	350	71	E. Wolf 18787	213	144	A. Lazarewich 10981	88
18	A. L. Clark 19728	44	72	R. J. Cook 22043	102	144	J. Randall 35111	65
18	D. Dayvolt 30266	44	72	A. Crooks 16918	246	151	C. M. Gotshall 33492	120
18	W. Stout 36137	350	72	J. B. Schultz 20915	139	151	E. W. Smith 19593	120
23	J. Dunn 27084	286	72	T. Stafford 23789	139	155	H. Carns 8999	65
24	L. Barraclough 10906	59	72	W. F. Walls 6433	246	155	M. C. Cox 27575	88
26	W. R. Andrews 23010	169	72	J. Zaiser 13829	246	155	L. L. Gorman 31273	54
26	N. Hale 8471	228	72	J. Zaiser 13782	359	166	M. J. Brunskill 26992	120
26	H. Henderson 20243	228	74	L. W. Powley 24729	18	166	H. Durell 17620	120
27	H. F. Chapman 22163	224	74	B. VanHuecklin 7335	18	166	W. Jones 35127	120
27	W. Waltermeyer 2674	203	76	A. W. Butts 16260	28	172	C. H. Gibbs 2448	42
30	W. Matheson 31555	46	76	J. P. Irwin 859	2	172	H. Kleuskens 10601	42
32	E. Boyle 21938	190	76	H. B. McGinnis 2749	213	172	J. C. Moreland 14822	42
32	G. Clauson 33491	309	76	W. G. Moore 29911	52	184	E. R. Grubb 18111	213
32	A. L. Gervais 5319	190	79	A. Gagnon 33787	139	190	A. S. Hindahl 29532	195
32	J. Hall 32981	413	79	R. Sullivan 36715	52	195	R. H. Benton 34659	190
32	F. H. Hutchinson 21086	309	83	B. F. Hawthorn 27857	260	195	A. S. Hindahl 29532	190
32	A. Lindberg 18591	190	85	A. Volnden 26192	102	202	L. O. Thornton 17769	222
32	E. E. Rau 28000	190	85	G. Vohden 30597	102	208	F. L. Hyberger 18384	109
32	H. W. Smith 29538	190	87	R. Duggan 33807	429	208	N. F. Wilson 14889	109
32	J. Wilke 29605	190	87	H. Frey 26268	401	213	J. Shultz 250	18
39	J. Schultz 250	213	87	F. Meehan 36224	18	213	E. Wolf 18787	71
39	G. B. Volkens 14911	213	87	H. Sassauman 10169	401	213	G. B. Volkens 14911	18
40	R. Lemke 21947	10	87	F. M. Zellers 20306	429	215	J. Malone 30010	286
44	A. L. Clark 19728	18	88	J. Murchinson 7657	83	224	O. A. Winters 32023	301
44	D. Dayvolt 30266	262	104	R. C. Anderson 16603	93	230	C. E. Carter 29963	
44	D. Dayvolt 30266	18	104	T. R. McPeak 24759	93	238	E. L. Hill 29596	68
44	H. Dayvolt 36498	262	105	J. Brower 19938	24	240	R. A. Ashley 36263	55
44	E. Jameson 23684	18	105	H. L. DeWitt 32746	5	246	J. E. Coyne 23369	72
46	J. Clausman 22276	386	105	C. J. Moll 15454	5	246	H. E. Stroman 18895	72
46	W. Dobbins 1353	102	108	C. J. Donnelly 32618	53	246	E. J. Stinson 29972	72
46	W. Matheson 31555	30	108	H. French 19262	53	252	W. A. Hall 31075	300
47	C. A. Rice 10321	340	108	C. L. Stout 19273	53	252	C. Johnson 25125	42
49	R. Bickard 32032	68	109	P. Anderson 3939	88	252	B. Mears 34789	42
49	E. L. Hill 29596	238	109	J. Caton 31979	65	254	A. Laplante 6698	139
49	C. F. Towner 20774	68	109	P. Grivet 33296	65	254	J. Laplante 12600	139
52	W. F. Hinchey 404	166	109	C. A. Mason 25065	88	254	L. L. Laplante 36063	139
52	F. D. Sprague 12547	120	109	J. Murchinson 7657	88	262	R. B. Allen 35590	55
53	W. McGarry 1626	46	109	P. Simmons 35078	65	262	T. C. Baker 18369	55
54	W. E. Billings 4893	155	109	N. F. Wilson 14889	208	262	D. Dayvolt 30266	44
54	C. V. Gates 27523	155	114	M. W. Baughman 11391	222	262	H. Dayvolt 36498	44
55	W. E. Summers 30541	230	120	J. Altman 22653	46	262	L. Garrett 17463	18
55	W. H. Summers 32438	234	120	W. DeMary 28755	46	262	J. A. Kauertz 7340	234
57	R. Hall 30731	413	120	F. D. Sprague 12547	52	262	H. F. Kauertz 18795	234
59	A. Cosgrove 23358		122	G. Bradley 31317	98	262	P. Nicholas 8389	18
59	J. Knight 36218	240	122	A. W. Seefeldt 7992a	463	262	A. C. Wright 34863	18
59	F. M. Lee 36211	234	126	H. Little 27373	456	265	E. T. Anthony 22915	234
59	L. K. Mallow 30169	7	132	R. Florence 27973	42	265	J. H. Bruce 34693	234
59	F. Matthews 26928	240	140	C. C. Carothers 15466	435	300	W. L. Hall 31075	109
59	J. C. Putfark 35607	62	140	D. C. Collawn 5180	435	300	J. H. Smith 2640	353
			140	H. Eaton 27853	18	301	T. C. Jones 35096	224

309 G. E. Schafer 23835	11	350 C. O. Hoffman 17103	18	419 H. M. Bowen 31293	62
311 T. C. Beaty 15963	230	350 J. Patten 26319	18	419 A. T. Persons 25972	62
311 L. McNeil 8625	407	350 W. Stout 36137	18	419 H. D. Smith 17285	234
319 C. J. Moll 15454	105	380 W. O. Harris 30743	65	428 J. Lockhart 23772	228
328 B. G. Gerton 36586	68	380 L. C. VerStraten 26726	51	435 W. M. Hale 34655	140
328 C. F. Towne 20774	68	385 B. C. McQuown 13966	52	435 C. S. Jordan 24926	140
340 F. Gossman 14928	18	392 E. Elwood 28812	32	435 A. W. Lagow 36467	140
340 F. Marlow 24149	18	392 J. Hall 32981	32	435 W. W. Laster 15307	55
340 P. Nicholas 8389	262	394 J. H. Smith 2640	300	435 H. Parse 11294	140
340 J. J. Nissen 28398	12	406 F. Lindstrom 23193	345	443 W. Chappell 27467	1
345 C. M. Baker 18806	456	419 E. Baskin 36002	234	456 E. G. Anthony 29103	32
350 L. Boston 36135	18				

**CORRECTIONS**

The suspension against Brother C. A. Berry 27027 by Local 76 for nonpayment of dues, as published in the March issue, has been cancelled as this was due to an error on the part of the secretary.

Due to an error on the part of the secretary, Bro. N. Linsley 34816 became suspended thru Local 106 as published in the February issue and this suspension and his reinstatement, the latter published in the March issue, have therefore been cancelled.

Likewise suspensions for nonpayment of dues by Local 345 against Bros. H. E. Buckholt 36293, L. F. Gast 29799 and A. G. Scales 36318, published in the March issue have been cancelled as the steward on the job failed to turn in the money collected on time, which the brothers paid before they were due for suspension.

**DUES BOOKS LOST**

- 27 G. Graham 28725
- 33 J. Hatch 27382
- 244 Harry Cohen 33087
- 350 J. B. Adkins 22437
- 350 R. T. Dantic 30488

**NOTICE!**

The wage scale of Local 140, effective April 1, 1937, is \$1.50 per hour, for a 6-hour day, 5-day week. No Saturday work.

**NOTICE TO SECRETARIES**

Please return questionnaire for the local at once!

**OFFICERS ELECTED BY LOCAL UNIONS**

Section 111 of our International Constitution provides that: "It shall be the duty of the corresponding secretary of each local to forward to the General Secretary-Treasurer, immediately after each election of officers, the names and addresses of the newly elected officers. The following local unions filed at headquarters the results of their latest election:

Local	Name	President	Fin. Sec.	Rec. Sec.	Bus. Agt.
7	Birmingham, Ala.	J. A. Willis	J. A. Davis	H. Fletcher	J. Lucas
25	Springfield, Mass.	A. Talbot	W. H. Dion		A. Dubuc
29	Atlantic City, N. J.	H. Bender	H. H. Burk	R. Robinson	H. H. Burk
88	Oakland, Calif.	A. W. Thorne	F. Crane	G. VanHaltren	A. W. Miller
99	Lynn, Mass.	E. Conrad	K. Ober	A. Levesque	E. Conrad
107	Hammond, Ind.	S. Kitchell	W. McCumsey		E. A. Ball
108	Wilmington, Del.	J. C. Green	C. L. Hartman	C. Galatha	C. L. Hartman
126	Canton, O.	J. H. West	S. James	S. James	C. J. Chinn
158	Dubuque, Ia.	T. Keatley	H. Dean		O. Miller
203	Springfield, Mo.	H. L. King	O. Miller		G. Zollinger
208	Reno, Nev.	J. W. Wise	J. A. Martin	J. A. Martin	A. M. Liesse
209	LaSalle, Ill.	H. Kennedy	L. B. Liesse	L. B. Liesse	J. E. Steele
240	Montgomery, Ala.	H. Cottrell	J. E. Steele	J. Knight	E. Downer
279	Joplin, Mo.	J. B. Garner	E. Downer		
292	Charleston, W. Va.	C. B. McIntosh	K. E. Higginbotham		
300	Bakersfield, Calif.	C. H. Collins	H. J. Ward	H. J. Ward	
301	San Antonio, Tex.	A. Burch	C. A. Smith		
309	Jamestown, N. Y.	L. LeChine	C. Ross		B. Kelley
350	Portsmouth, O.	C. J. Adkins	F. A. Kline	F. A. Kline	F. A. Kline
485	Jackson, Miss.	J. Campbell	A. A. Banks	H. Turner	S. A. Peyton

**IN MEMORIAM**

- 44—Allen Jameson 23209
- 46—James Joseph McHugh 20948
- 47—John William Carnahan 249
- 65—Charles Phillips 6939
- 68—John Alice Hubbard 1026
- 87—William Henry Long 1107
- 212—Walter Jenning Addleman 6677

# WOOD WIRE & METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

ORGANIZED DECEMBER 15, 1899

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department.

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

General President—Wm. J. McSorley, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.  
 First Vice President—Geo. T. Moore, 5307 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.  
 Second Vice President—C. J. Haggerty, 2416 McCready St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Third Vice President—Jos. H. Duty, 1901 5th Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Fourth Vice President—M. F. Nealon, 311 Putnam St., Scranton, Pa.  
 Fifth Vice President—John P. Cook, 5 Bartlett Ave., Arlington, Mass.  
 Sixth Vice President—Ora Kress, 2628 E. 3d St., Dayton, Ohio.  
 Seventh Vice President—Sal Maso, 359 Van Houten St., Paterson, N. J.  
 Eighth Vice President—Chas. W. King, 166 Todd Place, N. E., Washington, D. C.  
 Ninth Vice President—John J. Langan, Labor Temple, 307 Walnut St., Yonkers, N. Y.  
 General Secretary-Treasurer—Terry Ford, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

## STATE AND DISTRICT COUNCILS

Buckeye State Council, composed of Locals 1, 2, 24, 28, 30, 47, 71, 126, 171, 213 and 275. Chas. J. Case, Room 61, Leverone Bldg., 4 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 California State Council, composed of Locals 42, 65, 81, 83, 88, 109, 122, 144, 172, 243, 260, 268, 278, 300, 302, 353, 379, 434 and 440. J. O. Dahl, 410 3d St., San Rafael, Calif. Phone S. R. 1052.  
 Capitol District Council, composed of Locals 120, 166 and 386. Meets 3d Sunday of month alternately in affiliated cities. A. Dinsmore, 365 Lathrope Ave., Schenectady, N. Y.  
 Central New York District Council, composed of Locals 14, 52, 57, 151 and 392. Meets 1 o'clock, 1st Sunday of month, Labor Temple, Syracuse, N. Y. Henry Warren, 211 Scottwood Ave., Elmira Hts., N. Y.  
 Florida East Coast District Council, composed of Locals 345 and 455. Meets 1st Wednesday of month, 517 E. 8th St., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Carl M. Haefner, General Delivery, Lake Worth, Fla.  
 Golden Gate District Council, composed of Locals 65, 88, 98, 109, 122, 144, 243, 268, 278, 302 and 442. Meets first Sunday of month, alternately in the cities represented by the affiliated locals. E. K. Rhodes, 49 Julian Ave., San Francisco, Calif.  
 Greater New York District Council, composed of Locals 46, 244 and 308. Meets 2d Tuesday at Teutonia Hall, 154 Third Ave., New York, N. Y.  
 Illinois State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 19, 20, 36, 64, 74, 103, 110, 114, 121, 197, 202, 209, 222, 336, 378 and 446. Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.  
 Interstate District Council, composed of Locals 12 and 84. Meets quarterly in alternate cities. J. D. Meldahl, 305 So. 63d Ave. W., Duluth, Minn.  
 Massachusetts State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 25, 31, 72, 79, 99, 123, 139, 142, 246 and 254. Meets quarterly, alternating between Waltham and Holyoke. John P. Cook, 5 Bartlett Ave., Arlington, Mass.  
 Mississippi Valley District Council, composed of Locals 64, 73 and 259. Meets 3d Sunday of month, Fifth St. at St. Louis Ave., East St. Louis, Ill. H. J. Hagen, 4750 Highland Ave., St. Louis, Mo.  
 Montana State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 69, 212, 258, 305 and 397. Meets last Sat. of Jan., Apr., July and Oct. Labor Hall, Helena, Mont. unless otherwise decided. L. A. Reed, 417 No. Benton Ave., Helena, Mont.  
 New Jersey State Council, composed of Locals 29, 66, 67, 85, 102, 106, 143, 162, 173, 250 and 346. Meets 3d Sunday, Labor Center, Washington St., Newark, N. J. F. A. Fetridge, P. O. Box 342, High Bridge, N. J.  
 New York State Council, composed of Locals 14, 32, 46, 52, 57, 120, 151, 152, 166, 226, 233, 244, 308, 309, 386, 392. A. Dinsmore, sec., 365 Lathrope Ave., Schenectady, N. Y.  
 Oregon State Council, composed of Locals 54 and 380. W. A. Himstreet, 211 Labor Temple, Portland, Ore.  
 Southern California District Council, composed of Locals 42, 81, 172, 260, 353 and 440. Meets 1st Saturday of month, 2:30 P. M., Labor Temple, Los Angeles. Fred N. Coffey, 616 Boccaccio Ave., Venice, Calif.  
 Twin City District Council, composed of Locals 190 and 483. Meets 1st Sat. each month, 1:00 P. M. alternately in each city, the odd month at 310 E. Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. and the even month at the Labor Temple, 418 No. Franklin Ave., St. Paul, Minn. Walter Frank, 310 E. Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 Washington State Council, composed of Locals 77, 104 and 155. Meets quarterly. R. E. Moore, R. F. D. No. 5, Box 83, Seattle, Wash.  
 Westchester District Council, composed of Locals 46, 152, 226 and 233. Meets 1st Tuesday at 8 P. M., Odd-fellows Hall, 72 No. Broadway, Yonkers. David Christie, 11 William St., Yonkers, N. Y.  
 Western New York District Council, composed of Locals 32 and 309. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St., Buffalo, N. Y. Tel., Garfield 2732.  
 West Penn District Council, composed of Locals 33, 76 and 263. Meets 4th Sunday, 1901 5th Ave. J. H. Duty, 1901 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

## PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, doz.	\$ .25	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1000 pages	27.50
Apprentice Indentures	.50	Jurisdiction Award Book	.20
Arrearage Notices	.50	Labels, per 50	.35
Charter	2.00	Lapel Button	.50
Charter and Outfit	15.00	Letterheads, Official	.70
Constitution	.15	Manual "How to Run a Union Meeting"	.10
Contractor Certificates	.50	Membership Book, Clasp	1.25
Dating Stamp	.50	Membership Book, Small	1.00
Dues Stamps, per 100	.15	Reports, Long Form, per doz.	.40
Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00	Reports, Short Form, per doz.	.60
Envelopes, Gen. Sec.-Treas. Addressed, per doz.	.25	Seal	4.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 100 pages	3.75	Secretary Order Book	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 150 pages	4.75	Secretary Receipt Book	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 200 pages	5.75	Solicitor Certificates	.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 300 pages	7.00	Stamp Pad	.25
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 400 pages	8.50	Statements of Indebtedness	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 500 pages	12.50	Transfers	.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 600 pages	14.25	Treasurer Cash Book	1.00
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 700 pages	20.00	Triplicate Receipts	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 800 pages	23.00	Withdrawal Cards	.60
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 900 pages	25.00	Working Permits	.35

# Meeting Places and Addresses of Local Secretaries

ALWAYS CONSULT THE LATEST ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL IN CORRESPONDING  
WITH LOCAL SECRETARIES

- 1 Columbus, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 581 So. High St. J. Warren Limes, 1901 Aberdeen Ave. Phone Lawndale 0541.
- 2 Cleveland, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Plasterers' Hall, 1651 East 24th St. J. M. Farrar, alternate Fri., 7:30 p. m. Frank Smith, B. A., Plasterers' Hall. Tel., Woodbine 6508. J. M. Farrar, Fin. Sec., 15004 Elm Ave., E. Cleveland, Ohio. Phone, Potomac 2038.
- 4 Scranton, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Room 211 Adlin Hall, cor. Adams Ave. and Linden St. Wm. Horan, Sec. and B. A., 2625 No. Main Ave. Phone 2-5767.
- 5 Detroit, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., at 3111 Elmwood Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 7 p. m. Harry Kiff, 3454 Field Ave. Phone, Pl. 3427. E. R. Miottell, B. A., 3111 Elmwood Ave.
- 7 Birmingham, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 7 p. m., Pythian Temple, 310 18th St. J. R. Davis, 701 No. 12th St.
- 8 Des Moines, Ia.—Meets Thurs., Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 216 Locust St. O. E. Simpson, 621 E. 16th St.
- 9 Washington, D. C.—Meets every Mon., 721 6th St. N. W. Exec. Bd. meets every Fri. T. T. King, B. A., 1007 8th St. N. E. Phone, Lincoln 8602-W. Timothy A. Hill, Sec., 228 11th St., N. E. Phone, Atlantic 5633.
- 10 Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 2d Floor, Dorsen Bldg., 2218 No. 3d St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 8 p. m. Mike Zahn, B. A. and Fin. Sec., 308 A East Clarence St. Phone, Locust 1956. Chas. Duerr, Cor. Sec., 3343 N. 20th St. Phone, Hop. 8684-W. Office phone, Locust 1956.
- 12 Duluth, Minn.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 119 W. 2d St. J. D. Meldahl, 1107 E. First St. Phone Hemlock 331.
- 14 Rochester, N. Y.—Meets every Tues., 8:00 p. m., 50 N. Water St., Corner Mortimer St. F. L. Miller, 173 Clifton St. Phone, Genesee 3808-J.
- 18 Louisville, Ky.—Meets 1st Wed., 644 So. Shelby St. Ex. Bd. meets Wed. G. A. Rush, 1338 Hourtz Ave.
- 19 Joliet, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., Schoette's Hall, 127 E. Jefferson St. Jos. Winn, 115 Deep Haven Dr.
- 20 Springfield, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 9:30 a. m., Lab. Tem., 421½ So. 4th St. L. Rodier, 920 Bryn Mawr Blvd.
- 23 Bridgeport, Conn.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Moose Hall, Main St. J. R. Piccirillo, 117 No. Washington Ave.
- 24 Toledo, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., C. L. U. Hall, 912 Adams St. Paul Royer, 2116 Airline Ave.
- 25 Springfield, Mass.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 p. m., C. L. U. Hall, 21 Sanford St. L. A. Moquin, B. A., 145 Orchard St. Wm. H. Dion, Sec., 43 Mason St. Phone 6-2549.
- 26 Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets Wed., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem., 520 W. California St. Ex. Board meets Tues., 7:30 p. m. O. R. Ballard, 911 N W 32d St
- 27 Kansas City, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 14th St. and Woodland. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. 5 to 6 p. m. at Lab. Tem. Elwood Eshe, 3033 Elmwood Ave. Phone, Linwood 3085.
- 28 Youngstown, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., 22 East Broadman St. Bldg. Trades Hdqrs. C. P. Yeager, 445 Werner St. Phone, 75755.
- 29 Atlantic City, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 212 No. Brighton Ave. Hours 8 to 9 p. m. H. H. Burk, 927 No. Missouri Ave.
- 30 Dayton, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Hamlet Bldg., Fifth and Ludlow Sts. Phone Fulton 2681. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 11 a. m., 4th Floor Hall. Wm. P. Evans, Phillipsburg, Ohio
- 31 Holyoke, Mass.—Meets 1st Thurs., Caledonia Bldg., 189 High St. Alfred Paille, 728 Chicopee St., Williamsett, Mass. Dial 2-4632 Holyoke.
- 32 Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Hoerner's Hall, 246 Sycamore St. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St. Tel. Garfield 2732. W. E. O'Connor, B. A., 362 Johnson St. Tel., GA. 5445.
- 33 Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Plumbers Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets 2d Mon. after regular meetings, 8:30 p. m. H. F. Thompson, Plumbers Bldg., 1901 Fifth Ave. Phone, Atlantic 8487.
- 34 Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Meets 1st Tues., Carpenters' Hall, 209 W. Berry St. V. L. Schory, 1626 Oakland St. Tel., Anthony 19872.
- 36 Peoria, Ill.—Meets 1st and 2d Fri., Room 4, Lab. Tem., Jackson and Jefferson Sts. Node Taneyhill, B. A., and Sec., 513 Lincoln Ave.
- 39 Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Paperhangers' Hall, 3d Floor, 18 W. Market St. Geo. H. Stevenson, 5128 E. North St. Tel., Irvington 6856.
- 40 Anderson, Ind.—Meets 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 806½ Main St. David N. Watkins, R. R. No. 1.
- 42 Los Angeles, Calif.—Meets every Fri., 8:00 p. m., Room 702, Lab. Tem., 540 Maple Ave. L. Mashburn, B. A., 209 E. 99th St. Tel. Thornwall 2903. R. A. Jones, Sec., 1735 W. 39th St. Tel., V. E. 5147.
- 43 Salt Lake City, Utah—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. C. H. Worden, 915 S. 8 East. Tel., Hyland 5186-W.
- 44 Evansville, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Central Labor Bldg., 8th and Main St. E. R. Jameson, R. R. 2, Newburgh, Ind.
- 46 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 1322 Third Ave. Ex. Bd., 1st and 3d Fri. Sec. at hall daily, 8 to 4:30, except Thurs. Walter Matthews, 1322 Third Ave. Tel., Butterfield 8-7109.
- 47 Cincinnati, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Room 308, Brotherhood Bldg., Court and Vine Sts. Ira Koble, B. A., 4025 Runnymede Ave. Phone, Kirby 2262-R. Wm. Cady, Sec., 3944 Glenmore Ave., Cheviot, O. Phone, Montana 0984-J.
- 48 Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., R. 6 Tejon and Colo. Ave., Stratton Bldg. W. T. Davidson, 417 W Platte St.
- 49 Pueblo, Colo.—Meets 1st Mon., Room 5, Lab. Tem., Victoria and Union Ave. T. A. Dunlap, 1202 Brown Ave.
- 52 Utica, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Frank F. Percac-ciante, 1417 Nye Ave.
- 53 Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Mon., Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon. after local meeting, Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. James Leyden, Fin. Sec., 2013 E. Loney St. Chas. Sweeney, B. A., 5026 Hazel Ave. Office, Room 508 Fox Bldg., 16 Market St. Tel., Allegheny 8439.
- 54 Portland, Ore.—Meets every Fri., 8:00 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri., 7:00 p. m., 203 Lab. Tem. R. C. Rich, Room 2, Labor Temple. Phone, SU. 5142.
- 55 Memphis, Tenn.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Memphis Lab. Tem., 565 Beale St. E. W. Brinkmeyer, 896 Tulley St.
- 57 Binghamton, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues. C. L. U. Hall, 53 State St., Albert Miller, 7 Telegraph St.

- 59 Jacksonville, Fla.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 815 W. Union St. Geo. W. Manley, 815 W. Union St.
- 62 New Orleans, La.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 8 p. m., Electrical Workers Home. Ex. Bd. meets 7:30 p. m., meeting nights. A. G. Siegel, 3135 Milan St.
- 63 Richmond, Va.—Meets 3d Thurs., Trade and Labor Assembly Hall, 11 Marshall St. J. G. Duggan, 1605 Grove Ave.
- 64 East St. Louis, Ill.—Meets 3d Wed., B. T. Hall, 5th St. at St. Louis Ave., 7:30 p. m. F. J. Wilbert, R. R. No. 2, St. Louis Rd., Collinsville, Ill.
- 65 San Francisco, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 224 Guerrero St. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., same hall. Jas. Healy, Sec. and B. A., 200 Guerrero St.
- 66 Trenton, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Sun., 3 p. m., 308 Hewitt Ave. Chris Beckmann, Sec., 308 Hewitt Ave., Deutzville, Trenton, N. J. Thos. McDonough, B. A., 12775 So. Broad St.
- 67 Jersey City, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Orpheum Bldg., 583 Summit St. Ex. Bd., same nights. P. W. Mullane, 199 Wilkinson Ave.
- 68 Denver, Colo.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Bldg. Trades Club, 1031 17th St. J. H. Mitchell, B. A., 1064 Clarkson St. Cherry 0702. G. E. Lindquist, Fin. Sec., 1125 E. 6th Ave.
- 69 Butte, Mont.—Meets 1st Sun., Carpenters' Hall. Thos. Ryan, 1825 So. Montana St.
- 70 Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 3117 No. 14th St. C. C. Truitt, 3117 No. 14th St., R. R. 5.
- 71 Akron, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 35 So. Howard St. A. Nicholson, 171 No. Adolph St.
- 72 Boston, Mass.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Wells Memorial Bldg., 985 Washington St. Ex. Bd., 1st and 3d Wed. Joseph L. Coullahan, Sec., 15 Leland St., Jamaica Plain, Mass. Phone, Jamaica 2899-M. Hubert Connors, B. A., 10 Kempton St., Roxbury, Mass. Phone, Longwood 2086.
- 73 St. Louis, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 4709 Easton Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10:00 a. m. to 12:00 m. H. L. Beermann, Fin. Sec., 5352 Magnolia Ave. H. J. Hagen, B. A., 4750 Highland Ave. Tel., Forest 9357.
- 74 Chicago, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lathers' Hall, 731 So. Western Ave. Ex. Bd., Fri., 7 p. m. Edward Menard, Fin. Sec., 731 So. Western Ave. Tel. Seeley 1667. Wm. Haun, Cor. Sec., 6450 So. Green St.
- 75 Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Mon., 8 p. m., Hahn Hall, S. E. corner Washington and Jefferson Sts. J. P. Boyd, 237 No. Patterson Park Ave. Phone, Wolfe 9557.
- 76 Sharon, Pa.—Meets 2d Fri., 8:00 p. m., Carpenters Hall, W. State St. B. H. Goodall, Jr., 325 Sterling Ave.
- 77 Everett, Wash.—Meets Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., Lombard Ave. Fred H. Michel, R. F. D. No. 3, Box 637.
- 78 Hartford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., 8 p. m., 172 Tower Ave. A. E. Boudreau, 172 Tower Ave.
- 79 Worcester, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Tues. Geo. Dearing, B. A., 23 Clarendon St. H. G. Reed, 44 Myrtle St.
- 81 Pasadena, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 34 E. Walnut St. Claude Mobray, 3851 Blanche St. Phone, W. A. 2831 Madison St. Phone, 2-8212.
- 82 South Bend, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Labor Temple, 103 W. LaSalle Ave. G. H. Heltzel, 1030 No. Brookfield St.
- 83 Fresno, Calif.—Meets 1st Thurs., 534 Chestnut Ave. L. A. Howard, 3734 Alta Ave.
- 84 Superior, Wis.—Meets 2d Wed., Lab. Hall, 1710 Broadway. Ed. Lund, 1908 Lamborn Ave.
- 85 Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Institute, 955 Elizabeth Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m. John B. McGarry, Sec., 312 Walnut St. James M. Temple, B. A., 28 Schneider Ave., Union, N. J. Phone, Unionville 2-0403-J.
- 87 Reading, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 87 Orioles Bldg., South 8th St. H. D. Brubaker, 235 Sterley St., Shillington, Pa. Bell Phone, 2-1284.
- 88 Oakland, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 562 11th St. Ex. Bd., Mon., 6:00 to 8:00 p. m., Rm. 3, Lab. Tem. Fayle Crane, 3986 Delmont Ave.
- 93 Spokane, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Fraternal Hall, 305 1/2 Riverside Ave. Emil Krohn, 521 Shannon Ave.
- 97 Toronto, Ont., Canada.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 167 Church St. Ex. Bd. meets Sat. morning, 10:30 a. m., Lab. Tem. H. Weller, 193 1/2 Coleman Ave. Phone, G. R. 5972.
- 98 Stockton, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Friday, Lab. Tem. A. Lopez, Farmington Rd., Rt. 4, Box 427-P. Phone, Stockton 7063R.
- 99 Lynn, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 520 Washington St., Lab. Tem. Kenneth Ober, 5 Rowell Ave., Beverly, Mass. Phone, Beverly 1424-W.
- 102 Newark, N. J.—Meets 2d Tues., 8:30 p. m., Union Labor Center, 260 Washington St. Ex. Bd. meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m. Wm. Hutchinson, B. A., 25 Orchard St., Nutley, N. J. Tel., Nutley 2-3683. John J. Vohden, Jr., Sec., 2026 Kay Ave., Union, N. J. Tel., Unionville 2-0979.
- 103 Chicago Heights, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., 8 p. m., 1144 Park Ave. G. F. Michael, 315 W. 14th Place. Phone, C. H. 2512.
- 104 Seattle, Wash.—Meets every Fri., Lab. Tem., Room 9. A. A. Smith, 7038 7th St., N. W.
- 105 Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets 3d Mon., Grand Rapids Labor Temple Assoc., 415 Ottawa Ave., N. W. A. H. Spaman, 1135 Sigsbee St., S. E.
- 106 Plainfield, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs., Babcock Bldg., 240 W. Front St. H. Swartz, Fin. Sec. and B. A., 1430 Bradford St. Phone, Plainfield 6-0410-J. A. L. Wells, Cor. Sec., 103 Burnside Ave., Cranford, N. J. Phone, Cranford 6-0178.
- 107 Hammond, Ind.—Meets 2d Tues., Hammond Lab. Tem., Oakley and Sibley Sts. W. McCumsey, 1334 171st St.
- 108 Wilmington, Del.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Irish-American Hall, 610 French St. Chas. Hartman, R. D. No. 2, Newark, Del. Phone, Newark 4840.
- 109 Sacramento, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Lab. Tem., 8th and I Sts. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Sat., 11 a. m. H. S. Hyberger, Fin. Sec., 3200 22d Ave. Mail Address, R. 1, Box 1331. Phone, Cap. 511. Ed. Sands, Rec. Sec., Labor Temple.
- 110 Kankakee, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., 265 E. Merchant St. Frank Erzinger, 792 No. 9th Ave. Phone, 2544.
- 111 Madison, Wis.—Meets 2d Fri., Labor Tem., 309 W. Johnston St. Orville Knee, 2326 Willard Ave.
- 114 Rockford, Ill.—Meets 1st Thurs., 402 E. State St. Geo. Borst, 344 King St.
- 115 Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 90 1st Ave. H. C. Schutzman, R. R. 1. Tel., Dial 32286.
- 120 Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Labor Temple. Edw. Hunt, 330 Veeder Ave. Phone 4-2177.
- 121 Aurora, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., E. Main St. A. J. Plant, 1137 Grove St.
- 122 Watsonville, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Ex. Bd. meets 7 p. m. E. E. Laney, 217 Van Ness Ave. Tel., 990-W.
- 123 Brockton, Mass.—Meets 3d Tues., 8 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall, 63 Main St. H. L. Reagan, 157 Winthrop St.
- 124 Beckley, W. Va.—Meets Fri., Central Labor Council Bldg. E. G. Nichols, E. Beckley, W. Va.
- 125 Waterbury, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., B. T. C. Hall, 44 Scovill St. Fred Duphiney, 637 Watertown Ave. Phone 37042.
- 126 Canton, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 7:30 p. m., Painters' Hall, 2d floor, 212 Court Ave., No. Canton, S. James, R. D. No. 3.
- 132 Topeka, Kan.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. R. A. Florence, 1316 Kellam Ave. Phone, 31490.
- 136 Omaha, Neb.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets 1 p. m., Labor Temple. Bruce Sprecher, 2703 Pinkney St. Phone, Webster 6347.



- 137 Augusta, Me.—Meets 3d Wed., G. A. R. Hall, Water St. Andrew Tuttle, Gen. Del., Tel., 76-J.
- 139 Fall River, Mass.—Albert Gagnon, 971 Slade St.
- 140 Dallas, Tex.—Meets 8 p. m., 1st and 3d Mon., 1893 Commerce St. A. J. Garrett, Bus. Agt., 2002 Marsalis St. T. L. McKnight, 5404 Rieger Ave.
- 141 Bellingham, Wash.—Meets 1st Sat., 1:30 p. m., 1400 Lab. Tem., State St. Roy Brown, 2315 Queen St.
- 142 Waltham, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., McGlinchey Bldg., 645 Main St. Frank Burke, B. A., 372 River St. Waltham 2431-R. Michael Mooney, 27 Liberty St. Phone, Waltham 2364-J.
- 143 Paterson, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Institute, 359 Van Houten St. Anthony Braddell, Sec., Sal. Maso, B. A. 359 Van Houten St.
- 144 San Jose, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 72 No. Second St. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10:30 a. m. R. A. Judson, 431 Hull Ave. Phone, Ballard, 8147.
- 147 Winnipeg, Man., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Tem., James St. J. A. Allen, 134 Evanson St.
- 151 Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 215½ Grace St. E. J. Roberts, 215½ Grace St. Phone, 5-4712.
- 152 White Plains, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., 208 Hamilton Ave., White Plains. A. A. Pelletier, 52 Stevens St.
- 155 Tacoma, Wash.—Meets every Thurs., 8 p. m., Carpenters' Hall, 1012½ So. Tacoma Ave., R. D. Thornton, 9021 So. Yakima Ave. Phone, Garland 0974-R.
- 158 Dubuque, Iowa.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 9th and Locust So. H. L. Dean, 1510 Adair St.
- 162 Hackensack, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 36 Bergen St. John Desposito, B. A., 16 Van Hort St., Bergenfield, N. J. G. E. Barber, 124 Prospect Pl., Rutherford, N. J.
- 165 La Porte, Ind.—Meets 2d Fri., 8 p.m., 112 A St. H. T. Lange, 112 A St.
- 166 Albany, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem., Beaver St. Harold Hay, 385 Second Ave. A. Clothier, Sr., B. A., R. F. D. 1, Delmar, N. Y. Phone, 9-1325.
- 169 Enid, Okla.—Meets 2d and 4th Sat., 2:30 p. m., Trades Council Bldg., 130 E. Bdw. R. E. Brooks, 317 E. Cherokee.
- 171 Lorain, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 1544 Oberlin Ave. C. W. Maurath, 1544 Oberlin Ave.
- 172 Long Beach, Calif.—Meets every Wed., Lab. Tem., 1231 Locust St. R. L. Smith, 139 W. Neece St. R. 2, Box 149.
- 173 Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets 2d Fri., 223 Smith St. Harry Farnsworth, Sec., 279 Main St., So. River, N. J. Knud Aggerholm, B. A., Bldg. Trades Hall. Phone, Perth Amboy 4-1693. Residence 36 Evergreen Ave., Fords, N. J.
- 176 Pittsfield, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., D. A. V. Hall, North St. C. E. Allen, Box 348.
- 184 Wheeling, W. Va.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 7:30 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall, 1503 Market St. J. L. Bonene, 720 Market St.
- 185 Wichita, Kan.—Meets 1st Fri., 7:30 p. m., 110 No. Water St. Howard Troy, Derby, Kans.
- 190 Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thurs., 310 E. Hennepin Ave., 7:30 p. m. Ex Bd. meets each Thurs., 310 E. Hennepin Ave. Walter Frank, 310 E. Hennepin Ave.
- 192 Galesburg, Ill.—O. F. Larsen, Sec. pro tem, 1082 E. Brook St.
- 195 Fargo, N. D.—Meets 2d Wed., Union Hall, Palm Room, 226 Broadway. Hans Hanson, 1417 8th Ave. N.
- 197 Rock Island, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Lab. Tenn., Rock Island. J. L. Poston, 2441 15th Ave., Moline, Ill.
- 202 Champaign, Ill.—Meets 2d Fri., Labor Hall. Wm. F. Betz, 106 No. Fair St. Phone, 2242.
- 203 Springfield, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 315½ Boonville Ave. Orrie Miller, 914 W. Locust St. Phone, 8579.
- 208 Reno, Nevada.—Meets 3d Fri., Musicians' Hall, Commercial and Chestnut Sts. J. A. Martin, 404 So. Virginia St.
- 209 La Salle, Ill.—Meets 4th Sun., 2 p. m., at 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill. Leroy B. Liesse, 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill.
- 212 Missoula, Mont.—Meets 2d Tues., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem. A. E. Golder, 515 No. 4th St.
- 213 Newark, Ohio.—Meets 1st Mon., 115 W. Church St. J. W. Kennedy, 63 No. Williams St.
- 215 New Haven, Conn.—Meets 3d Fri., Trade Council Hall, 215 Meadow St.—Edwin Balliet, 195 Lombard St.
- 222 Danville, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 829 E. Harrison St. Lincoln Peterson, Fin. Sec., 829 E. Harrison St. B. W. Cronkrite, B. A., 1034½ E. Main St.
- 224 Houston, Texas.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Labor Temple, 707 Rusk Ave. Ex. Bd., Sat. 10 a. m. Louis George, 5401 Kolb St. Phone, Taylor 5876.
- 225 Kenosha, Wis.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., 63d St. and 26th Ave. Wm. Van Kammen, Rt. 3, Box 255-A. Phone, 49-F-5.
- 226 Yonkers, N. Y.—Meet 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Odd-fellows Hall, No. Broadway. David Christie, 11 William St.
- 228 Tulsa, Okla.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 7:30 p. m., 4th floor, Tuloma Bldg. J. G. Garrison, 311 No. Frisco. Phone 8886.
- 230 Fort Worth, Texas.—Meets 2d Thurs., Carpenters Hall, 302½ Main St. G. H. Roberts, 1508 E. Morphy St.
- 232 Racine, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Union Hall, Wisconsin St. bet. 4th and 5th Sts. H. M. Olson, 2603 Olive St.
- 233 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—Meets 3d Wed., 44-48 So. 4th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. J. Octave Dussault, 30 E. 4th St. Tel. Oakwood 1354.
- 234 Atlanta, Ga.—Meets Tues., 7:30 p. m., cor. Piedmont and Auburn Aves. Jas. A. Hill, 79 Jackson St., S. E.
- 238 Albuquerque, N. M.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 7:30 p. m., Carpenters Hall, 415 No. 2nd St. J. R. Churchill, R. D. 2, Box 308-A. Phone 031-J-1.
- 240 Montgomery, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Standard Drug Store, cor. High and Jackson. Jos. E. Steele, 32 Stewart St.
- 243 Santa Rosa, Calif.—Meets 2d Mon., Carpenters' Hall. A. L. Fautley, 305 12th St., Petaluma, Calif. Phone, 110-J.
- 244 Brooklyn—Kings and Queens Counties, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 229 Sackman St. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 p. m. Edw. J. Anglim, 3402 Avenue L.
- 246 Lowell, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., St. Charles Hotel, 532 Middlesex St. Charles L. Chase, 14 Robeson St. Phone, 1210.
- 250 Morristown, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 5 South St. Lewis C. Beekman, Jr., B. A., 185½ Fairchild Ave. Phone, Morristown 4-3163-J. J. F. Singleton, 6 Sylvan Terrace, Summit, N. J. Tel., Summit 6-4390-W.
- 252 San Bernardino, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 366 D St. M. B. Wilson, 1103 King St. Phone 343-05.
- 254 New Bedford, Mass.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Temple, Pleasant St. James Lord, 328 Ashley Blvd.
- 258 Billings, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Union Hall, Minnesota Ave. at 29th St. O. L. Aanes, 707 So. 32d St.
- 260 San Diego, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Tem., 621 6th St. Wm. Bakeman, 3653 Mississippi St.
- 262 Nashville, Tenn.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem., 212 8th Ave. N. W. E. Marshall, Ocoala Ave., R. No. 50. Phone 7-6108-W.
- 263 New Brighton, Pa.—Meets 1st Fri., Painters' Hall. W. Bridgewater. H. C. Eiler, 1311 Penn. Ave.
- 265 Chattanooga, Tenn.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 3:00 p. m., 306 East 9th St. Pruda Morgan, 215 E. 2d St.
- 268 San Rafael, Calif.—Meets 1st Tues., 7:30 p. m., 410 3d St. J. O. Dahl, 410 3d St. Phone S. R. 1052.
- 275 Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets 1st Wed., Lab. Tem. Sherman T. Clear, 1350 Central Ave. Phone 4007-M.
- 276 Waterloo, Iowa.—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall, 310½ W. 4th St. C. L. Jolls, R. 4. Phone, 3038-J.

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- 278 San Mateo, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon. Ex. Bd. meets 7 p. m., Bldg. Tr. Hall. J. A. Brogan, 807 2d Ave. Phone, 6904.
- 279 Joplin, Mo.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Hall, 6 Joplin St. E. Downer, 709 Chestnut St. Phone, 3327.
- 281 Boise, Idaho.—Meets 2d Tues., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. M. C. Garrett, R. D. No. 5.
- 282 Yakima, Wash.—Meets Wed., 20 So. 10th St. M. F. Carvo, No. 6th Ave. and Hathaway.
- 286 Stamford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., Carpenters' Hall, Gay St. Harry Johnson, Nichols Ave. Phone, Stam. 4-6229.
- 292 Charleston, W. Va.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Room 26, Lab. Tem., 18 Alderson St. K. E. Higginbotham, 1016 Elm Ave.
- 299 Sheboygan, Wis.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Union Hall, 632 N. 8th St. Herbert Haack, Fin. Sec., 1217 Mallman Ct. Elmer Haack, B. A., 1227 Georgia Ave. Tel., 3537-W.
- 300 Bakersfield, Calif.—Meets 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., 21st and I St. H. J. Ward, 1803 Alta Vista Dr.
- 301 San Antonio, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., North St. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 9:00 a. m., Lab. Tem. Chester Smith, 123 Castillo Ave.
- 302 Vallejo, Calif.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem., 314 Virginia St. Wm. Gellinger, Jr., Fin. Sec., R. F. D. No. 2. Box 2040, Napa, Calif. Phone, 738-J, Napa. A. L. Lawrence, B. A., 1100 Kentucky St. Phone, 581-J Vallejo.
- 305 Great Falls, Mont.—Meets 1st Tues., Painters' Hall, cor. 7th and Central. M. M. Milligan, 220—6th Ave. So.
- 308 New York, N. Y.—Meets every Wed. Ex. Bd. every Mon., 210 E. 104th St. J. M. Vacirca, 703 E. 187th St., Bronx, New York, N. Y. Tel., Raymond 9-3458.
- 309 Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 p. m., Central Labor Hall. Claus Ross, 15 Cowden Pl.
- 311 Amarillo, Tex.—Meets each Thurs., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Rex A. Teed, 1500 B, So. Pierce.
- 319 Muskegon, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 2 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall. Clyde L. Brunette, 358 E. Walton Ave.
- 328 Cheyenne, Wyo.—Meets 1st Mon., United Mine Workers' Bldg. Archie B. Darling, Allison Tracts. Tel., 7376.
- 330 Durham, N. C.—Meets Sat. 2 p. m., Painters' Hall, 122½ E. Main St. S. P. Tindal, 803 Pine St.
- 332 Victoria, B. C., Canada.—Meets 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, Courtney St. James Wilson, 946 Caledonia Ave.
- 336 Quincy, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem. 9th St. Geo. Miller, 822 So. 13th St.
- 337 Macon, Ga.—Meets 1st and 4th Tues., 525 Craft St. Pierce Fowler, 123 Mutual Ave. Phone, Davis 1027-J.
- 340 Lexington, Ky.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, No. Broadway. G. Irvin, 206 Race St.
- 344 Lafayette, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. Geo. Anderson, 2024 Scott St.
- 345 Miami, Fla.—Meets 2d Wed., 925 N. E. 1st Ave. A. J. Miller, B. A., Dolphin Hotel, 937 N. E. First Ave. A. W. Dukes, 1430 N. W. 37th.
- 346 Asbury Park, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Bldg. Trades Hall, Madison Ave. and Main St. Otto Fowler, 1498 Monroe Ave.
- 350 Portsmouth, Ohio.—Meets 1st Sun., Carpenters Hall, Gallia and Gay Sts. F. A. Kline, 1903 Jackson Ave.
- 353 Santa Monica, Calif.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., 1914 11th St. F. N. Coffey, 616 Boccaccio Ave., Venice, Calif.
- 359 Providence, R. I.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Bldg. Trades Hall, 37 Clemenace St., Providence, R. I. Chas. M. Trice, Box 28, Oaklawn, R. I. Res. 32 Brookdale Ave., Oak Lawn, R. I.
- 360 London, Ont.—Meets 3d Fri., Labor Tem., Dundas St. Sam Miller, 560 Grosvenor St.
- 371 Pocatello, Idaho—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 633 No. Grant St. Dewitt Moffit, 633 No. Grant.
- 374 Phoenix, Ariz.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., 17th Ave. and Jefferson St. Carl H. Burros, 1113 E. Polk St.
- 378 Marion, Ill.—Meets 1st Sun., 9 a. m., Lab. Tem., Murphysboro, Ill. Floyd Borden, 1821 Logan St., Murphysboro, Ill. Tel. 67.
- 379 Santa Barbara, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Hall No. 3, Labor Temple. J. D. Hessinger, 1724 Calle Poniente.
- 380 Salem, Ore.—Meets 2d Tues., Salem Tr. and Lab. Hall, 259 Court St. G. E. Wikoff, 1129 N. Cottage. Phone, 3612.
- 385 Morgantown, W. Va.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 327 Pleasant St. Geo. C. Hough, 154 Highland Ave.
- 386 Newburgh, N. Y.—Meets 1st Fri., 111 Liberty St. Ex. Bd. meets Bricklayers' Hall, 462 Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. W. Hignight, Bus. Agt., 5 Hammersley Ave., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Phone, 3549-R. B. A. Barrenger, sec., Billings, N. Y. Tel., Hopewell Junction 27F5.
- 388 Green Bay, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Lab. Tem., 508 Main St. E. E. Maynard, 906 Clinton St.
- 392 Elmira, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 7:30 p. m., at Painters' Hall, 143½ W. Water St. Henry Warren, 211 Scottwood Ave., Elmira Hts., N. Y. Phone, Dial 2—5852.
- 394 Tucson, Ariz.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., Los Altos and Mojave Sts. H. D. Smith, 219 No. Second Ave.
- 397 Helena, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Helena Trades and Labor Assembly Hall. A. S. Kerr, Harvard Apts. Mailing Address: Box 966.
- 401 Allentown, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Tem., N. 6th St. Harry Frey, 734 Greenleaf St.
- 406 Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.—Meets Fri., 517 S. E. 8th St. Harry E. Sharp, 517 S. E. 8th St.
- 407 Austin, Tex.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m., Austln Lab. Tem. N. L. Smith, 4104 Ave. F.
- 413 Norwalk, Conn.—Meets 1st Wed., Community Hall, Van Zant St., E. Norwalk, Conn. Chas. A. Brown, No. 1 Edgewater Place, E. Norwalk, Conn.
- 419 Greensboro, N. C.—Meets 2d and 4th Sun., 10 a. m., Lab. Tem., 314½ Sycamore St. W. A. Mateer, 426 Church St.
- 428 Ponca City, Okla.—Meets 1st Fri., Carpenters' Hall. J. L. Hayes, 211 S. Birch St.
- 429 Harrisburg, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Union Hall, 223 Market St. D. McKerrocher, 2208 No. 6th St. Tel., 3-7044.
- 434 Merced, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Room 20, Shaffer Bldg., 17th St. Guy Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 205, 36 Gerard Ave.
- 435 Shreveport, La.—Meets 2d Sat., 9 a. m., 308 McNeill St. Monte Walkup, 4125 San Jacinto St. Phone, 2-1007.
- 440 Santa Ana, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 402½ W. Fourth St. Earl L. Lindig, 1019 Oak St. Phone 2342-J.
- 442 Santa Cruz, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., I.O.O.F. Bldg., 109 Pacific Ave. R. D. Hunter, 288 Cayuga St. Phone 2340-J.
- 443 Steubenville, O.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Junior Hall, 106 So. 4th St. E. W. Jeffers, Capitol Ave.
- 446 Elgin, Ill.—Meets 2d Mon., 325 Raymond St. Albert Sederstram, 617 McClure Ave.
- 454 Palm Springs, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Peveler Court, Indiana Ave. Otto Bobo, Box 691.
- 455 West Palm Beach, Fla.—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., Gardenia and Rosemary Sts. Geo. E. Harbold, Box 82, Lake Worth, Fla.
- 456 St. Petersburg, Fla.—Meets every Fri., 7:30 p. m., A. F. L. Bldg., 1126 Central Ave. Ex. Bd. meets after regular meeting. H. L. Patterson, 3621 Queensboro Ave. So.
- 463 Salinas, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 p. m. Labor Temple. C. H. Cody, Rt. 1, Box 103-A. Tel., 33-R-2.
- 469 Meridian, Miss.—Meets Wed. night, 3416 Ray St. Oliver Trotter, Jr., 3416 Ray St.
- 478 Wenatchee, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Farmers Union Hall, Wenatchee Ave. J. T. Kirby, R. 1.
- 481 Winona, Minn.—Meets 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Eureka Hall, 4th and Center Sts. E. T. Popple, 508 3d Ave. S. E., Rochester, Minn.
- 483 St. Paul, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem., 418 No. Franklin. L. Pepper, 252 Charles St.
- 485 Jackson, Miss.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 128½ N. Parish St. A. A. Banks, 1166 Hickory St.
- 487 Redding, Calif.—Lew Hurtgen, P. O. Box 602.

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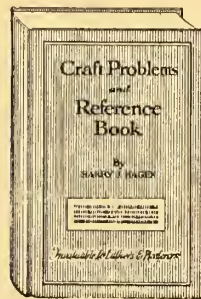
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Mechanics who have not had the opportunities of modern schooling will find this an invaluable guide and reference book on such subjects as lay-out work, with the necessary information for solving practical problems on the job, mechanical drawing, blue print reading, geometrical analysis and its adaptation to actual construction and many other subjects essential to the well-trained mechanic.

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A few hours of study and honest effort each week in following the instructions as outlined, will prepare the mechanic to more readily solve the most difficult problems on the job. Wood lathers will find this book invaluable in preparing themselves for the metal end of the industry.

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Starting out with a straight line and a true circle, the instructions gradually lead into many problems in which Angles, Degrees, Bisecting, Use of Scale Rule, Mechanical Methods of Division, etc. are fully explained. Methods of showing lines, material, breaks, sections, etc., on blue prints follow. Then the Arches, Semi-Circular, Segmental, Gothic, Elliptical, Moorish, Ogee, etc. (38 large illustrations, many new). Then follow articles on Suspended Ceilings, Partitions, Pilasters, False Beams and Columns, Mitres, Angle Brackets, Laying out Brackets from Plaster Details and other similar subjects. The mechanic is then shown how to lay out Vaults and Groins (18 illustrations, many new); Lunettes and Penetrations (23 illustrations), and other ornamental ceilings. There are also articles on developments of new material in the Lathing Industry, and articles on hangers, both rod and flat iron, showing ordinary and extra strong construction, recognized by Architects and Engineers everywhere as the most complete on the market. Many other articles too numerous to mention but of vital interest to every lather are also included.

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“The Injury To One Is The Concern Of All”

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE  
**WOOD, WIRE & METAL LATHERS’  
INTERNATIONAL UNION**

VOL. XXXVII.

MAY, 1937

No. 9



# MEMORIAL DAY



By John J. Buckley

Dedicated to all deceased members of the Lathers' International Union.

Up towards the sunset's summit,  
Far higher than mountain peak,  
Await us, when day is doneth,  
Our pals of the old days we seek.  
Waiting they watch for our voices  
True to their trust to the end.  
Sorrows shall cease, souls rejoice  
When we reunite, friend with friend.

Years have not lessened the heartache,  
Absence but adds to the pain  
Of grief for our buddies who passed the gate.  
We miss them and long for them again.  
Days are so saddened and dreary,  
Nights are so lonely and black.  
As we list for a step we grow weary  
And hark for the voice of our Jack.

Oh ours is the burden of grieving  
And ours is the loss; theirs the gain.  
But in God is our hope and believing  
Once more we shall meet and remain  
In a land fair and pure, our souls secure  
In a Kingdom that shall have no end.  
Rest and peace will endure, great love procure,  
Eternal friendship of friend and friend.

We deck your mounds with bright flowers,  
And breathe with a sigh your name,  
But in hearts you'll remain always ours  
And your vision shall ever remain.  
Time shall pass, we age and are fewer  
And while two of us hold together,  
Thy name and deeds in thy brother's needs,  
Our Union shall cherish ever.

## INVOCATION

Father, Thy children from grateful hearts praise  
Thy guidance and leadership in quiet ways.  
Thy help and protection from strife and wrong  
That made us a nation, valient and strong  
From anarchy, tyranny, Thou kept us free  
And blessed our country. Our thanks we give Thee.  
We pray that in future that we not forget  
Thy strong arm enfold us from sunrise to sunset.



# The LATHER

OFFICIAL ORGAN, PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE  
WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

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VOL. XXXVII

MAY, 1937

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## DECISIONS OF THE GENERAL PRESIDENT

Sec. 120—All decisions of the General President must be published in the following issue of The Lather, together with a short concise synopsis of the case. All decisions of the Executive Council must be published in the following issue of The Lather.

—o—  
**S. C. Hemshrot 32129, E. T. Popple 20175 Vs.  
Local No. 190**

Brother Hemshrot appealed to the General President against the action of Local 190 in placing a fine of \$100.00 against him on the charge of violating Section 164 L. I. U. constitution (now Section 176), also Articles 1 and 2 of the local union's agreement. Brother Popple appealed against the action of the local union in placing a fine of \$25.00 against him, on the charge of violating the same section as herein cited, also section 127 (now 138) of the International

constitution, and Articles 1 and 2 and other working rules of Local No. 190. The General President after carefully considering all of the evidence submitted by both sides in this controversy found the appellants guilty of the charges preferred and therefore sustained the action of Local 190.

—o—  
**Antonio Caleca 36057 Vs. Local No. 308**

Brother Caleca appealed against the action of Local 308 in placing a fine of \$50.00 against him on the charge of violating a part of the local union's working rules and Art. 1 of their Agreement. The General President after receiving evidence from both sides in this controversy, found the appellant guilty of the charges preferred, and he therefore sustained the action of Local 308 in the matter of the fine imposed.

—o—  
**A JACK OF ALL TRADES**

What is probably the longest list of uses for any single product is cited in a recent Department of Commerce bulletin on glycerine, prepared by Dr. J. N. Taylor of that department. Among the products and processes mentioned under the heading "Uses" are:

Nitroglycerine and low freezing dynamite compositions, printers rollers, cosmetics, perfume preparations, rubber stamp inks, copying inks, fancy toilet and liquid soaps, food preparations, confectionery and candy, fermented drinks, preservative and sweetening foods, flavoring and preserving tobacco, general solvent, litharge and other cements, shoe

blacking, hats, preserving cork stoppers from molding, waterproofed paper parchment, marbled and coated papers, increasing viscosity of liquids, anti-freeze agent in automobile radiators, finishing leather, special lubricant, softening agent in artist's colors, extracting perfumes from flowers, pharmaceutical preparations, glycerophosphates, photographic emulsions, rubber substitutes, plastics, solvent in dyeing and printing textiles, size in making felt and in treating fabrics, demulcent, laxative, antiseptic, emollient, solvent and preservative in medicine.

Is there any other ingredient that can show such versatility?

# PRESIDENT'S COURT PLAN

"IF the American people accept this last audacity of the President without letting out a yell to high heaven, they have ceased to be jealous of their liberties and are ripe for ruin. This is the beginning of pure personal government." Thus wrote Dorothy Thompson, noted columnist, concerning President Roosevelt's court plan. On the other hand, Raymond Clapper, an equally well-known columnist, wrote: "Out of the dozens of suggestions dealing with the Supreme Court, President Roosevelt has adopted the mildest. His proposition does not tinker with the Constitution. It does not curb the Supreme Court's power in any respect."

These two viewpoints on the President's court plan are typical of a cross section of public opinion throughout the nation. Needless to say Miss Thompson has not been disappointed because almost with one voice every reactionary and, we regret to say, some liberals, have let out a yell that must reverberate throughout the universe.

However, we are convinced that the average citizen will not become unduly alarmed at the wild cries of condemnation of the President's proposal emanating from such groups as the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the American Bar Association. Neither will they be impressed with the rantings of Senator Carter Glass and men of his type, and it is safe to say that the frantic appeals of the reactionary press, as represented by Frank Gannett's papers, urging the citizenry to sign and send to Congress petitions of protest against the President's plan will fall on deaf ears.

The President's proposal, which has the unanimous approval of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., also was enthusiastically approved by the Chief Executives of the Railroad Labor Organizations, and more than one thousand General Chairmen of Railroad Systems at a conference recently held in Chicago, Ill.

It is our belief that the overwhelming majority of the people of the United States will back the President clear across the board. They have pinned their faith in him and he has every right to take the position that at the last election they unqualifiedly endorsed his program of social legislation.

The President realizes that this reform cannot be accomplished with the Supreme Court packed against him as it is now. Furthermore, he is perfectly aware of the fact that if his program is to be adopted, he cannot wait for the Constitution to be amended. The job must be done this year. He, therefore, takes the position, and we feel justly so, that the end justifies the means, and while we are

confident that the President's proposal will pass both houses of Congress, we are equally confident that many of those Senators and Representatives who attempt to thwart the President will incur the wrath of their constituents, who after listening to the balderdash flowing from the mouths of the President's political opponents during the recent campaign, reelected him to office by the largest majority ever received by any Presidential candidate in the history of the United States.

It is amusing to note the concern of those who bewail the suggestion that Justices who have reached the age of 70 should retire, particularly when many of those loudest in their protests against such a policy positively refuse to employ any person who has passed the age of 45.

The Government requires Army and Naval officers to retire before reaching the age of 70, and all other Government employees are forced to leave the service at an age ranging from 62 to 70 years. Why, then, should there be such a hue and cry when the suggestion is made that it would be well for Supreme Court Justices to retire when they have attained the age of 70, particularly when they retire on full pay?

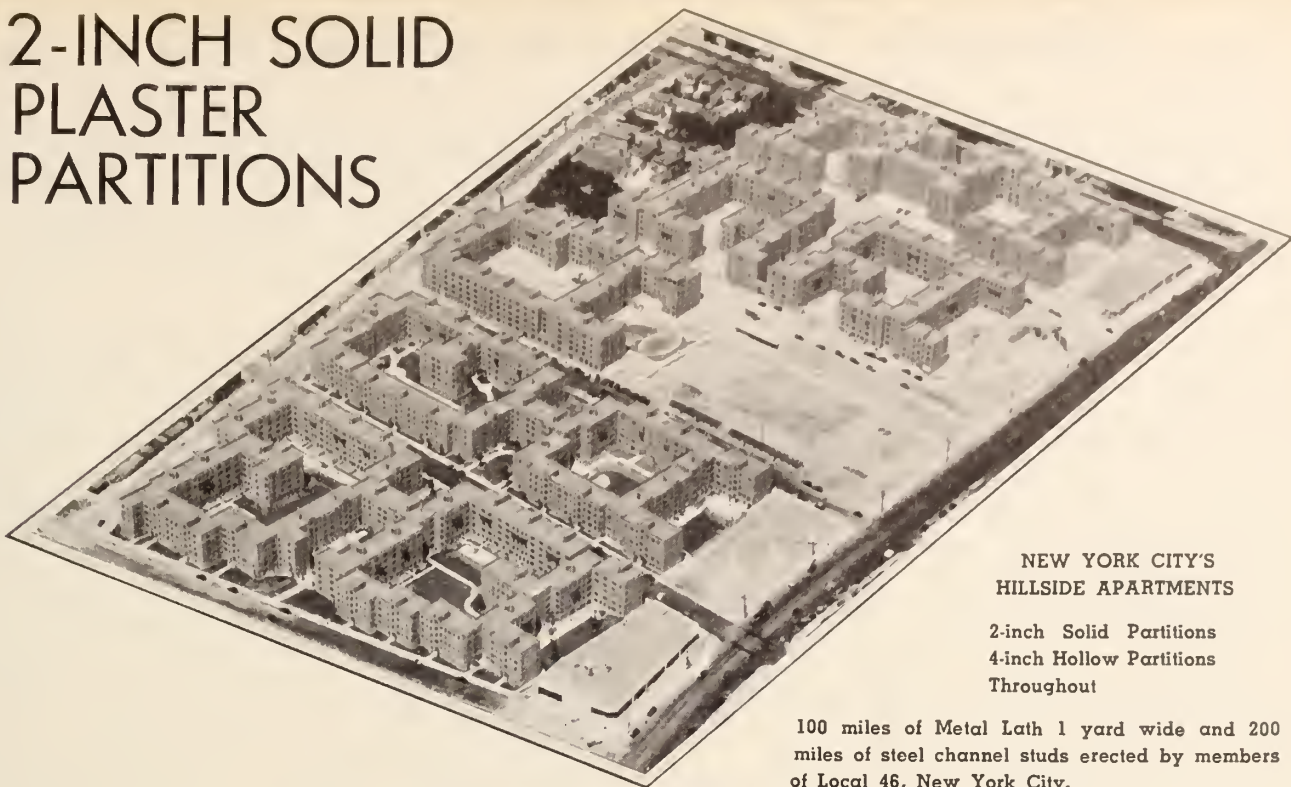
The fact that many men have performed brilliantly after they became 70 years old, has, in our opinion, no bearing on the question and proves nothing. We do know, however, that, unless we can have men on the Supreme Court bench with more liberal views than are possessed by a majority of the present Court, there is little hope that the President's legislative program will stand the test of constitutionality and it may as well be abandoned.

All talk of a dictatorship, bad precedents or usurpation of power is simply so much piffle. If President Roosevelt's proposal is adopted—and there is reason to believe it will be—it may mean for a time that the Supreme Court will consist of fifteen members. However, it does not necessarily follow that it will remain so, because in the course of human events the Grim Reaper will reduce the number to nine again, and if future Justices display that wisdom which such elderly gentlemen are supposed to possess they will retire at 70 and enjoy the remainder of their years, secure in the knowledge that they will not have to go to the poorhouse, because Uncle Sam will see to it that their pay check, which will not diminish, reaches them each month until the "Man with the Scythe" cuts them down.

While, undoubtedly, there is merit to Senator Wheeler's proposal and to the proposition of Senator George Norris, both of whom are wholeheartedly for the President's legislative program, we believe they should be withheld at this time.



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He is owner, architect, builder, contractor for

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# THE WILD HORSE NEAR EXTINCTION

The last decade has seen the near extinction of one of the most persistent relics of the Frontier West. Until 1924 numerous bands of wild horses roamed over the plains and plateaus of the thinly settled sections from Montana to the Pacific and south to Nevada, and were a source of delight to tourists who desired something more real than dude ranches and something more satisfying than real-life professional cowboys. A conservative government estimate of these unrestricted equines 10 years ago placed their numbers at a million and according to the ranchers whose grass they ate, the domesticated horses they coaxed away would probably have made the figure much higher. Things are different now, however. Grazing ranges are left almost entirely to ranch cattle, and ravines which once echoed the thunder of hundreds of drumming mustang hoofs are silent. The few handfuls of wild horses left from yesterday's million are furtive and alert and seldom allow the untrained "tenderfoot" tourist to get within sight of them.

High prices of beef following the postwar depression sounded the death knell for wild horses. Packing houses sprang up here and there through the Western States and during the following 10 years hundreds of thousands of mustangs were converted into canned and dried horse meat and shipped to foreign markets. One plant alone slaughtered 300,000 of the animals.

Since the West was settled wild horses have always been subject to raids. Ranchers would storm them at intervals either for the purpose of capturing some of them for domestic use or to thin out the bands and drive them off when they became too numerous. None of these raids, however, could compare to those of the industrial packers. Groups of well-mounted cowboys would swoop down on the wandering bands and herd them into concealed enclosures built for the purpose. In this manner, in the days of plenty, a crew of good punchers could corral 500 head of the "fuzztails" in one day. Continuing day after day for years this practice rapidly decreased the numbers of the renegade steeds. Finally they began to get so scarce that the cost of rounding them up in some sections began to exceed their value, and now industrial canning of horse meat is carried on on an ever lessening small scale.

For some of the horses captured and slaughtered the caldrons of the packing plants spelled an end hardly befitting their royal lineage. If their ancestry could have been traced back it might have revealed that some of the animals had forbears which carried Spanish conquistadores on their triumphant and bloody marches through the Indian civilizations of Mexico. Others might have traced their origin

back to the mounts of the early Pony Express riders, blue-coated cavalry officers, or buckskin-clad Indian fighters, left riderless by the arrows of desperately fighting savages. Still others were of ignoble birth with no illustrious ancestors. They were descended from plow-pulling horses turned loose to join the renegade bands upon the advent of the tractor.

Such statements of birth are hardly in keeping with the term, "wild," used to describe these horses. As a matter of fact, they are not wild if we consider their origin, for they come from stock domesticated for several thousand years and have only again become wild on finding themselves free and loose in the wilderness regions of our country. The only truly wild horses are in Mongolia, and neither these ungainly, shaggy, big-headed little creatures nor their ancestors have ever known the pull of a rein or the stab of a spur. And this in spite of the fact that it was not far away that horses were first domesticated way back in the bronze age.

When Columbus landed on our shores the Americas were horseless continents. Nevertheless, when finally the wild bands did assemble and shake off the centuries of domestication they adopted a section of our country for their new home which was already familiar with the sound of clattering hoofs and the sight of flying manes. Millions of years ago before the great Pleistocene glaciers swept down over North America covering grazing lands with massive sheets of ice, great hords of horses roamed over what is now our Far Western states. They were so similar to our present-day horse that only an expert can tell the difference in the skeletons. Those roaming the American plateaus and plains died out, but our horses of today are directly descended from the same race living in Europe and Asia.

The wild horse was common in Europe back in the Old Stone Age, and fossil remains indicate that man of that day made good use of the animal. Great heaps of bones outside Stone Age caves bespeak the fact that the horse, and particularly the colt, played an important part in making up the caveman's menu. Ages later the old, slow-thinking human discovered the horse could be tamed and ridden with great advantage especially in war. Arising in Asia, as has been said before, this practice gradually spread over the Old World. The domesticated horse arrived in Babylonia about 2,000 B. C. and in Egypt during the Seventeenth Century B. C. Later it was learned that the animal could be used to draw chariots, etc., but it was not until recent years that it was used to pull plows and do other heavy work. The first domesticated beasts of burden were the ox and the ass.

# FROM I. W. W. DOWN TO C. I. O. or, WHAT NEXT?

By Ora A. Kress

**I**N 1905, there was an "historic" meeting in Indianapolis, Ind.—a meeting which its sponsors confidently believed was to seal the doom of the American Federation of Labor and mark the beginning of a "new era" in relation between Industry and Labor.

These sponsors were gentlemen answering to the names of Eugene Victor Debs, Daniel De Leon, John Sherman and—for good measure—a few representatives of The Western Federation of Miners whose names have since been forgotten.

The outcome of their deliberations and labors was the Industrial Workers of the World, which was to organize all wage earners under the "industrial union" plan, including, of course, those in the "mass production" industries of that period.

The I. W. W. campaign, at the outset, aroused a certain amount of interest, even as has been shown in the current C. I. O. Figuring prominently in the effort to stir up sentiment among unorganized workers was a barrage of vilification of the American Federation; just as is now being attempted by the C. I. O.

Here and there certain progress was made in grouping workers into five or six general divisions, a la C. I. O. A few agreements were obtained from a few industries. Extravagant claims of big gains were issued in extravagant manner by I. W. W. leaders. The A. F. of L., if one would have believed their statements, was on the way out—definitely!

But, where is the I. W. W. today—the I. W. W. that was the luckless result of the merger of the preceding Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance of Daniel De Leon, the Allied Mechanics of John Sherman, the American Railway Union of Eugene V. Debs, and the Western Miners?

All failed because of their inability to give protection to their members and to control them or their activities. In other words, they were founded on a theory basically unsound and were unable to function successfully.

Even prior to the formation of the American Federation of Labor in 1881, there had been an attempt to unionize workers through the industrial form of organization. This was done in the name of the old Knights of Labor of Torrence Vincent Powderly, "General Master Workman."

The Knights struggled along for a few years, only to see The American Federation of Labor, with its trade or craft style of organization become steadily more powerful. After the formation of The American Railway Union by Debs in 1893, but little was heard of the Knights of Labor as the foremost exponent of the left-wing industrial union idea. That

distinction fell to Debs, and Debs fell in the Pullman strike, after having attained a membership of probably 150,000 for his American Railway Union.

Will history repeat itself in the case of the similar C. I. O.? Will this organization even be considered by historians of the future as a labor movement or the more or less legitimate successor to such combination political-economic upheavals as the short-lived Union for Social Justice or the late Huey Long's "Share the Wealth" scheme?

On that latter question, there may be some doubt, but of the future of The American Federation of Labor—an organization that has functioned successfully since 1881, raising living standards in this country to highest level in the world and which has shaken off not only the C. I. O. but a half dozen or more earlier radical assaults on its prestige—the answer is clear. It will continue to stand as the real champion of the American working man and woman and will play an increasingly active part in the sound evolution of still better wage and working conditions.

Now it may seem appropriate to inquire as to just what is the American Federation of Labor and why is it a permanent and vital agency for the promotion of labor welfare.

The American Federation of Labor is not a union in the accepted sense, but a federation of unions, come together on a voluntary basis. It has no power other than that given to it by the scores of affiliated national and international unions.

These affiliates retain control of their internal affairs. They are the sole judge of their wage scales, working conditions, etc. Each has undisputed power to adjust industrial disputes in their respective jurisdictions and they are protected from invasion by rival organizations. All of this makes it impossible for any individual or group of individuals to gain dictatorial powers.

State and city central labor bodies, composed of representatives of local affiliates of national and international unions, are also affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, as are local unions in trades and callings where no national union exists. The American Federation of Labor binds this family of trade unions into a **voluntary** federation.

It depends on **education** and organization to develop new social viewpoints. It maintains intercommunication between affiliates, and is in constant correspondence with a corps of organizers and **representatives** throughout the country.

The American Federation of Labor guards the workers' interest in the national Congress and the state Legislatures. It indorses and protects in the

name of labor. It has obtained relief from burdensome laws and governmental bureaucracy, as well as worked for and secured the passage of much legislation beneficial to all the people, such as Workmen's Compensation, fee books for school children, mothers' pensions, minimum wages and hours for women and minors, and many other laws too numerous to mention.

The trade or craft unions reflect, in organized form, the best thought, activities and hopes of the wage workers. The trade unions are exactly what the wage workers are and can be exactly what the wage workers please to make them—active or sluggish, intelligent or dull, narrow or broad-gauged—just as the members are intelligent or otherwise.

But, regardless of which characteristic that has been predominant, the trade union has proved, through more than 50 years, to be the best protector of the American workers' interests.

The American Federation of Labor and the trade, or craft, unions are and always have been a factor in all social movements. The A. F. of L. raises living standards and checks wage reductions. It not only discourages class consciousness, but encourages fraternity and fosters temperance and liberality.

Above all, the American Federation of Labor is an educational force. Its democracy is its distinctive characteristic. It ignores sectionalism. It knows no creed, sex or race.

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## RATS ARE NO MATCH FOR UNION MEN

By Len De Loux

A VIVID picture of the "protection" against union organization which the American Iron & Steel Institute and other big anti-union corporations have promised to their employees, was painted by Jack "Eat-Em-Alive" Fisher, "Chowderhead" Cohen and the rest of the finks, nobles and hookers brought to the stand by the La Follett civil liberties committee.

Scaring an honest man into selling his soul and betraying his best friends; preying on the fluttering fears of needy wives and mothers; dynamiting buildings to discredit a union; spying, slugging and even murder—these were shown to be some of the sidelines of the labor-fighting, strike-breaking business conducted on behalf of the country's most respectable corporations.

C. M. "Red" Kuhl, with scarred face and broken nose to testify to his toughness as a veteran strike-breaker, told of a job done for the Johnson Bronze Company, Newcastle, Pa., whose girl workers received only 10 cents an hour.

Operatives from labor spy agencies were employed by the company for 18 months, and when a strike broke out, Kuhl told of their throwing bricks to start trouble.

He was also an authority on what the finks call "missionary work." Operatives are paid to go from house to house in working-class districts, posing as salesmen, insurance agents or the like, and spreading anti-union rumors. They particularly prey on the fear of the women folk that their men will lose their jobs.

Kuhl's technique for breaking up union meeting, while employed against the Akron rubber workers, is also worth noting.

With the idea of having the union barred from meeting in school houses, the only available public buildings, he and a "bunch of gorillas" obtained union cards under fictitious names.

"I began busting up the meeting—just destroying a little property, breaking chairs and windows," Kuhl said. But he and one of his gang got caught, he related, and had a lot of trouble until his boss "got us an attorney, who got a fixer, who fixed up the judge O. K."

Edmund B. McDade, an employe of the Railway Audit & Inspection Co., told how red paint was daubed on the house of a company official during the 1921 Cleveland milk strike "to create sentiment against the strikers;" and how a building was dynamited by strikebreakers for similar reasons.

He told of guards even firing on their own men and doing everything possible to create disorder so the company might hire more strikebreakers.

In 1934 McDade hired 700 finks and nobles (the trade names for strikebreakers and guards) for a strike at the Wisconsin Light & Power Co. Ax handles were passed out for use against the strikers, steam hose was connected with boilers, and high-tension wires were concealed around the plant. One union man was actually electrocuted in this way.

The technique of "hooking" was explained by a number of witnesses. The agent sent by the Railway Audit and similar companies contact men working in the plant, by posing as representative of dissatisfied minority stockholders, as a newspaperman, or the like. He offers to buy comparatively harmless bits of information.

Having once established this relationship, the agent finally announces that he wants information

on union activities. If the worker demurs, he threatens to expose him to his fellows in the plant or the union as having already given information. Once he gets the worker into his power in this way, or by playing on his financial difficulties, the "hooker" has succeeded in "hooking" his victim.

While all of this skulduggery is very profitable to the strikebreaking agencies (Railway Audit made more than \$1,000,000 from 1932 through 1935), the testimony also revealed that it is ineffective in preventing union organization. Bluff is the biggest part of the game—and it is a bluff that can be called by alert unionists.

### LABOR'S INTEREST IN SLUM CLEARANCE IS SHOWN BY MILLER

In his address on the subject of "Community Education and The Slums," delivered at the fourth annual meeting of the National Public Housing Conference, held in Washington, D. C., at the Hotel Willard, Spencer Miller, Jr., referred to the importance of this subject to Labor. "It is the working people who live in the slums," he said, "and it is the children of the workers who are conditioned by the drab and demoralizing surroundings of overcrowding." Incidentally, he said also, that already a number of Institutes of Labor had been set up to focus the public interest and demand for the consideration of this question. On this phase of his address, he said:

"There is an old adage that under our democratic form of government we are prone to create new forms of government more rapidly than we educate the people up to their wise operation. There have been many illustrations of the truth of this adage in the past few years. There may be a justification for this procedure under an emergency; there is less sound reason for it in normal times.

"Certainly it is true that if we are to have the sustained public support of any measure of social reform, our educational process must parallel if not precede the creation of governmental machinery. The question of the slums is a case in point.

"The community is responsible for the continuance if not the existence, of the slum and must assume the responsibility for its abolition. This is a task of community adult education that is both co-operative and purposeful. Every section of the community has a vital stake in the abolition of the slums; they must be related to such a program of community-wide adult education. Let me discuss the possible co-operation of the labor community.

"The interest of labor in low-cost housing and slum clearance is primary. It is social as well as economic. It is working people who live in the slums; it is the

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children of workers who are conditioned by the drab and demoralizing surroundings of overcrowding. The labor movement that speaks in behalf of the interests and aims of all workers cannot fail to respond to any program of community action. Indeed, labor has led the fight in Europe for better housing; it is in the van in many sections of America.

"Today in our land more than 2,000 labor councils have been set up to push forward the program. They will welcome the co-operation of other sections of the community. Already a number of Institutes of Labor have been set up to focus the public demand for consideration of this social question, as they have been set up all over America on such other vital questions as Social Security, the NRA, and the Labor Relations Act. The Labor community has the will and the desire to co-operate."

The coldest spot in the world is Verkhoyansk, a province in Northern Siberia. The average winter temperature there varies between 50 and 60 below zero, with a temperature of 94 below having been officially recorded. Those who berate the intemperance of our winter may find solace in the lot of Siberian prisoners under the Czarist regime. Incorrigibles were sent to Verkhoyansk after the discipline of other prison camps had failed. Once in this region, they abandoned all worldly cares, their time and energy being completely concentrated on the problem of keeping warm.

Americans did not invent the modern bathroom, for it is copied from one built by Christian IV, of Denmark, who lived in the Seventeenth century. It can be seen today in the tower of Rosenborg castle, in Copenhagen.

It is said that the 300,000 tons of material used in constructing the Empire State Building in New York contained about \$17,000 worth of radium.

# 25,000,000 MEALS SERVED EACH YEAR ON DINING CARS

**A**PPROXIMATELY 25,000,000 meals a year! That is the number prepared and served on trains to appease the appetites of the traveling public, according to tabulations just made by the Association of American Railroads.

This is a sizeable job, particularly in view of the fact that these meals must be served from a dining car kitchen approximately six and two-thirds feet wide and sixteen feet long, while speeding over the rails, in many cases, at better than a mile a minute. There is little, if any, opportunity for any part of these meals to be prepared other than in that small space.

Before a dining car leaves a terminal the steward must stock his car to meet the demands of the epicure and the passenger of simple tastes. Once the run begins there is not always an opportunity for him to replenish his stock of supplies.

## 1,000 Dishes To Be Washed

From experience, however, the steward knows that of every hundred patrons about 85 will want coffee and 15, tea. About 35 will ask for roast beef, while the remainder will order chicken, fish, chops, and steaks in about the order named. There is one thing upon which the steward can gamble with assurance, and that is the fact that apple pie is still the greatest American dessert, exceeding all others in demand.

The average equipment of each dining car consists of 800 pieces of china, 980 table cloths and napkins, about 240 pieces of glassware, 550 pieces of silver, and 200 pantry and kitchenware items, such as pots, pans, knives, brushes, pails, and other utensils used by the chef and his assistants. Approximately 1,000 dishes of all kinds must be washed during a meal period by one man at a sink less than two feet square.

Some idea as to the immensity of this job of furnishing food to the hungry travelers can be gained by the fact that the dining rooms of a hotel, reputed to be the largest in the world, average approximately one and a half million meals a year. One large eastern railroad alone serves nearly two and a half million meals a year on its diners.

Installation of air-conditioned dining cars and train equipment, according to officers in charge of the dining car service, has resulted in an increase in the number of orders for heavier meals.

That the hungry public likes meat best of all is shown by the fact that more than 15,000,000 pounds of meat, costing approximately \$3,500,000, is consumed annually in railway dining cars, contrasted with approximately \$155,000 for meats in the largest

hotel in the world. Mr. and Mrs. Traveler also enjoy their coffee and tea, using annually approximately 1,000,000 pounds of coffee and about 250,000 pounds of tea.

Keeping the dining car service supplied with milk is an enormous job not only because of the quantity used but also because it must always be fresh. Dining cars attached to transcontinental trains must be supplied with fresh milk at various points en route. This means that milk must be waiting at the station when the train arrives, for a train cannot be delayed because the milkman has overslept or is otherwise late in arriving. Approximately 3,500,000 quarts of milk and cream are used annually in dining cars.

Eggs also play an important part in the diet of the traveling public. An average of 2,000,000 dozen eggs is used annually. The bread bill of the railroads also is a sizeable amount; an average of 1,125,000 loaves of bread and 30,000,000 rolls being served each year, upon which 2,000,000 pounds of butter are spread.

## 15,000 Barrels Of Apples Eaten

More than 3,000 acres of farm land are required to grow the 9,000,000 pounds of potatoes which the dining car service of the railroad require each year. The other fresh vegetables, together with berries and fruit that are used, would make a young mountain. Fifteen thousand barrels of apples, 1,625,000 oranges, and a half million grapefruit go to make up the larger part of the railroad's \$750,000 annual fruit bill.

Ice cream ranks high in the public's choice of dessert, with the result that approximately 450,000 quarts are used on an average each year, enough to provide a cone for every child in the United States between the ages of five and seven.

In addition to the regular dining car service a number of railroads have installed lunch-counter cars. Some railroads extend their dining car service direct to the passenger in his coach seat.

Before being employed in the dining car service, stewards, chefs, and waiters are required to undergo a course of instruction at schools maintained for this purpose by the railroads. One large eastern railroad, for instance, has three such schools where there are reproductions both in space and equipment, of the latest dining cars. These schools are conducted under the observation of skilled instruction forces, thus enabling "on-the-spot" correction of any cooking or service deficiencies before the novice is assigned to regular duty.

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**WPA WORK RELIEF PROJECTS — NO CONTRACTORS ARE INVOLVED — MIXTURE OF UNION AND NON - UNION MEN**

The Works Progress Administration will be pouring millions of dollars into city, county and state governments for construction projects during 1937. WPA projects are created for the purpose of removing those, who want to work, from relief rolls; WPA projects cover every type of structure within the construction field; which construction, repair and alterations is similar in nature to that work originally done by our contractors, who are now eliminated under the relief force account system.

Ninety per cent of the mechanics come from relief rolls, regardless of their union status, 10 per cent are non-relief workers, known as supervisors and foremen. Many of them are members of the union; they have charge of non-union men qualified to become members of this International Association. A General Letter No. 90 sent to all State Administrators gives you the right to organize those who are qualified in our respective crafts to join your local union.

Supervisors and foremen should insist that the men, who they are in charge of, should join the local union. If these non-union men are good enough to be in charge of and take orders from Supervisors and foremen, they are certainly good enough to be-

long to your local; you certainly could not justify your positions under any other circumstances on projects of a similar nature. We do not excuse these conditions on WPA projects, where the principles of unity should prevail.

The unorganized is a dangerous contender for the destruction of prevailing wage rates and all other conditions of labor; he becomes a constant menace to all rights of collective bargaining. Like a plague, he destroys all conditions that have required years of effort to attain. The strength of a union is measured by the majority of those engaged within its industry—NO CHAIN IS STRONGER THAN ITS WEAKEST LINK. The non-unionist can easily be eliminated by advocating and educating him to join our ranks.

This International Association has submitted recommendation to the Building Trades Department and a Committee from that Department has met with WPA officials to bring about an increase in the 10 per cent non-relief workers and thereby reduce the 90 percent relief workers, we firmly believe that an increase in non-relief workers will give our membership greater employment opportunities on WPA projects and encourage those relief workers who are qualified to join our local unions under the privileges granted to organized relief workers provided for in Administrative Order No. 90.

# The LATHER

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Matter for publication must be in not later than the 25th in order to appear in the following month's issue.

"Move on," is the command of the policeman to the loafer. The man who lingers too long on the corner needs to be put in motion for his own sake as well as for the good of the public. One has to give a reason to the authorities for his immobility. If he is too long in one place the policeman saunters up, his club swinging suggestively, and gives the order, "Move on."

But a higher, more significant law gives the same order. We have no right to stand still when it seems to cost too much to go forward; then a chorus of voices shout the order in our ears. "Move on!" cries ambition; "there is more in store for you; don't stop here." "Move on!" thunder conscience; "you have only made a beginning."

"Move on." It is Nature's order. When a tree stops growing it begins to die. When water stops flowing it becomes stagnant and offensive. To stop is to lose all. And we human creatures are no exception to the law. On the highway of character, no

loafers are allowed. Voices of every day practical life, voices that speak out of the deep mysteries, all unite in giving the same order—"Move on!"

What is the queerest cargo ever hauled on an American railroad? A number of years ago I heard of a freight train, made up of box cars containing nothing but the bodies of dead Chinese. There is an age-old belief among Chinese that, after death, their souls will never find peace unless their bones are resting in China. According to the story, Chinese undertakers mummified the bodies of their deceased countrymen in New York and Chicago and, after a sufficient number of corpses had accumulated, chartered a special freight train to haul them to San Francisco for shipment to the Orient.

Probably no city in the world has as many distinct and separate police forces as are found in Washington. All have their own chiefs and function independently of, and frequently in conflict with, each other.

There is the Metropolitan force with jurisdiction anywhere in Washington (except, of course, embassies and legations, where no copper of any kind may go except at the request of the ambassador or minister in charge); the Capitol police, limited to the Capitol building, surrounding grounds and the Senate and House Office Buildings; the White House police; the U. S. Park police; the Government Buildings police (not part of the White House or Capitol forces); the U. S. Secret Service; the Department of Justice operatives, commonly known as "G-Men"; the Narcotics force of the Treasury Department, and some others I can't think of just now.

There are 28 vacancies in Statuary Hall (frequently referred to as the "Chamber of Horrors") in the Capitol building at Washington. In accordance with an act of Congress in 1864, each state is permitted to have the statues of two of its most illustrious citizens placed in this hall of fame. Out of the 68 statues already there, 44 are of statesmen, 13 of military heroes, and ten are in neither classification.

The gigantic statue of the late Senator Robert M. LaFollette is the most impressive. Seated in a chair, the marble figure seems about ready to spring to its feet to defend some disputed right of man.

Only one woman—Frances E. Willard, pioneer leader of the W.C.T.U.—is represented in the Hall. There are three physicians, one inventor, one clergyman and one Indian chief who have their sculpted likeness there. The statue of Sequoia, who devised the Cherokee alphabet, was sent by Oklahoma.



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**THE CONSOLIDATED EXPANDED METAL COMPANIES** WHEELING WEST, VA.

Memorial Day, Flag Day, and Independence Day are three annual occasions when the National Emblem is unfurled to the breeze and the length and breadth of the land; yet there are many who are unfamiliar with our flag's history and symbolism and the respect or etiquette due it when publicly displayed. For such the following should prove helpful:

#### History and Symbolism

Other names—The Flag, Old Glory, the Star-Spangled Banner, The Colors.

When first made—Between May 22 and June 5, 1776.

By whom—Betsy Ross, a dressmaker, of Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Designer—George Washington.

Birthday of flag that we celebrate each year—June 14.

Why—Flag adopted by Congress in Philadelphia on that date in 1777.

First carried in battle—At Brandywine, September, 1777.

Red stripes in flag—Seven.

Meaning—Life blood of brave men and women ready to die for their country.

White stripes in flag—six.

Meaning—Purity.

Meaning of blue field—Justice for all.

Number of stars in original flag—Thirteen.

Number of stars in flag now—Forty-eight.

Meaning—One star for each state in the Union.

#### Etiquette

Pledge of allegiance to the flag. (Stand at attention and salute.)

"I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, and to the republic for which it stands; one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

Salute by field artillery or naval guns—Firing 21 rounds.

Salute by people in uniform—At attention, right hand salute, brought up six paces before passing and held six paces after passing.

Salute by people not in uniform and by citizens—At attention, holding hat on left side over heart. (Ladies merely hold hand over heart.)

Salute by band music—By playing the National Anthem.

Salute by bugle when band not available — By sounding "To the Colors."

#### Don't's

1. Don't permit any disrespect to the flag.

2. Don't dip the flag in salute to anyone or anything.
3. Don't let flag touch ground or floor. In the army anyone holding the flag has to wear gloves.
4. Don't use as table or floor cover, or drapery.
5. Don't let the flag be flown at night or in the rain.
6. Don't half-mast the flag except at the order of the President, and then run it up to full staff first.
7. Don't let it be displayed incorrectly.

### How to Display

A. General. 1. Always think of flag as a living object, as having its own front and right hand just as a person.

2. It is always accorded the most honored and prominent place when used; that is, to the front, to the right, or to the north or to the east.

3. Blue field is always to the top and to flag's right, and always to the north or east.

B. In marching. 1. (The flag alone.) Carried in front center of column, usually with a guard on each side.

2. (With other flags.) On the flag's right hand side of the group and on line with them, or in front center of the line of other flags.

C. Fixed post at public functions. 1. (The flag alone.) On wall directly above speaker's table on rostrum, or on staff with holder on right as he faces the audience.

2. (With other flags.) Same as above, except on the speaker's right with other flags on the left.

D. Draping veteran's coffin—Top of casket with blue field toward heart. (The flag is never lowered into grave, but taken off and given to the nearest kin of the deceased.)

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### WHERE?

Where can a man buy a cap for his knee,

Or a key to the lock of his hair?

Can his eyes be called an academy

Because there are pupils there?

In the crown of his head what jewels are found?

Who travels the bridge of his nose?

Can he use, when shingling the roof of his house,

The nails on the end of his toes?

Can the crook of his elbow be sent to jail?

If so, what does he do?

How does he sharpen his shoulder blades?

I'll be hanged if I know, do you?

Can he sit in the shade of the palm of his hand?

Or beat on the drum of his ear?

Does the calf of his leg eat the corn on his toes?

If so, why not grow corn on the ear?

—Anonymous.

### WHAT SOME AUTHORITIES CONSIDER A DEFINITION OF LABOR TERMS

**Individual Bargaining:** Discussion between management and a single employe, determining the latter's wages, hours or other working conditions.

**Collective Bargaining:** Discussion between management and a group of organized workers, the latter usually represented by agents who may or may not be employes of the management, to determine the conditions that shall apply to the group.

**Exclusive Collective Bargaining:** Collective bargaining in which one organized group is accepted by the management as speaking for all the workers in a given craft plant or department.

**Preferential Bargaining:** Policy by which the management gives preferential status to a single bargaining group; it may agree not to negotiate with another group on a given subject first and not to grant another group better terms.

**Craft Union:** A labor union organized along the lines of a single craft or trade on a horizontal basis which cuts across industries.

**Industrial Union:** A labor union seeking to embrace all the workers in and about a given industry regardless of craft trade or any other occupational demarcation.

**Company Union:** An organization of employes of a single plant or company; it is distinguished from a labor union, which covers a wider field. Frequently a company union is launched and assisted or encouraged by the management. Through its representatives in the plant it may ask for better conditions, but its constitution may give the management final power of decision.

**Employe-Representation Plan:** The name sometimes given by management to a type of company union.

**Yellow-Dog Contract:** A contract offered by the management to individual workers pledging them not to join a labor union.

**Open Shop:** A plant or department which does not require labor-union membership as a condition of employment and which usually refuses to deal with unions, saying it selects its employes regardless of union affiliation.

**Closed Shop:** A plant or department which requires labor-union membership as a condition of employment. (Some plants have a closed-shop condition in some departments, an open-shop condition in others.)

**Preferential Shop:** A plant or department in which the employer agrees to give preference to a labor union's members in hiring new employes. In some cases he agrees also to discharge future employes if they do not join the union within a specified period after they are hired.

## JOHN BULL GIVES US A PRECEDENT

### Britain Did Not Hesitate to Curb the Lords When They Blocked Reform — and the Empire Has Not Collapsed

There is an interesting parallel between Britain's experience with its House of Lords and our experience with our Supreme Court.

No court in Britain, high or low, has the hardihood to challenge an act of Parliament; and the king would not think of interposing a veto. So, for generations, it was the House of Lords that acted as a brake on the House of Commons. The Lords had an absolute veto, and they always used it to protect the property and the privileges of the upper classes.

The House of Commons had two weapons which it might use to make the House of Lords behave. It controlled the nation's purse strings and, through the Prime Minister, it could request the king to "pack" the Upper Chamber.

If the government in power found it needed a few more votes to carry its measures through the House of Lords, the Premier went to His Majesty and said: "Here are a few worthy gentlemen who should receive special recognition at the hands of their sovereign."

The king always took the hint; a number of new lords were created and the House of Lords passed the measure requested.

Sometimes the mere threat that the "packing" process was contemplated was sufficient. In 1832, when the Lords defeated the Reform Bill for the second time, there was rioting in the city of London. A count of noses showed that 100 new peers would be needed to put the bill across. At first the king objected to creating so many but, as the rioting continued, he capitulated.

Almost immediately, the House of Lords got down off its high horse, and agreed to the passage of the bill with the understanding that its membership would not be increased for the time being.

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### "WHO'S WHO" IN SIT-DOWNS

Radical connections of C.I.O. leaders in the Michigan "war" were traced as follows by Gordon Carrol in a recent issue of "American Mercury:"

"John Brophy, the executive director of the C.I.O., a leader in the campaign to unionize the Steel industry, and the man accused inferentially by Mr. Lewis in 1928 of being a paid agent of the Soviet Government. In that same year, Mr. Brophy and Powers Hapgood united the Communists in a 'Save-the-Union' movement.

"Powers Hapgood, an organizer for the C.I.O., veteran rabble-rouser, and member of the national executive committee of the Socialist Party.

"Adolph Germer, member of the advisory board of the C.I.O. and former national secretary of the Socialist Party.

"Sidney Hillman, a director of the C.I.O. and president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. An outstanding pro-Soviet, Socialist worker, and a former director of the Communist-supporting Garland Fund.

"Homer S. Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers and a Left-wing orator. A former Baptist pastor, Dr. Martin served in Midwestern pulpits until he found that his economic views clashed with those of the members of his church.

"Maurice Sugar, Radical C.I.O. lawyer and Communist-endorsed candidate in the 1936 election for the office of Recorder's Judge in Detroit. Also author of the Soup Song, the Comrades' newest swing tune.

"Lee Pressman, lawyer for Communist and other Radical organizations.

"Walter, Victor, and Roy Reuther. These three brothers are C.I.O. organizers and active workers in various Socialist causes.

"Roger N. Baldwin, national director of the American Civil Liberties Union, the so-called 'Liberal' organization which is the legal bulwark of the Communist Party in America.

"William Winestone, general secretary for the Communist Party in the State of Michigan.

"John W. Anderson, an organizer for the C.I.O. In 1934, he was the candidate of the Communist Party for the governorship of Michigan.

"Josephine Herbst, Communist writer and traveling reporter for the New Masses.

Genora Johnson, leader of the militant Woman's Brigade at Flint and a member of the Socialist Party."

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Nearly everyone in Washington chuckled when hard-boiled and reactionary Supreme Court Justice Van Devanter was caught violating a Federal law against regulating duck hunting. The Justice told a game warden, who had surprised him in the act, that he "didn't know such a law existed." He not only got away with that explanation, but he finished his hunting without complying with the law. You try the same thing and see how far you get in avoiding a heavy fine and the confiscation of your shot gun.

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One of the octopus' natural defenses is a thick, viscous, ink-black fluid which it injects into the water in vast clouds when attacked or disturbed. This is to confuse its enemies, but apparently the monster can see quite well through the substance with its great owl-like eyes.

## 1939 WORLD'S FAIR HAS NEW IDEAS ABOUT AMUSEMENT FEATURES

New York, (Special).—"Only seeing will be believing," says President Grover Whalen of the New York World's Fair 1939 Corporation, as he tries to envision what the Fair is planning, more than two years in advance, in the way of facilities for recreation, entertainment and amusement.

Every man, woman and child in the United States, he says, has an interest in the 1939 Fair and to some degree or other has a part in the building of that Fair. The exposition, therefore, will surpass all previous fairs, not only in the demonstration of the wonders of the world or present-day life and in the projection of the World of Tomorrow, but also in providing the utmost variety of entertainment and amusement for every man, woman and child.

The entire world will be tapped for every amusement possibility. The tiresome mediocrity of stunts and side shows—the stock-in-trade relics of the amusement world of yesterday—will give way to a new and modern standard of excellence. The plan of the New York World's Fair has anticipated the requirements for entertainment and is making them a part of the general scheme of the Fair, rather than allowing them to spring up as appendage or an afterthought. Even the tiny children will have a playground reserved exclusively for their own use.

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### A NEW ATTACK

The widespread and insistent "demand" which is now arising for the "regulation of labor unions is one of the most vicious of the many efforts to knife the trade union movement that has been attempted in some little while.

Many alleged liberals are helping with this newest attempt to grease the skids under the organized labor movement. The Scripps-Howard newspaper chain is making something of a crusade for union regulation.

The idea back of the "regulation" or registration of trade unions is perfectly plain—that is to make it possible for the courts to cripple and tie down every militant and active organization of wage earners.

This drive to force unions to be incorporated or licensed is of course an attempted offset on the new advances being made by labor in autos, steel and other basic industries. If unions could be sued in the way employers would like to see things fixed up it would be the simplest thing in the world to hire a professional labor spy to commit an illegal act which would at once make it possible to tie up all union funds and all union activities by court orders.

The fact of the matter is that employers don't

want unions to be responsible. The people crying for the regulation of unions simply want to find a way to keep labor weak.

The trade unions of America are anxious and ready to enter into contracts with employers based on a clear-cut acceptance of the principle of free association and collective bargaining. The contracts will insure faithful performance, by both parties, automatic redress of grievances for either side and an absolute guarantee of peace while the contract is in force.

The purpose of attempting to register, license, or charter unions is to destroy or weaken effective functioning of labor organization and thus to continue a stupid, disorderly and chaotic situation for all concerned.

When the industrialists have honestly and completely accepted collective bargaining then it will be time to talk about whether the legal status of unions should be changed—and not until then.

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Our eyes are daylight eyes. There is no question about that. In the thousands of centuries before man began to rebel at the restrictions of Nature, he arose and retired with the sun. His life was a daytime life. His tasks were daytime tasks. In the dark he was blind and helpless, and so he came to adapt his living habits accordingly. He did the only thing that was logical for him to do under the circumstances; when darkness came he lay down and closed his eyes and slept until he could see again.

Now we have moved indoors. We have multiplied our seeing tasks and have extended our day. With valiant effort our eyes have attempted to adjust themselves indoors to these exacting demands and have stood the continued abuse remarkably well.

It really is "abuse," because our eyes haven't changed. They are still daylight eyes. They are still delicate seeing instruments which function at their best under amounts of light provided by Nature. Is it any wonder, then, that our eyes show the effect of strain and that people in ever-increasing number are developing optical deficiencies?

With the invention of the electric lamp there came a man-made sun which made it possible for us to see safely, easily and well. A new science of seeing has been explored, and it has been established that artificial light is not the cause of eyestrain. Rather it is improper, inadequate illumination. Artificial light can just as readily serve the eyes as daylight, provided it is the right kind of light, is supplied in sufficient quantities and falls in the right direction.

While good light will possibly improve some kinds of defective sight, good sight will in no way improve defective light.

### BUSINESS ASKED FOR IT

With devout piety and magnificent show of outraged respectability, business men are holding up their hands in horror at the plethora of strikes. But this same plethora of strikes can be traced to only one source of responsibility, namely, the business men themselves. They oppose vigorously every effort to set up real industrial government.

They fought Section 7A of the National Recovery Act with every weapon they could muster. They did not want collective bargaining. They did not want peaceful and factual adjustment of labor difficulties. What right then have they with any show of fairness and justice to complain about the pressure method of settling labor disputes? Labor has no other course. In short, business asked for it and it is getting it.

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A coat, spread in the mud to save a lady from distress, brought lasting fame to Sir Walter Raleigh. But Congressman Paul Kvale, a young Farmer-Laborite from Minnesota, outdid Sir Walter recently. Kvale was in a Washington hotel elevator when a female passenger, who apparently had inhaled too many cocktails, got that greenish look that illuminates the eyes of seasick passengers as they rush for the rail and a convenient ocean. Even modern hotel elevators, however, lack ship rails and oceans, so Kvale played the part of "a perfect gentleman" and politely held out his hat. Witnesses say that the lady never even thanked him.

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### BUILDING A UNION

Unions are not built overnight. They neither resemble skyscrapers, locomotives, automobiles, nor crops. They are made of an uncertain, unpredictable human element. Not even an army offers a good parallel, because union men are required to think, to reason, and to forecast. Merely to take orders is not a union man's business. Mechanical wheel and turn under the bawling of a top-sergeant's directions is not enough.

Physical presence of workers in an organization; names entered on records; payment of dues; going out on strikes—these are but the beginnings of organization. What is more essential is psychological mobilization; something must happen to men's minds; a union man must come into harmony with a great tradition, feel a part of it, and learn to go along with it; a union man must "belong."

A union is not an assembly of \$30-a-week capitalists. To herd individualists into an organization is not enough. Attitudes toward co-operation must become habitual. Until they do, the organization is likely to become more like a mob, or at best, a rotarian convention, than a union.

How long will it take to make a union depends in large part upon the union material which is to go into it; and at the same time how much counter-education the new union heads can supply to offset the all-persuasive propaganda of the boss. It is likely that it will take five years to build any kind of organization, and perhaps longer. A union must prove it can live through depressions as well as survive the fire of the boss' educational campaigns.

And just as we cannot build a union in a day, we cannot unbuild a union overnight. Unions grow; they are not manufactured. They are made of human men and women. Such material cannot be shaped like sticks and stones. It must adapt itself to a great ideal—yes—a great ideal—the ideal of co-operation; the ideal that the whole is greater than the sum of its parts.

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### WHAT NAVAL PREPAREDNESS WOULD MEAN IN HOUSING

The House of Representatives, with very little discussion passed the \$526,555,000 Naval Supply Bill for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1937. Naval authorities claim this large appropriation is necessary in order that the United States may be prepared to protect our people from invasion by foreign powers.

Without indulging in any argument for or against this large appropriation for battleships, cruisers, submarines, destroyers, airplanes and numerous other kinds of munitions, it is instructive to note what a like amount of money would do if devoted to the construction of housing for millions of workers in the low-income groups.

Housing authorities estimate that certain types of one-family houses can be constructed for around \$3,000. The Naval Appropriation Bill of \$526,555,000 divided by \$3,000 equals 175,518. This means that the amount carried in the Naval Appropriation Bill would construct 175,518 \$3,000 houses.

Taking the usual estimate of five to a family these 175,518 houses would provide living accommodations for 877,590 persons.

According to the United States census for 1930 Boston had a population of 781,188, Baltimore 804,874, St. Louis 821,960, and Cleveland 900,429.

It is thus apparent that the money spent for keeping up our Navy for one year would provide modest housing accommodations for the low-income groups equal in number to the average population of either of these four large cities.

It will not be amiss to give serious consideration to the comparison when the Congress of the United States begins the discussion of the Wagner-Steagall Federal Housing Bill, which has already been introduced in both houses.



# WIT AND

The two tramps were stretched out on the green grass. Above them was the warm sun, beside them was a babbling brook. It was a quiet, restful, peaceful scene.

"Boy," mused the first tramp contentedly, "right now I wouldn't change places with a guy who owns a million!"

"How about five million?" asked his companion.

"Not even for five million."

"Well, how about ten million?"

The first tramp sat up. "That's different," he admitted. "Now you're talking real dough!"

In Montreal, an auto dealer, overstocked with used cars, hired an auctioneer to sell them for what he could get.

"What am I bid for this one?" the auctioneer asked, indicating a near-wreck with his cane.

"Nothing," said a bystander who wanted to be funny.

"Sold," cried the auctioneer. "Take it away."

"But I don't want that old egg beater," the bystander retorted. "I was just kidding."

"You'd better take it away, or I'll sue you," the auctioneer shouted. "You made a bid under the law."

The joke bidder is reported to have given the car to a wrecking concern.

"I notice that Miss Spinster doesn't go around complaining of her ailments as she used to do."

"Yes, she met a man who cured her completely."

"A doctor, I suppose?"

"No, it was the man she buys groceries from. She was reciting all her symptoms to him when he made the remark: 'It's strange how many of these things afflict people when they begin to grow old.' Since then she's held her tongue about them."

Cooper—"Honestly, now, you would never have thought this car of mine was one I had bought second-hand, would you?"

Coles—"Never in my life. I though you had made it yourself."

"So you have promised to make Bobby happy."

"I've agreed to marry him. That's all."

"You know when I was timbering in the north-west it snowed so hard that we had to be let down with ropes to reach the tops of the trees. And the fog was so thick that the fish lost themselves in the woods, and we had to sleep with mosquito netting over us to keep the pollywogs out of our eyes. We soon remedied that by digging ditches in it and draining it back to the river."

"Well, you know when I was down digging the Panama Canal, it was so hot there that one day when my buddy went in swimming and dived off a twenty-foot rock into the stream he forgot to take into account the evaporation, and when he was half way down all the water was gone."

"Was he killed?"

"No, it happened that one of our sudden heavy rains came up and he landed in eight feet of water."

The teacher was explaining to the class the meaning of the word "recuperate." "Now, Tommy," she said to a small boy, "when your father has worked hard all day, he is tired and worn out, isn't he?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Then, when night comes, and his work is over for the day, what does he do?"

"That's what mother wants to know," Tommy explained.

Mrs. Sweet—You know the sweet tooth our Gladys used to have? Well, now that she's in the confectionery business she won't look at a sweet.

Mrs. Beer—You don't say. I wish I could get my husband a job in a brewery.

Wedding announcement in rural paper (evidently mixed with report of auction sale):

The sale started at 2 p. m. and bidding was entered on the arm of her father. She was preceded down the aisle by a heifer and two steers. Smaller things moved quickly but the surprise of the day was the slow bidding for the bride who looked lovely in white hammered satin and carried a shock of corn and a hay mow. Livelier during the afternoon and \$600 was bid for her going away outfit and a beige hat. They caught the four o'clock threshing machine which was followed by a harrow and two tractors.

# HUMOR



The story is told of an extra man who once worked in a motion-picture with John Barrymore. It seems that the extra crashed the gate of a party where Barrymore was a guest. Slapping him on the back he said: "Hello, Barrymore, old boy! How are you?"

Barrymore coolly replied: "Don't be formal. Call me kid."

Teacher—"Robert, if you are always very kind and polite to all your playmates, what will they think of you?"

Robert—"Some of 'em would think they could lick me!"

Lady (to tramp)—"If you're begging a favor you might at least take your hands out of your pockets."

Tramp—"Well, the truth is, lady, I'm beggin' a pair o' braces."

The prospective tenant had inspected the bathroom, coal cellar, and all the other conveniences of the flat, and expressed himself satisfied.

"Have you any children?" asked the caretaker.

"I have."

"Then you can't have the flat."

"But you don't understand. My youngest child is thirty years old, married, and lives in Australia, and the other two are in Europe."

"That makes no difference," said the caretaker, "I have orders not to let this flat to anyone with children!"

Teacher—Lot was warned to take his wife and daughter and flee out of the city. Lot and his wife and daughter got safely away.

Willie—What happened to the flea, sir?

A tourist journeying from Cairo to the Great Pyramids thought he had at last found a place where nothing at all savored of western civilization. The Arabian Nights atmosphere of ancient days made him sigh with delight.

Reaching the pyramids, he was hoisted on to the back of a camel by a picturesque Arab.

"Tell me, my good man," he said, to his guide, "what's the name of your camel?"

"Greta Garbo, sir," came back the answer.

Stiggins—Are there any musicians in your family?

Wiggins—Ra-ther! Why my father is an adept at blowing his own trumpet, and mother is equally expert at harping on one string; pa-in-law has to play second fiddle, and Aunt Tabitha leads a hum-drum existence; Uncle spends his time in wetting his whistle, and Harry is fond of his pipe.

First I got tonsilitis, followed with appendicitis and pneumonia. After that I got erysipelas with hemocromatosis. Following that I got poliomyelittis and finally ended with neuritis. Then they gave me hypodermics and inoculations.

No, sir, I thought I would never pull through that spelling test!

Wife—I hear you've started gambling.

Husband—Um-er-yes, dear; but only for small stakes.

Wife—Oh, well as long as it's for something to eat, I don't mind.

"Traveled!" said the sailor on a train to a passenger who had questioned him. "I should think I have. I've been all around the world; over and under it, too. There ain't many ports I don't know the inside of."

"Why, you must know a lot of geography."

"Yes, we did put in there once, but only to coal the ship. 'Tain't much of a place, what I remember of it."

Attendants in the House of Representatives Office Building thought some one was playing a joke on a bewildered young man who was going from door to door there trying to deliver a collar and chain for a monkey. And when the collar and chain were finally accepted and paid for at the office of William Lemke, Congressman from North Dakota and who also-ran—slow motion style—in last fall's Presidential race, everyone was certain it was some kind of a joke.

The monkey neckwear, however, had been ordered by Lemke's secretary. He owns a monkey which was brought to this country from India by Frank (Bring-'Em-Back-Alive) Buck.

## A. F. of L. Backs Roosevelt's Plan For Reorganizing Federal Judiciary

Washington, D. C.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, at its quarterly meeting, approved President Roosevelt's program for reorganization of the Federal Judiciary and announced that it would mobilize the entire labor movement encompassed by the A. F. of L. in support of the President's recommendations.

The action taken by the Executive Council means that 114 National and International Unions, four departments of the A. F. of L. with 522 local department councils, 49 state federations of labor, 734 city central bodies, over 900 directly affiliated local trade and federal labor unions, and more than 32,000 local unions will undoubtedly fall into line in the interest of a long delayed reform in those Federal judicial bodies that have assumed the power to veto laws for the general welfare enacted by the Congress of the United States, signed by the President and approved by the great mass of the voters.

In his message to Congress, President Roosevelt asked authority to appoint new Federal judges when those already occupying these responsible positions reach the age of 70, with the proviso that in the application of this principle to the Supreme Court, which consists of nine justices, the maximum number of justices shall not exceed fifteen.

The President also recommended that when Federal district judges rule that Federal laws are unconstitutional provision shall be made for appealing these decisions directly to the United States Supreme Court instead of taking them to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals and then to the Supreme Court, which is the present practice.

In support of his recommendation for the appointment of new judges when incumbent judges reach the age of 70, the President said "the modern tasks of judges," not only "call for the use of full energies," but that "modern complexities call also for a constant infusion of new blood in the courts, just as it is needed in executive functions of the Government and in private business." On this point the President added:

"A lowered mental or physical vigor leads men to avoid an examination of complicated and changed conditions. Little by little, new facts become blurred through old glasses fitted, as it were, for the needs of another generation; older men, assuming that the scene is the same as it was in the past, cease to explore or inquire into the present or the future."

With regard to appealing decisions of Federal district judges on the constitutionality of legislation

directly to the Supreme Court without the intervention of the Circuit Court of Appeals, the President emphasized the deplorable conditions resulting from conflicting decisions by Federal district judges, accompanied with long delays following injunctions suspending the administration of statutes, until the "whole hierarchy of the courts" has passed on their validity.

"Thus the judiciary, by postponing the effective date of acts of Congress," the President declared, "is assuming an additional function and is coming more and more to constitute a scattered, loosely organized and slowly, operating third house of the National Legislature."

The position of the American Federation of Labor in support of the Roosevelt program, approved by the A. F. of L. Executive Council, was announced by President Green in the following statement:

"The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor officially approves the recommendation of the President of the United States contained in the message he transmitted to Congress under date of February 5 providing for a reorganization of the Federal Judiciary.

"The Council arrived at its decision to support the President's recommendation after painstaking investigation and most careful thought and study.

"It was the opinion of the Executive Council that the sincere and earnest desire of Labor for judicial reform and for the realization of social and economic advancement, could be promoted better through the acceptance and application of the President's recommendation, rather than through the slow, tedious process of a constitutional amendment.

"The Council fully believes that Labor throughout the United States, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, will rally to the support of the President in the recommendation which he made.

"It is the purpose of the Executive Council to call upon Labor throughout the entire country to give to the President's plan for judicial reform a full measure of support.

"National and International Unions, State Federations of Labor and City Central Bodies, all chartered by the American Federation of Labor, will be called upon to rally to the support of the President, and to acquaint the members of Congress with the desire of Labor and Labor's friends for favorable action upon the President's recommendation at the earliest possible date."





Testimonial Banquet Tendered to Harry Hagen by Members of Local Union 73, St. Louis, Missouri, Saturday, April 3, 1937.

### MR. DOOLEY ON THE OPEN SHOP

It's many a long year now since Finley Peter Dunne's famous dialogue between Mr. Hennessey and Mr. Dooley adorned the pages of Chicago and other dailies. But on no subject was the genial humor of this great American artist so forcefully evidenced than in a worth-remembering discussion on the "open shop" as true today as the day Dunne wrote it. In a brief analysis of the subject this matchless humorist said about all that there was to say on the subject. Here it is:

"What's all this talk that's in the papers about the open shop?" asked Mr. Hennessey.

"Why, don't you know?" said Mr. Dooley. "Really I'm surprised at yer ignorance, Hinnessy. What is the open shop? Why 'tis a shop where they keep the door open to accommodate the constant sthrame of min comin in to tak jobs cheaper than the min that has the jobs. 'Tis like this Hinnessy—suppose wan of these free barn Amerycan

citizens is working in an open shop for the princely wage of one large iron dollar a day of tin hours. Along comes another free barn son of a gun, an' he t' the boss: 'I think I can handle the job for ninety cints,' 'sure,' sez the boss, and the wan dollar man gets the merry jinglin' can an' goes out into the crool wurld to exercise his inalienable rights as a free barn Amerycan citizen and scab on some other poor divil. An' so it goes on Hinnessy. An' who gits the benefit? Thru it saves the boss money but he don't care for money no more nor his right eye. It's all principle wid him. He hates to see men robbed of their independence regardless of anything else."

"But," said Hennessey, "these open shop men ye minshun say they're for the Unions if properly conducted."

"Shure," said Mr. Dooley. "If properly conducted. An' how wud they have thim conducted? No strikes, no rules, no contracts, no scales, hardly iny wages an' damn few mimbers."

## WILL ERECT HUGE FACTORY IN LONDON TO MANUFACTURE CELOTEX PRODUCTS

Organization by American and British interests of an English company to manufacture and market Celotex products in the British Isles and British colonial possessions was announced today by B. G. Dahlberg, president of The Celotex Corporation, from his New York office at 101 Park Avenue. The new company, with headquarters in London, will be known as Celotex, Ltd.

Mr. Dahlberg said that underwriting arrangements have just been completed for the erection in the Wembley district of London, at an estimated cost of \$1,250,000, of the first plant in England for the manufacture of Celotex products. The plant, with a production capacity of 45,000,000 feet of Celotex, will stand at the corner of Grand Canal and North Circular Road, Wembley. Construction will begin soon and the building is expected to be completed late this year.

This development, Celotex officials indicated, reflects the sharply increased demand for rigid insulating board and other Celotex products by the building industries of the British Isles and British colonies in the Eastern hemisphere. The American factories of the Celotex Corporation are running full capacity, on a three-shift basis, to meet growing demand for its products in the United States, making it increasingly difficult to supply British requirements.

The board of directors of the newly formed Celotex, Ltd., includes a number of prominent British industrialists, Mr. Dahlberg stated, among them Gerald Wellesley, chairman of Ault & Wilborg, Ltd., London; Grant MacLean, Wadhurst Park; Ronald B. Gray, chairman of Aire Wool, Ltd., London, and G. S. Waddington.

In Great Britain, as in America, the "weather-proofing" of houses through insulation has come to be regarded as indispensable in building and remodeling. This, taken together with the large home construction efforts by both government and private capital, expanded the Celotex business to a degree which led to the foundation of the new British corporation.

## A.F.L. HITS RAISING PRICES ALONG WITH WAGES

American Federation of Labor asserted that the only way to prevent another depression is for industry to raise wages and keep prices down.

"Labor is strongly opposed to industry's policy of raising prices when wage increases could be absorbed by reduced costs," the federation said in its monthly business survey.

The "danger signals" of another depression already are flying, the federation added, even though

"recovery has now gathered such momentum that minor hindrances cannot check the vigorous upward swing."

"Industry's present policy, the survey asserted, is to boost profits and dividends with recovery and to accompany wage increases with increased prices.

This same policy, the federation contended, led to the crash of 1929. Large dividend payments led to speculation, it said, "while the market for industrial products did not increase rapidly enough to keep production expanding and make possible a continuation of prosperity."

"If we want prosperity to continue," the survey went on, "it is all important to enlarge the market for consumer goods as rapidly as possible. This can only be done by raising wages and keeping the prices low."

"Labor is consumer as well as producer; what is given workers in wage increases is taken away by price increases, preventing the lifting of living standards and expansion of the mass market."

All in all, the survey asserted, "we have lost half the gains made under NRA."

During the coming year, it predicted, the cost of living will advance 8 per cent.

"This means that wages throughout industry must increase this year by 10 per cent or more."

## HITLER'S STATE POLICE

Berlin—All house owners of Berlin and the metropolitan area have been ordered by the Gestapo, the State Secret Police, to furnish police headquarters with a complete set of their house and apartment keys. The measure which has no counterpart even in the darkest days of European reaction, aims at the steadily growing underground propaganda and anti-Nazi activities. In this manner, the Nazis hope, the police will gain entrance to houses and apartments at all hours of the day and night and without attracting too much public notice.

Timber wolves have been known to follow the same "beat" for years in a hunting territory of perhaps 50 square miles.

## DUES BOOKS LOST

72 J. H. Quinn 3386  
455 C. W. O'Hara 20902

## CORRECTIONS

✓ Local 176 sent in \$31.25 on account and not Local 31 as listed under "Receipts" in the March issue.

✓ Local 155 advises thru error they suspended Brother O. H. Cannell 34746, as published in the March issue.

# PROJECTS OF \$50,000 OR MORE IN CITIES WHERE WE HAVE NO LOCALS

## ALABAMA

MOBILE, ALA.—Air conditioning, Hammels Dry Goods Co.: \$75,000. Carrier Corp., 850 Frelinghuysen Ave., Newark, N. J.

TUSCALOOSA, ALA.—City hall: \$164,750. Upchurch Constr. Co., 112 North McDonough St., Montgomery, contr.

## ARKANSAS

HEBER SPRINGS, ARK.—Agriculture and post office building: \$50,000. A. F. Blair, Lake Charles, La., contr.

## CALIFORNIA

ENCINITAS, CALIF.—Library and cafeteria building, gymnasium, auditorium and classrooms: \$168,412. M. H. Golden, 531 Bank of America Bldg., San Diego, Calif., contr. PWA.

PITTSBURG, CALIF.—Wood frame and stucco residences: \$150,000. V. W. Pacini, 166 East 4th St., contr.

## CONNECTICUT

DANBURY, CONN.—Professional building with stores: \$150,000. B. J. Dolan, 9 Greenwood Ave., Bethel, contr.

NEW LONDON, CONN.—St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Parish, School: \$150,000. J. A. St. Germain, 464 Montauk Ave., contr.

THOMPSONVILLE, CONN.—Theatre, stores and offices: \$150,000. M. I. O'Connor, 696 Bridge St., Northampton, Mass., contr.

## FLORIDA

TAMPA, FLA.—Altering and repairing fire damaged storage and department store: \$100,000 or more. W. T. Grant Co., 1441 Broadway, New York.

## IDAHO

COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO—Municipal power plant and distributing system: \$295,000. Fairbanks, Morse & Co., 1226 First Ave., S., Seattle, Wash., contr.

## ILLINOIS

MT. VERNON, ILL.—Motion picture theatre: \$150,000. R. O. Boller, 7332 Brooklyn Ave., Kansas City, Mo., archt.

## MAINE

KENNEBUNK, ME.—Post office: \$52,300. H. Plante, 39 Scammon St., Saco, contr.

## MASSACHUSETTS

ATHOL, MASS.—Alterations and additions to schools: \$270,779. H. W. Hanson Co., 115 Chauncy St., Boston, contr., and Carilli Constr. Co., 333 Washington St., Boston, contr. PWA.

DIGHTON, MASS.—County agricultural school: \$101,900. Carey Censtr. Co., 56 North Main St., Fall River, contr.

## MICHIGAN

ALBION, MICH.—Memorial hall, library and fine arts building, Albion College: \$250,000. Chas. R. Wernuth & Sons, Inc., 1036 St. Mary's St., Fort Wayne, Ind. and Birmingham, Mich., contr.

MUNISING, MICH.—Post office: \$50,000. Sorenson-Gross Constr. Co., Flint, contr.

NEGAUNCE, MICH.—Post office: \$50,000. F. E. Wester, 717 West Washington St., Marquette, contr.

## MINNESOTA

MOOSE LAKE, MINN.—Administration building: \$314,490. Ventilating. W. D. Callan Co., 1730 London Rd., Duluth, contr.

—Fourth State Hospital, dormitories: \$392,483. PWA. Midwest Constr. Co., 758 Builders Exch., Mpls., Minn., contr.

## MISSOURI

HUNTLEIGH VILLAGE, MO.—Residences: \$1,000,000. Fairfax Constr. Co., c/o A. H. Maremont, Wainright Bldg., St. Louis, contr.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.—Altering and constr. additions to Women's Div. Missouri State Penitentiary: \$77,718. E. C. Childers Constr. Co., 425 Finance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., contr.

## NEW JERSEY

CAMDEN, N. J.—Henry H. Davis School: \$273,364. PWA.

C. L. Furner, 96 Kendall Rd., Oakland, contr.

ROSELLE PARK, N. J.—30 dwellings, Peak St.: To exceed \$150,000. H. C. Rosell.

SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J.—100 dwellings, Maple Hill Farm Community: To exceed \$300,000. H. Clay Fredericks, Westfield.

UPPER SADDLE RIVER, N. J.—Tract Development: \$150,000. Upper Saddle River Homesteads c/o J. Folks, Jr., Paterson.

WANTAGE, N. J.—School: \$152,979. PWA. A. LaFountain, Inc., Railroad Ave. and Beech St., Hackensack, contr.

## NEW MEXICO

LAS CRUCES, N. M.—Courthouse: \$176,649. PWA. J. E. Morgau & Son, 210 North Campbell St., El Paso, Tex., contr.

## NEW YORK

BELMONT, N. Y.—Community building: \$225,000. C. C. Ade, 52 James St., Rochester, archt.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Public Service Station: \$167,226. Wright & Kremer, Inc., Pine Ave. and Main St., contr.

ONEIDA, N. Y.—Theatre: \$175,000. F. Lewis & Son, Bainbridge, contr.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—Theatre: \$140,000. J. Jerue, Beechwood, N. J., contr.

## NORTH CAROLINA

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Gymnasium, University of North Carolina: \$503,873. J. A. Jones Constr. Co., Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, contr. PWA.

SHELBY, N. C.—Shelby High School: \$131,584. PWA. Fowler-Jones Constr. Co., Winston-Salem, contr.

## PENNSYLVANIA

JOHNSTON, PA.—Store and apartment building: \$150,000. Berkbile Bros., 625 Swank Bldg., contr.

LANCASTER, PA.—Library, Franklin & Marshall College: \$220,000. D. S. Warfel, 452 North Prince St., contr.

NORTHAMPTON, PA.—Seminary: \$650,000. D. W. O'Dea, 420 W. Duaneau St., Philadelphia, contr.

ST. MICHAEL, PA.—Dwellings for company employes: \$200,000. Berwind White Coal Mining Co., Inc., Windber, owner.

WAVERLY, TENN.—Agriculture and post office building: \$50,000. Foley Bros., McMinnville, contr.

## TEXAS

GIDDINGS, TEX.—Post office: \$50,000. E. B. Snead, Little Field Bldg., Austin, contr.

## VIRGINIA

KECOUGHTAN, VA.—Hospital building 110: \$736,703. Virginia Eng. Co., Inc., Newport News, contr.

NORFOLK, VA.—Extending building 171: \$102,450. W. Muirhead Constr. Co., Durham, N. C., contr.

## WISCONSIN

MANITOWOC, WIS.—City hall and police station: \$113,141. PWA. Kasper Constr. Co., Manitowoc, contr.

WAUSAU, WIS.—Post office and court house: \$211,316. Midwest Constr. Co., 748 Builders Exchange Bldg., Mpls., Minn., contr.

## WYOMING

POWELL, WYO.—Post office: \$62,900. Busboom & Rauh, Salina, Kan.

## ONTARIO

SUDBURY, ONT.—100 room hotel, offices and stores: \$290,000. Dagenais, Ltd., 165 St. Patrick St., Ottawa, Ont., contr.

## QUEBEC

COMEAU BAY, QUE.—Single and double cottages and hospital: \$160,000. P. J. Hjertholm, 90 Arlington St., Montreal, contr. and Komo Constr. Co., Ltd., 812½ St. Valier St., Quebec City, contr.

LACHINE, QUE.—Addition to convent: \$316,000. S. Brias, 308 St. Catherine, East Montreal, archt.



**APRIL DISBURSEMENTS**

<p>16 Frank Morrison, Sec.-Treas. A. F. of L., Feb. and Mar. tax ..... \$ 162.00</p> <p>16 M. J. McDonough, Sec.-Treas. Bldg. Trades Dept., Feb. and Mar. tax ..... 121.50</p> <p>26 Central National Bank, payment of loan in full ..... 1,000.00</p> <p>30 Independent Towel Supply Co., service 3/12-4/9/37 ..... 2.65</p> <p>30 Kuoble Bros. Co., wreath for Secy. Anglim of No. 244 ..... 26.25</p> <p>30 Western Union Telegraph Co., March messages ..... 13.21</p> <p>30 Ohio Bell Telephone Co., local &amp; L. D. service ..... 21.49</p> <p>30 Union Paper &amp; Twine Co., local supp. .... 4.84</p> <p>30 Stationery Supply Co., office supp. .... .93</p> <p>30 Riehl Printing Co., Apr. journal, local &amp; office supp. .... 1,322.70</p> <p>30 National Advertising Co., mailing Apr. journals ..... 71.88</p> <p>30 Underwood Elliott Fisher Co., typewriter repairs ..... 1.18</p> <p>30 C. E. Moore, Coll. of Int. Revenue, Social Security premium ..... 20.03</p> <p>30 Burrows Bros. Co., office supp. .... 14.01</p> <p>30 Frank Morrison, Sec.-Treas. A. F. of L., premium on bonds ..... 18.75</p> <p>30 Office salaries ..... 962.00</p>	<p>30 Funeral benefits paid:</p> <p>Local 47, John Carnahan 217 ..... 500.00</p> <p>Local 102, Chas. Donady 1706 ..... 500.00</p> <p>Local 224, M. Kelly 18135 ..... 406.27</p> <p>Local 212, W. J. Addleman 6677 ..... 166.00</p> <p>Local 87, W. H. Long 1107 ..... 500.00</p> <p>Local 74, C. H. Dob 343 (bal.) ..... 36.30</p> <p>Local 68, J. A. Hubbard 1026 ..... 90.00</p> <p>30 Wm. J. McSorley, General President,</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Salary ..... \$ 833.33</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Expenses ..... 316.67</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1,150.00</p> <p>30 Terry Ford, General Secretary-Treasurer,</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Salary ..... 625.00</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Expenses ..... 125.00</p> <p style="text-align: right;">750.00</p> <p>30 Postage &amp; Express ..... 73.83</p> <p>30 Multigraph Sales Agency, office supp. .... 2.32</p> <p>30 Central National Bank, service charge ..... .39</p> <p>30 Transfer to Organizing Fund, assessments collected in April ..... 1,520.00</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Total ..... \$9,458.53</b></p>
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**RECAPITULATION**

**General Fund**

Balance on hand, General Fund, March 31, 1937 .....	\$ 74,128.99
April receipts .....	12,752.66
Total .....	\$ 86,881.65
April disbursements .....	9,458.53

Balance on hand, General Fund, April 30, 1937 .....	\$ 77,423.12
including Total Executive Board Fund to date .....	1,405.65

**Organizing Fund**

Balance on hand, March 31, 1937 .....	\$3,661.07
Assessments collected during April .....	1,520.00
Total .....	\$5,181.07

Less April disbursements:

Sal Maso, salary .....	\$114.29	
expenses .....	77.75	
		\$192.04
J. P. Cook, salary .....	68.58	
expenses .....	72.34	
		140.92

Total Apr. disbursements .....	\$ 332.96
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Balance on hand, April 30, 1937 .....	\$4,848.11
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**ON MEMBERS**

**NEW MEMBERS**

Local	Local	Local
144 Wm. Chas. Ballard 36804	5 Bernard Battig 36826	5 Howard Andrew Halk 36848
144 John Jos. Brown 36805	5 Auguste Bernier 36827	5 Abe Hallburg 36849
144 Emerson Bethel Freels 36806	5 Lawrence Jos. Bernhardt 36828	5 Chas. Thos. Hill 36850
144 Geo. Howard Freels 36807	5 Jos. Elphege Berthold 36829	5 Clifford LeRoy Hoover 36851
144 Sam'l Rufus Freels 36808	5 Lee Bowman 36830	5 Harold Madison Hoover 36852
144 Wm. Kenneth Gipson 36809	5 Sam Otis Bradley 36831	5 Ray Sherwood Hoover 36853
144 Montague Scott McMurdo 36810	5 James Brown 36832	5 Clifford Frank Hughes 36854
144 Fred Orange Pinckney 36811	5 Russell Bungert 36833	5 Frank Jasinski 36855
144 Jas. Emerson Pinckney 36812	5 Geo. Edsel Carley 36834	5 Wm. Jasinski 36856
144 Walt. Bernard Stanich 36813	5 Harry Abraham Charleston 36835	5 Edward J. Krause 36857
144 Durward Stamples 36814	5 Allen Cooper 36836	5 Frank Kraus 36858
144 Marvin Lynn Payne 36815	5 John Albert Czarnik 36837	5 Vern Leslie Lack 36859
144 Gilbert Paul Reich, 36816	5 Robt. Edw. Dickson 36838	5 Jess Brenton LaLone 36860
42 John Willoughby Ward 36817	5 John Lawrence Dominick 36839	5 Frank Lawniczack 36861
308 Salvatore Furnari 36818	5 Harold F. Dominick 36840	5 Alfred Linden 36862
308 Carmine Nicolosi 36819	5 Fred Roy Dunn 36841	5 Martin Gunar Magnuson 36863
228 Fred Lycurgis Grubb 36820	5 James Withee Dunn 36842	5 Wasely Makoroff 36864
282 Floyd Gray 36821	5 Alfred Eberle 36843	5 Alphonse Jos. Martin 36865
5 Fred Wm. Anger 36822	5 Geo. Fowler 36844	5 Arthur Edw. Metivier 36866
5 George Theobalt Anger 36823	5 Wm. Clifford Gallop 36845	5 Chas. Moore 36867
5 Jos. Patrick Ashton 36824	5 Norman Jos. Gaulin 36846	5 Theodore J. Moskal 36868
5 Glenn Earl Barker 36825	5 Philip Paul Gaulin 36847	

Local  
 5 Ray C. McCracken 36869  
 5 Archie McDonald 36870  
 5 Louis Offenborn 36871  
 5 Anthony Okon 36872  
 5 Fred Olson 36873  
 5 Fred Wm. Ormsby 36874  
 5 John Jos. Ostrowski 36875  
 5 Frank Piekney 36876  
 5 Clarence August Pingston, Jr.  
 36877  
 5 Lawrence Henry Pingston 36878  
 5 Wm. Allen Pingston 36879  
 5 Theo. Piwko 36880  
 5 Alvin Stanley Pryzgodski 36881  
 5 Allen John Przybylski 36882  
 5 James Redwood 36883  
 5 Andrew John Rybak 36884  
 5 John Walter Samansky 36885

Local  
 5 Edwin Hiram Schmidt 36886  
 5 James Scott 36887  
 5 Jos. Sergi 36888  
 5 Samuel David Shannon 36889  
 5 James Louis Sherill 36890  
 5 Salvatore Albert Sindone 36891  
 5 Fred James Smith 36892  
 5 Warren Ernest Smith 36893  
 5 Wm. Carl Smith 36894  
 5 Aloysius August Sprichart 36895  
 5 Charles Wm. Tank 36896  
 5 Louis Joseph Tank 36897  
 5 Vernon John Tank 36898  
 5 Wm. Tank 36899  
 5 Edward Vaillancourt, Jr. 36900  
 5 Frank Terris Vanderhoff 36901  
 5 Gerard Verkest 36902  
 5 Raymond Clarence Yaeger 36903

Local  
 5 Fred Thompson 36904  
 233 Joseph DeAngelis 36905  
 483 Roland J. Moynagh 36906  
 374 Lester Edward Hollingshead  
 36907  
 374 Aubrey Joseph Vay 36908  
 42 Joseph Hugh McKay 36909  
 42 Raymond Howard Parrish 36910  
 68 August Phillips Herzig 36911  
 88 Norman Bucklin Byers 36912  
 88 Earl Victor Davidson 36913  
 65 Richard B. Bennion 36914  
 65 Garfield David Hughes 36915  
 340 Oscar Walker Sparks 36916  
 302 Stanton J. Axton 36917  
 302 Cecil Cornelius DeVore 36918  
 406 Lloyd Omega Wheeler 36919

### REINSTATEMENTS

5 Wm. Alexander 8824  
 5 P. O. Boden 15534  
 5 W. A. Buchholtz 27305  
 5 J. R. Bullock 36314  
 5 J. M. Campbell 29771  
 5 G. B. Cox 29864  
 5 W. C. Coyle 8424  
 5 O. C. Crysler 12823  
 5 W. H. Depung 21115  
 5 E. Dickinson 31201  
 5 E. W. Foulks, Jr. 7324  
 5 J. A. Foulks, Sr. 5241  
 5 C. A. Graham 33393  
 5 Ross Hughes 8536  
 5 Arnold Jacobsen 27039  
 5 S. S. Joseph 11103  
 5 L. J. Karo 27106  
 5 W. L. Mason 30829  
 5 G. H. Miller 7125  
 5 S. H. Muskett, Jr. 15822  
 5 C. H. MacMillan 34989  
 5 R. H. MacMillan 34990  
 5 C. D. McGregor 5902  
 5 G. H. Ormsby 34963  
 5 W. H. Patterson 31219  
 5 F. A. Paulson 8557  
 5 B. F. Pingel 32525  
 5 C. T. Pingston 153  
 5 F. E. Pingston 8491  
 5 H. B. Pingstone 10680  
 5 L. F. Pingston 35286  
 5 Otto Price 11027  
 5 C. B. Reno 29310  
 5 L. A. Robson 33181  
 5 W. J. Russell 16267  
 5 James Sewitch 27345  
 5 W. R. Smith 10677  
 5 J. O. Stone 15351  
 5 E. C. Taylor 6551  
 5 F. F. Yeschner 27195  
 5 E. Young 19919  
 5 Gust Cenowa 27274  
 5 C. C. Stever 27072  
 5 V. L. Abbott 27058  
 5 A. M. Motyka 19292  
 5 J. A. Barker 17497  
 5 U. Bernire 27032  
 5 W. G. Cameron 7681  
 5 N. B. Chapel 26920  
 5 D. L. Cook 15923  
 5 A. P. Delictal 17175  
 5 B. J. Dickman 27189  
 5 W. J. Dinen 27393  
 5 F. C. Ely 27275  
 5 G. N. Fisher 19192  
 5 G. C. Ford 3073  
 5 W. H. Galey 30684  
 5 P. N. Gale 16237  
 5 H. E. Gambrell 35018  
 5 R. L. Gilbert 31182

5 R. D. Harmon 21246  
 5 I. B. Hidey 23954  
 5 Russell Hoag 24438  
 5 J. C. Hillebrants 35141  
 5 Julius Honeyman 27307  
 5 G. H. Hoover 27447  
 5 F. H. Irwin 35046  
 5 Wm. Kampfer 16448  
 5 L. C. Lacelle 27158  
 5 W. J. Mulson 21083  
 5 E. F. Nicholson 35002  
 5 J. Pingston 8492  
 5 A. Redwood 27488  
 5 C. W. Russell 35212  
 5 R. A. Scudder 15826  
 5 G. M. Spiller 24592  
 5 Edw. Vaillancourt 16979  
 5 D. C. Vanderhoff 27490  
 5 E. W. White 13963  
 5 L. W. Jasinski 27040  
 5 B. J. Schmidt 16886  
 5 S. J. Moskal 32894  
 5 W. F. Pingston 2801  
 5 P. A. Winter 27407  
 5 G. C. Devoc 7215  
 5 J. O. Bishop 12970  
 5 H. J. Wilcox 27405  
 5 T. W. Quigley 24406  
 5 J. L. Julin 27157  
 5 Wm. Anthony 21090  
 5 P. Johnson 21902  
 5 A. C. Gibson 27190  
 5 C. W. Kamonski 29610  
 5 J. A. MacDonald 22971  
 5 Jacob Geneja 19293  
 5 G. L. Everhart 17984  
 5 Leo Abbott 27101  
 5 Thos. Reese 25240  
 5 J. R. Gay 27276  
 5 L. Huybrechts 28765  
 5 Albert DePung 146  
 5 C. C. Dominick 9646  
 5 C. Gailey 117  
 5 N. Herron 17347  
 5 H. Heubner, Jr. 14204  
 5 D. Julin 31148  
 5 R. A. Kaiser 19575  
 5 Meyer Korby 13229  
 5 F. T. Kruk 19227  
 5 M. J. LeCluyse 27484  
 5 M. C. Gracey 15409  
 5 Edw. Henning 15254  
 5 J. J. Oss 6496  
 5 Edw. Patchett 27047  
 5 E. J. Wilcox 27074  
 5 E. F. Vanderhoff 19170  
 5 R. J. Stever 26910  
 5 E. W. Triggs 18751  
 5 J. J. Schmidt 7599  
 5 R. J. McLennan 20093

5 J. R. Rhodes 9453  
 5 J. A. Chisholm 27474  
 5 V. D. Wilcox 27406  
 5 C. Naylor 16042  
 5 L. F. Stone 24081  
 5 R. G. Quintal 4878  
 5 Jacob Derin 18999  
 5 Peter Connors 15350  
 5 J. C. Fowler 27063  
 5 Fred Kane 8783  
 5 Edw. Bungart 27569  
 5 G. A. Holcomb 21239  
 5 A. Dozier 21247  
 5 L. Gordon 20738  
 5 E. W. Haun 18617  
 5 John Stanley 8495  
 5 W. E. Moore 27191  
 5 C. H. White 32041  
 5 Neil Carter 15968  
 144 F. E. Bradway 31408  
 228 E. M. Grubb 34842  
 228 A. E. Crosby 30603  
 25 G. O. Cabana 23600  
 32 E. L. Connors 33752  
 42 J. Laurence 35154  
 42 D. E. Jackson 36361  
 42 A. McKeown 18269  
 42 O. E. Jones 36080  
 152 R. L. Remy 24693  
 215 E. Labaganara 16032  
 74 J. P. Preder 9133  
 74 B. J. Pickel 25427  
 74 J. Latimer 23519  
 278 E. W. Burch 26742  
 106 E. J. Bartek 17037  
 46 D. O'Connell 23744  
 308 G. Trapani 27247  
 308 P. Tantillo 32970  
 162 G. C. Blauvelt 15148  
 162 V. Lamacchia 28767  
 162 G. C. Pimont 32507  
 162 G. H. Ryan 31045  
 162 E. J. Schwesinger 22427  
 162 H. A. Thoms 24099  
 162 H. F. Werneking 23571  
 144 N. M. Curtis 24807  
 228 J. H. Simpson 10274  
 228 J. H. Warner 17964  
 12 M. T. Furland 31660  
 12 E. Wakefield 7367  
 42 J. W. Henicke 23781  
 42 A. O. Lossin 23621  
 42 A. B. Noriega 27095  
 42 L. W. Sion 35538  
 42 R. Tietsort 22442  
 72 F. Maramaldi 23933  
 72 J. J. Stokes 30870  
 72 C. J. Locke 25144  
 72 D. M. D'Avolio 20973  
 152 W. J. Cumberland 20317

*John Stanley  
 for  
 Dec 39*

233 S. P. Locatelli 31739  
 233 C. J. Locatelli 28196  
 233 E. G. Cartier 30358  
 309 L. A. Johnson 33581  
 359 G. J. Generous 31196  
 359 J. J. Hassett 21220  
 359 H. R. Moreau 11800  
 9 H. T. Gadwa 32395  
 9 R. McDonald 9746  
 469 R. Presly 17481  
 4 H. S. Hanna 22323  
 195 G. W. Benton 36189  
 36 E. B. Young 1897  
 336 G. L. Pierce 32166

151 H. J. Russell 33926  
 42 R. K. Wales 22483  
 42 S. L. Richards 15130  
 42 J. G. Lose 15551  
 42 C. E. Norris 30833  
 374 C. L. Emery 21996  
 42 H. Harding 31020  
 12 W. G. Frambes 25657  
 301 A. L. Salisbury, Jr. 35592  
 2 A. C. Geddes 11333  
 10 E. F. Lipinski 33614  
 10 J. J. Cesarz 20946  
 234 O. Mathes 25538  
 244 G. Cingari 34564

244 F. P. Clark 26056  
 244 S. Cohen 32406  
 244 A. Dorushkin 32409  
 244 T. I. Foinne 31059  
 244 J. H. Hall 21443  
 244 A. Lifshitz 29852  
 244 M. Matranga 33012  
 244 V. Mazzara 23460  
 244 M. Patti 32187  
 244 W. G. Peterson 33797  
 244 C. Piazza 28222  
 244 H. Schwartz 27517  
 244 H. Schmidlein 26490  
 244 J. Trombino 28284  
 244 J. Weisberger 28975

SUSPENSIONS FOR NONPAYMENT OF DUES

308 J. Spiegel 26071  
 308 J. A. Palumbo 31366  
 88 F. B. Gridley 30852 (Feb.)

88 L. S. Thompson 32682  
 88 E. M. Anderson 36642  
 33 R. H. Lafferty 32464  
 33 C. Wymard 34407

42 H. B. Cook 23491  
 42 E. F. Parker 30839  
 42 W. C. Patterson 31602  
 99 I. J. Holden 1294 (Jan.)

*5/10 Rein...  
 not Susp card  
 on issue '71*

WITHDRAWAL CARDS ISSUED

74 F. Andrae 5969 (ren.)  
 74 G. M. Lang 6768 (ren.)  
 74 F. H. Martin 26169 (ren.)  
 74 A. E. Meister 17258 (ren.)

74 C. A. Miller 32297 (ren.)  
 74 C. L. Waters 19590 (ren.)  
 46 E. J. Eglinger 30139  
 5 J. A. Ford 33212  
 308 L. Salmo 24252 (ren.)

71 J. H. Curtis 29689  
 27 R. A. Dougherty 29766 (ren.)  
 72 H. A. Taylor 33269  
 24 W. R. Griggs 19942 (ren.)  
 162 E. A. Hawkes 4450

WITHDRAWAL CARDS DEPOSITED

74 M. Kennedy 15726

88 C. S. Toll 30584

FINES AND ASSESSMENTS

9 G. W. Beatty 21836, \$100.00  
 9 W. B. Howard 18815, \$100.00  
 9 J. F. Zollars 23539, \$100.00

9 R. E. Stephens 31609, \$100.00  
 9 J. S. Raynor 12982, \$100.00  
 109 C. E. Truax 13638, \$100.00  
 281 W. H. Warden 24096, \$25.00

234 W. C. Igleheart 20184, \$100.00  
 185 F. E. Prothero 33040, \$50.00  
 25 Homer Green 7849, \$75.00

RESIGNATION CERTIFICATE DEPOSITED

64 A. G. Smith 15576

APPRENTICES INDENTURED

74 John Herman Gerke, age 16  
 5 Wm. Stephen Durkin, age 20  
 5 Ralph Donald LaLone, age 18

5 Henry Wilber Dunn, age 18  
 483 Emmett Danielson, age 18 Apr. '36  
 42 Kenneth George Bakken, age 18

42 Robert Kenneth Brown, age 16  
 77 Chester A. Hardison  
 2 Jack James Titoni, age 20  
 2 Erwin George George, age 20

SUSPENSIONS CANCELLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 106,

L. I. U. CONSTITUTION

120 C. O. Smith 25127  
 65 C. L. Schnell 15183  
 46 T. F. Neary 26456  
 72 J. J. Stokes 30870

72 C. J. Locke 25144  
 72 D. M. D'Avolio 20973  
 140 T. L. McKnight 17214

20 H. P. Kemper 7953  
 46 F. J. McGlynn 22244  
 46 P. G. Kennedy 31743  
 209 H. Kennedy 6599

TRANSFERS

From	Name	To
1	H. R. Kerwin 27969	24
4	S. P. Deihl 33828	309
7	H. E. Campbell 36138	62
7	L. K. Mallow 30169	59
7	D. Range 36533	55
7	R. Regulus 36400	55
8	G. Peabody 29184	276
8	H. W. Schmidt 28924	197
9	A. Johann 16971	29
20	L. W. Rapp 18907	74
25	L. Moquin 8451	25
25	L. H. Stone 13446	31
26	W. R. Andrews 23010	169
26	W. T. Middleton 35026	428
27	E. L. Bright 15936	203
27	O. T. Nightingale 33846	203
27	D. L. Northington 24627	203
29	J. Duffy 33138	53
29	W. Underwood 23673	53
30	W. Evans 27634	1
31	L. H. Stone 13446 (Feb.)	25

From	Name	To
31	L. H. Stone 13446 (Mar.)	25
32	B. Kelley 28548	309
32	I. Roach 13054	14
39	O. A. Chastain 29838	18
39	C. Hamilton 7115	82
39	R. Hamilton 35517	82
39	A. Kunkle 28915	18
39	W. Layton 20583	18
40	T. L. Maddock 18670	228
42	R. Florence 27973	132
47	H. H. Copeland 23200	394
52	G. Conway 29830	151
52	R. H. Sullivan 36715	79
53	J. Duffy 33138	29
53	W. Underwood 23673	29
54	L. G. Arnold 22810	380
54	A. C. Bauer 28752	380
54	H. M. Byrnes 26908	380
54	H. Ennis 32830	380
54	V. W. Knight 16480	380
54	E. P. McKean 25510	380

From	Name	To
55	W. Dunz 5007	62
55	L. K. Mallow 30169	7
55	J. B. Putfark 1466	62
55	J. C. Putfark 35607	62
55	J. L. Reinhardt 17999	62
55	E. C. Weston 29757	374
57	J. W. Bowser 17395	4
57	H. C. Cilley 34754	392
57	P. Coughlin 32144	151
57	N. E. O'Connor 2512	32
57	W. Pfeiffer 24188	151
59	L. Barraclough 10906	24
59	N. C. Hanson 36754	62
59	C. S. Traub 35506	62
62	H. M. Bowen 31293	234
62	A. T. Persons 25972	234
65	R. O. Ball 36741	42
65	W. A. Barter 9375	463
65	P. Grivet 33296	42
65	J. Moor 36575	278
72	E. Stinson 29972	386

From	Name	To	From	Name	To	From	Name	To
72	T. McTear 3762	31	143	R. Berrian 35591	67	262	D. B. Allen 7132	55
79	H. Cronin 28679	31	144	C. L. Cody 22787	65	262	G. E. Allen 36477	55
81	C. E. Holman 26108	98	144	H. V. Johnson 30052	65	262	R. Replogle 15306	55
83	J. Caton 31979	42	144	E. L. Mann 35898	65	262	F. S. Sullivan 19008	55
83	W. L. Fox 31692	65	141	E. W. Seeberg 36590	88	276	G. Peabody 29484	483
83	J. Murchinson 7657	88	144	E. Watters 34623	65	276	A. Schlenker 29937	483
83	R. Newman 16347	379	151	A. W. Bntts 16260	76	278	M. Farrell 36704	65
83	H. Schumaker 1881	302	151	A. W. Fischel 3021	392	278	J. Makowski 7496	65
85	L. Mullen 32316	67	151	L. Fuller 32342	14	300	R. D. Hemingway 30932	81
87	C. M. Haederle 18638	29	155	W. E. Billings 4893	54	300	J. C. Wies 16456	379
88	E. W. Seeberg 36590	42	155	W. F. Cody 15293	65	309	T. H. Hutchinson 21086	57
93	E. R. March 28425	104	155	C. V. Gates 27523	54	309	B. Johnson 10669	392
102	T. Enright 27417	46	162	I. F. Higgins 23597	67	328	P. Smith 36710	195
102	W. Malloy 26326	46	166	W. Booker 24564	151	340	J. J. Creel 14809	385
102	W. Symington 21461	46	166	R. LaValley 31236	25	340	L. Garrett 17463	262
104	E. F. McKnight 18445	65	169	W. R. Andrews 23010	26	340	L. H. Hargett 30250	262
108	R. L. Benner 32919	29	190	F. Welch 18941	84	340	E. Hollander 29556	18
108	S. Ford 18911	66	190	E. Boyle 21938	84	350	A. K. Kennard 16468	47
108	M. B. Hartman 4630	29	190	A. Schlenker 29937	276	359	W. H. Laplante 36528	254
108	J. J. Jewell 10168	29	213	E. R. Grubb 18111	184	359	D. F. McCabe 24618	72
109	C. H. Cook 8545	88	213	H. B. Maginnis 2749	71	359	J. J. McCabe 26209	72
109	J. Hessinger 28763	42	215	B. DeFilippi 25704	23	359	F. McCaffrey 24247	72
109	T. B. Patterson 30312	42	228	M. J. Welch 23086	26	359	J. E. Pratt 14333	72
115	V. F. Martin 12634	276	230	P. Bynum 33798	224	359	C. T. Rivers 23415	413
115	R. E. Mullen 14897	8	230	C. Knight 25416	311	359	R. E. Sullivan 32884	413
120	M. J. Brunskill 26992	57	230	S. Power 34414	55	359	J. Twohig 25846	72
120	F. Cooligan 29329	386	230	M. Robins 35097	224	359	J. Zaiser 13782	72
120	R. G. Harding 18853	106	230	W. W. Wright 31948	435	359	W. Zaiser 19508	72
120	G. W. Smith 6093	46	234	H. F. Kauertz 18795	419	379	F. Thatcher 19290	278
122	J. R. Griffin 13635	442	234	J. A. Kauertz 7340	419	386	J. J. Clausman 22276	46
122	G. Kyte 3737	65	234	A. G. Stoner 6815	62	392	A. W. Fischel 3021	151
122	L. Perry 6419	442	238	J. L. Young 26991	65	407	P. McCarson 33281	224
122	W. H. Wallace 35363	65	240	C. J. Paige 27818	55	407	L. McNeil 8625	311
122	A. Yohanan 33689	65	240	E. Stinchcomb 36484	7	407	W. J. Tope 29566	301
125	L. J. Boldgett 20729	413	240	J. E. Steele 36219	55	419	H. F. Kauertz	234
125	P. Duphiney 24830	413	243	L. L. Hashberger 27181	302	419	H. F. Kauertz 18795	234
125	M. Matikinus 31920	413	246	A. Crooks 16918	72	419	J. H. Nix 25976	234
139	J. B. Schultz 20915	72	246	F. Walls 6433	72	429	F. M. Zellers 20306	87
140	A. J. Garrett 25162	172	246	J. Zaiser 13829	72	440	E. F. Klever 24365	300
140	W. Hughes 32099	230	259	W. Emrick 26840	64	456	C. M. Baker 18806	71
140	P. Lyday 31658	407	259	W. Lonergan 33411	64	456	A. H. Cosgrove 23358	59
140	W. I. Noble 10020	68	259	A. Schaffner 11223	64	456	J. B. Silvius 32913	419
146	K. Stoughton 36460	407	259	J. Zimmer 13488	64	463	W. A. Barter 9375	65
140	B. VanVoast 14345	407	260	L. Payne 17236	64	487	S. B. Crawford 24575	300

## MONEY REMITTED TO LOCALS ON ACCOUNT OF TRANSFER INDEBTEDNESS

Local	Sent	Local	Account of	Local	Sent	Local	Account of
62	\$ 2.00	234	A. G. Stoner 6815	54	1.50	155	C. V. Gates 27523
62	3.50	59	C. S. Traub 35506	54	1.25	155	W. E. Billings 4893
62	1.75	59	J. B. Putfark 1466	281	3.00	371	A. J. Chambers 15623
62	3.20	7	A. E. Enga 26834	42	37.45	46	A. H. Reed 34855
144	12.90	42	F. E. Bradway 31408	42	2.00	83	J. Caton 31979
406	7.00	185	J. S. Carr 32133	42	2.50	88	E. W. Seeberg 36590
25	4.75	31	L. H. Stone 13446	42	33.00	228	J. G. Lose 15551
42	30.00	109	S. L. Richards 15130	435	6.00	230	W. W. Wright 31948
42	4.00	260	O. E. Jones 36080	442	3.00	122	G. E. Hunter 21215
152	6.00	233	J. Cagliostro 24752	442	3.00	122	L. A. Perry 36653
29	12.50	108	R. L. Benner 32949	442	6.00	122	G. W. Hunter 27531
57	3.50	120	M. J. Brunskill 26992	155	6.50	54	O. L. Gates 15589
394	6.00	47	H. Copeland 23200	379	6.00	300	J. C. Weis 16456
278	8.80	74	E. Burch 26742	24	1.75	59	L. Barraclough 10906
278	25.00	224	C. R. Colby 23525	65	14.00	54	E. Watts 18387
278	10.00	268	H. F. Taylor 28017	65	2.25	238	J. L. Young 26991
166	2.25	52	W. F. Hinchey 404	65	12.00	278	M. Farrell 36704
483	10.00	190	J. G. Waldhauser 20020	65	2.75	144	E. R. Watters 34623
14	.25	32	I. C. Roach 13054	65	4.75	144	C. L. Cody 22787
29	5.00	108	J. J. Jewell 10168	26	2.00	18	H. Eaton 27853
29	6.00	9	A. Johann 16971	151	6.00	52	G. Conway 29830
152	9.50	233	J. Cagliostro 24752	7	8.00	73	J. A. Gay 27454
152	26.00	401	W. Cumberland 20317	29	10.00	53	D. C. Myers 32397
413	4.00	359	C. T. Rivers 33415	72	9.00	359	G. F. McCabe 24618
18	2.25	340	F. Grossman 14928	72	6.00	359	J. J. McCabe 26309
40	42.00	359	T. Berneche 24142	72	6.00	359	F. A. McCaffery 24247
208	1.50	371	H. C. George 14915	72	4.00	359	J. S. Twohig 25846
238	17.00	185	R. T. Sharpless 14141	72	3.00	359	W. G. Zaiser 19508
74	2.00	429	C. Baldwin 24754	72	2.00	246	J. Zaiser 13829
75	5.00	9	E. L. Stebbing 25017	55	1.00	107	F. Johnson 12288

*S/B 208  
Conv. P. in*



Local	Sent	Local	Account of	Local	Sent	Local	Account of
55	2.00	230	S. Power 34414	463	3.00	122	H. Eisenmann 30107
55	2.25	262	G. E. Allen 36477	231	4.00	55	W. H. Summers 32438
55	2.25	262	D. B. Allen 7132	4	4.00	87	H. S. Hanna 22323
55	2.25	62	J. B. Putfark 1466	302	5.00	88	W. Buses 17977
55	3.50	59	J. C. Putfark 35607	407	1.50	238	G. G. Dudley 18874
55	3.20	7	D. Range 36533	345	8.80	455	J. H. Croft 32297
55	1.60	7	R. L. Regulus 36400	302	8.00	42	I. L. Buck 30419
278	7.25	379	F. Thatcher 19290	278	3.00	65	J. A. Moore 26575
302	10.00	243	L. L. Hashberger 27181	176	30.00	31	H. Green 7849
301	3.00	224	O. A. Winters 32023	14	6.25	392	B. J. Ross 20115
311	2.50	230	L. McNeil 8625	4	4.00	87	B. O. Henderson 13649
311	2.00	230	C. T. Knight 25416	428	1.00	228	J. S. Jones 22673
350	10.00	47	F. W. Warnock 22936	374	2.00	55	E. C. Weston 29757

## OFFICERS ELECTED BY LOCAL UNIONS

Section 111 of our International Constitution provides that: "It shall be the duty of the corresponding secretary of each local to forward to the General Secretary-Treasurer, immediately after each election of officers, the names and addresses of the newly elected officers. The following local unions filed at headquarters the results of their latest election:

Local	Name	President	Fin. Sec.	Rec. Sec.	Bus. Agt.
83	Fresno, Calif.	F. McLean	L. A. Howard		
215	New Haven, Conn.	P. F. Doyle	E. Balliet	E. Balliet	D. Coutts
216	Mobile, Ala.	J. H. Jones	W. Henderson		
302	Vallejo, Calif.	G. W. Cupp	W. Gellinger, Jr.		H. A. Chaney
308	New York, N. Y.	F. Quinto	J. Vacirea	V. Magistro	J. Mulholland
319	Muskegon, Mich.	W. A. Willett	C. L. Brunette	C. L. Brunette	J. M. Searer
487	Redding, Calif.	C. Heckle	L. Hurtgen	L. Hurtgen	L. Hurtgen

### RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

WHEREAS, The Almighty God has removed from our midst our worthy Brother Edward J. Anglim, No. 13842, who has held almost every office in our local and financial secretary for the last twenty years, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the members of Local Union 244 extend to his family in their hour of sorrow our deepest sympathy and be it

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our International union for publication in our official journal and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

Ike Perlstein, President,  
Local Union No. 244.

WHEREAS, It was the will of God to remove from our midst Brother Charles Donady, No. 1706, loyal member of our local union for many years and he is sadly missed, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the members of Local 102 extend to his family in their hour of sorrow our deepest sympathy and be it also

RESOLVED, That our charter be draped for a period of ninety days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to headquarters for publication in our official journal.

John J. Vohden, Jr., Secretary,  
Local Union No. 102.

## IN MEMORIAM

7	Hogan Ezel Fletcher 36107	102	Charles Donady 1706
8	Marion Shearer 9973	224	Mitchell Kelly 18135
72	John Patrick Locke 15187	244	Edward Joseph Anglim 13842

# WOOD WIRE & METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

ORGANIZED DECEMBER 15, 1899

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department.

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

General President—Wm. J. McSorley, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.  
 First Vice President—Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.  
 Second Vice President—C. J. Haggerty, 2416 McCreedy St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Third Vice President—Jos. H. Duty, 1901 5th Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Fourth Vice President—M. F. Nealon, 311 Putnam St., Scranton, Pa.  
 Fifth Vice President—John P. Cook, 5 Bartlett Ave., Arlington, Mass.  
 Sixth Vice President—Ora Kress, 2628 E. 3d St., Dayton, Ohio.  
 Seventh Vice President—Sal Maso, 359 Van Houten St., Paterson, N. J.  
 Eighth Vice President—Chas. W. King, 166 Todd Place, N. E., Washington, D. C.  
 Ninth Vice President—John J. Langan, Labor Temple, 307 Walnut St., Yonkers, N. Y.  
 General Secretary-Treasurer—Terry Ford, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

## STATE AND DISTRICT COUNCILS

Buckeye State Council, composed of Locals 1, 2, 24, 28, 30, 47, 71, 126, 171, 213 and 275. Chas. J. Case, Room 61, Leverone Bldg., 4 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 California State Council, composed of Locals 42, 65, 81, 83, 88, 109, 122, 144, 172, 243, 260, 268, 278, 300, 302, 353, 379, 434 and 440. J. O. Dahl, 410 3d St., San Rafael, Calif. Phone S. R. 1052.  
 Capitol District Council, composed of Locals 120, 166 and 386. Meets 3d Sunday of month alternately in affiliated cities. A. Dinsmore, 365 Lathrope Ave., Schenectady, N. Y.  
 Central New York District Council, composed of Locals 14, 52, 57, 151 and 392. Meets 1 o'clock, 1st Sunday of month, Labor Temple, Syracuse, N. Y. Henry Warren, 211 Scottwood Ave., Elmira Hts., N. Y.  
 Florida East Coast District Council, composed of Locals 345 and 455. Meets 1st Wednesday of month, 517 E. 8th St., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Carl M. Haefner, General Delivery, Lake Worth, Fla.  
 Golden Gate District Council, composed of Locals 65, 88, 98, 109, 122, 144, 243, 268, 278, 302, 442 and 463. Meets first Sunday of month, alternately in the cities represented by the affiliated locals. E. K. Rhodes, 49 Julian Ave., San Francisco, Calif.  
 Greater New York District Council, composed of Locals 46, 244 and 308. Meets 2d Tuesday at Teutonia Hall, 154 Third Ave., New York, N. Y.  
 Illinois State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 19, 20, 36, 64, 74, 103, 110, 114, 121, 197, 202, 209, 222, 336, 378 and 446. Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.  
 Interstate District Council, composed of Locals 12 and 84. Meets quarterly in alternate cities. J. D. Meldahl, 305 So. 63d Ave. W., Duluth, Minn.  
 Massachusetts State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 25, 31, 72, 79, 99, 123, 139, 142, 246 and 254. Meets quarterly, alternating between Waltham and Holyoke. John P. Cook, 5 Bartlett Ave., Arlington, Mass.  
 Mississippi Valley District Council, composed of Locals 64 and 73. Meets 3d Sunday of month, Fifth St. at St. Louis Ave., East St. Louis, Ill. H. J. Hagen, 4750 Highland Ave., St. Louis, Mo.  
 Montana State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 69, 212, 253, 305 and 397. Meets last Sat. of Jan., Apr., July and Oct. Labor Hall, Helena, Mont. unless otherwise decided. L. A. Reed, 417 No. Benton Ave., Helena, Mont.  
 New Jersey State Council, composed of Locals 29, 66, 67, 85, 102, 106, 143, 162, 173, 250 and 346. Meets 3d Sunday, Labor Center, Washington St., Newark, N. J. F. A. Fetridge, P. O. Box 342, High Bridge, N. J.  
 New York State Council, composed of Locals 14, 32, 46, 52, 57, 120, 151, 152, 166, 226, 233, 244, 308, 309, 386, 392. A. Dinsmore, sec., 365 Lathrope Ave., Schenectady, N. Y.  
 Nutmeg State Council of Lathers of Connecticut, composed of Locals 23, 78, 125, 215, 286, 413. Meets the last Saturday of January, April, July and October. Edwin Balliet, 195 Lombard St., New Haven, Conn.  
 Oregon State Council, composed of Locals 54 and 380. W. A. Himstreet, 211 Labor Temple, Portland, Ore.  
 Southern California District Council, composed of Locals 42, 81, 172, 260, 353 and 440. Meets 1st Saturday of month, 2:30 P. M., Labor Temple, Los Angeles. Fred N. Coffey, 616 Boccaccio Ave., Venice, Calif.  
 Twin City District Council, composed of Locals 190 and 483. Meets 1st Sat. each month, 1:00 P. M. alternately in each city, the odd month at 310 E. Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. and the even month at the Labor Temple, 418 No. Franklin Ave., St. Paul, Minn. Walter Frank, 310 E. Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 Washington State Council, composed of Locals 77, 104 and 155. Meets quarterly. R. E. Moore, R. F. D. No. 5, Box 83, Seattle, Wash.  
 Westchester District Council, composed of Locals 46, 152, 226 and 233. Meets 1st Tuesday at 8 P. M., Odd-fellows Hall, 72 No. Broadway, Yonkers. David Christie, 11 William St., Yonkers, N. Y.  
 Western New York District Council, composed of Locals 32 and 309. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St., Buffalo, N. Y. Tel., Garfield 2732.  
 West Penn District Council, composed of Locals 33, 76 and 263. Meets 4th Sunday, 1901 5th Ave. J. H. Duty, 1901 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

## PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, doz.	\$.25	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1000 pages	27.50
Apprentice Indentures	.50	Jurisdiction Award Book	.20
Arrearage Notices	.50	Labels, per 50	.35
Charter	2.00	Lapel Button	.50
Charter and Outfit	15.00	Letterheads, Official	.70
Constitution	.15	Manual "How to Run a Union Meeting"	.10
Contractor Certificates	.50	Membership Book, Clasp	1.25
Dating Stamp	.50	Membership Book, Small	1.00
Dues Stamps, per 100	.15	Reports, Long Form, per doz.	.40
Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00	Reports, Short Form, per doz.	.60
Envelopes, Gen. Sec.-Treas. Addressed, per doz.	.25	Seal	4.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 100 pages	3.75	Secretary Order Book	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 150 pages	4.75	Secretary Receipt Book	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 200 pages	5.75	Solicitor Certificates	.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 300 pages	7.00	Stamp Pad	.25
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 400 pages	8.50	Statements of Indebtedness	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 500 pages	12.50	Transfers	.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 600 pages	14.25	Treasurer Cash Book	1.00
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 700 pages	20.00	Triplicate Certificates	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 800 pages	23.00	Withdrawal Cards	.60
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 900 pages	25.00	Working Permits	.35

# Meeting Places and Addresses of Local Secretaries

ALWAYS CONSULT THE LATEST ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL IN CORRESPONDING  
WITH LOCAL SECRETARIES

- 1 Columbus, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 581 So. High St. J. Warren Limes, 1901 Aberdeen Ave. Phone Lawndale 0541.
- 2 Cleveland, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Plasterers' Hall, 1651 East 24th St. J. M. Farrar, alternate Fri., 7:30 p. m. Frank Smith, B. A., Plasterers' Hall. Tel., Woodbine 6508. J. M. Farrar, Fin. Sec., 15004 Elm Ave., E. Cleveland, Ohio. Phone, Potomac 2038.
- 4 Scranton, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Room 211 Adlin Hall, cor. Adams Ave. and Linden St. Wm. Horan, Sec. and B. A., 2625 No. Main Ave. Phone 2-5767.
- 5 Detroit, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., at 3111 Elmwood Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 7 p. m. Harry Kiff, 3454 Field Ave. Phone, Pl. 3427. E. R. Miottell, B. A., 3111 Elmwood Ave.
- 7 Birmingham, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 7 p. m., Pythian Temple, 310 18th St. J. R. Davis, 701 No. 12th St.
- 8 Des Moines, Ia.—Meets Thurs., Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 216 Locust St. O. E. Simpson, 621 E. 16th St.
- 9 Washington, D. C.—Meets every Mon., 721 6th St. N. W. Exec. Bd. meets every Fri. T. T. King, B. A., 1007 8th St. N. E. Phone, Lincoln 8602-W. Timothy A. Hill, Sec., 228 11th St., N. E. Phone, Atlantic 5633.
- 10 Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 2d Floor, Dorsen Bldg., 2218 No. 3d St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 8 p. m. Mike Zahn, B. A. and Fin. Sec., 308 A East Clarence St. Phone, Locust 1956. Chas. Duerr, Cor. Sec., 3343 N. 20th St. Phone, Hop. 8684-W. Office phone, Locust 1956.
- 12 Duluth, Minn.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 119 W. 2d St. J. D. Meldahl, 1107 E. First St. Phone Hemlock 331.
- 14 Rochester, N. Y.—Meets every Tues., 8:00 p. m., 50 N. Water St., Corner Mortimer St. F. L. Miller, 173 Clifton St. Phone, Genesee 3808-J.
- 18 Louisville, Ky.—Meets 1st Wed., 644 So. Shelby St. Ex. Bd. meets Wed. G. A. Rush, 1338 Hoertz Ave.
- 19 Joliet, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., Schoette's Hall, 127 E. Jefferson St. Jos. Winn, 115 Deep Haven Dr.
- 20 Springfield, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 9:30 a. m., Lab. Tem., 421½ So. 4th St. L. Rodier, 920 Bryn Mawr Blvd.
- 23 Bridgeport, Conn.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Moose Hall, Main St. J. R. Piccirillo, 117 No. Washington Ave.
- 24 Toledo, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., C. L. U. Hall, 912 Adams St. Paul Royer, 2116 Airline Ave.
- 25 Springfield, Mass.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 p. m., C. L. U. Hall, 21 Sanford St. L. A. Moquin, B. A., 145 Orchard St. Wm. H. Dion, Sec., 83 Bay St. Tel. 35940.
- 26 Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets Wed., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem., 520 W. California St. Ex. Board meets Tues., 7:30 p. m. O. R. Ballard, 911 N W 32d St
- 27 Kansas City, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 14th St. and Woodland. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. 5 to 6 p. m. at Lab. Tem. Elwood Eshe, 3033 Elmwood Ave. Phone, Linwood 3085.
- 28 Youngstown, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., 22 East Broadman St. Bldg. Trades Hdqrs. C. P. Yeager, 445 Werner St. Phone, 75755.
- 29 Atlantic City, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 212 No. Brighton Ave. Hours 8 to 9 p. m. H. H. Burk, 927 No. Missouri Ave.
- 30 Dayton, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Hamiel Bldg., Fifth and Ludlow Sts. Phone Fulton 2681. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 11 a. m., 4th Floor Hall. Wm. P. Evans, Phillipsburg, Ohio
- 31 Holyoke, Mass.—Meets 1st Thurs., Caledonia Bldg., 189 High St. Alfred Paille, 728 Chicopee St., Williamsett, Mass. Dial 2-4632 Holyoke.
- 32 Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Hoerner's Hall, 246 Sycamore St. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St. Tel. Garfield 2732. W. E. O'Connor, B. A., 362 Johnson St. Tel., GA. 5445.
- 33 Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Plumbers Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets 2d Mon. after regular meetings, 8:30 p. m. H. F. Thompson, Plumbers Bldg., 1901 Fifth Ave. Phone, Atlantic 8487.
- 34 Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Meets 1st Tues., Carpenters' Hall, 209 W. Berry St. V. L. Schory, 1626 Oakland St. Tel., Anthony 19872.
- 36 Peoria, Ill.—Meets 1st and 2d Fri., Room 4, Lab. Tem., Jackson and Jefferson Sts. Node Taneyhill, B. A., and Sec., 513 Lincoln Ave.
- 39 Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Paperhangers' Hall, 3d Floor, 18 W. Market St. Geo. H. Stevenson, 5128 E. North St. Tel., Irvington 6856.
- 40 Anderson, Ind.—Meets 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 806½ Main St. David N. Watkins, R. R. No. 1.
- 42 Los Angeles, Calif.—Meets every Fri., 8:00 p. m., Room 702, Lab. Tem., 540 Maple Ave. L. Mashburn, B. A., 209 E. 99th St. Tel. Thornwall 2903. R. A. Jones, Sec., 1735 W. 39th St. Tel., V. E. 5147.
- 43 Salt Lake City, Utah—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. C. H. Worden, 915 S. 8 East. Tel., Hyland 5186-W.
- 44 Evansville, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Central Labor Bldg., 8th and Main St. E. R. Jameson, 625 So. Harlem Ave.
- 46 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 1322 Third Ave. Ex. Bd., 1st and 3d Fri. Sec. at hall daily, 8 to 4:30, except Thurs. Walter Matthews, 1322 Third Ave. Tel., Butterfield 8-7109.
- 47 Cincinnati, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Room 308, Brotherhood Bldg., Court and Vine Sts. Ira Koble, B. A., 4025 Runnymede Ave. Phone, Kirby 2262-R. Wm. Cady, Sec., 3944 Glenmore Ave., Cheviot, O. Phone, Montana 0984-J.
- 48 Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., R. 6 Tejon and Colo. Ave., Stratton Bldg. W. T. Davidson, 417 W Platte St.
- 49 Pueblo, Colo.—Meets 1st Mon., Room 5, Lab. Tem., Victoria and Union Ave. T. A. Dunlap, 1202 Brown Ave.
- 52 Utica, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Frank F. Percacciante, 1417 Nye Ave.
- 53 Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Mon., Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon. after local meeting, Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. James Leyden, Fin. Sec., 2013 E. Loney St. Chas. Sweeney, B. A., 5026 Hazel Ave. Office, Room 508 Fox Bldg., 16 Market St. Tel., Allegheney 8439.
- 54 Portland, Ore.—Meets every Fri., 8:00 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri., 7:00 p. m., 203 Lab. Tem. R. C. Rich, Room 2, Labor Temple. Phone, SU. 5142.
- 55 Memphis, Tenn.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Memphis Lab. Tem., 565 Beale St. E. W. Brinkmeyer, 896 Tulley St.
- 57 Binghamton, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues. C. L. U. Hall, 53 State St., Albert Miller, 7 Telegraph St.

- 59 Jacksonville, Fla.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 815 W. Union St. Geo. W. Manley, 815 W. Union St.
- 62 New Orleans, La.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 8 p. m., Electrical Workers Home. Ex. Bd. meets 7:30 p. m., meeting nights. A. G. Siegel, 3135 Milau St.
- 63 Richmond, Va.—Meets 3d Thurs., Trade and Labor Assembly Hall, 11 Marshall St. J. G. Duggan, 1605 Grove Ave.
- 64 East St. Louis, Ill.—Meets 3d Wed., B. T. Hall, 5th St. at St. Louis Ave., 7:30 p. m. F. J. Wilbert, R. R. No. 2, St. Louis Rd., Collinsville, Ill.
- 65 San Francisco, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 224 Guerrero St. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., same hall. Jas. Healy, Sec. and B. A., 200 Guerrero St.
- 66 Trenton, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Sun., 3 p. m., 308 Hewitt Ave. Chris Beckmann, Sec., 308 Hewitt Ave., Deutzville, Trenton, N. J. Thos. McDonough, B. A., 12775 So. Broad St.
- 67 Jersey City, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Orpheum Bldg., 583 Summit St. Ex. Bd., same nights. P. W. Mullane, 199 Wilkinson Ave.
- 68 Denver, Colo.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Bldg. Trades Club, 1031 17th St. J. H. Mitchell, B. A., 1064 Clarkson St. Cherry 0702. G. E. Lindquist, Fin. Sec., 1125 E. 6th Ave.
- 69 Butte, Mont.—Meets 1st Sun., Carpenters' Hall. Thos. Ryan, 1825 So. Montana St.
- 70 Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 3117 No. 14th St. C. C. Truitt, 3117 No. 14th St., R. R. 5.
- 71 Akron, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 35 So. Howard St. A. Nicholson, 171 No. Adolph St.
- 72 Boston, Mass.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Wells Memorial Bldg., 985 Washington St. Ex. Bd., 1st and 3d Wed. Joseph L. Coullahan, Sec., 15 Leland St., Jamaica Plain, Mass. Phone, Jamaica 2899-M. Hubert Connors, B. A., 10 Kempton St., Roxbury, Mass. Phone, Longwood 2086.
- 73 St. Louis, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 4709 Easton Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10:00 a. m. to 12:00 m. H. L. Beermann, Fin. Sec., 5352 Magnolia Ave. H. J. Hagen, B. A., 4750 Highland Ave. Tel., Forest 9357.
- 74 Chicago, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lathers' Hall, 731 So. Western Ave. Ex. Bd., Fri., 7 p. m. Edward Menard, Fin. Sec., 731 So. Western Ave. Tel. Seeley 1667. Wm. Haun, Cor. Sec., 6450 So. Green St.
- 75 Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Mon., 8 p. m., Hahn Hall, S. E. corner Washington and Jefferson Sts. J. P. Boyd, 237 No. Patterson Park Ave. Phone, Wolfe 9557.
- 76 Sharon, Pa.—Meets 2d Fri., 8:00 p. m., Carpenters Hall, W. State St. B. H. Goodall, Jr., 325 Sterling Ave.
- 77 Everett, Wash.—Meets Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., Lombard Ave. Fred H. Michel, R. F. D. No. 3, Box 637.
- 78 Hartford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., 8 p. m., 172 Tower Ave. A. E. Boudreau, 172 Tower Ave.
- 79 Worcester, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Tues. H. G. Reed, Sec. and B. A., 44 Myrtle St.
- 81 Pasadena, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 34 E. Walnut St. Claude Mobrai, 3851 Blanche St. Phone, W. A. 2831 Madison St. Phone, 2-8212.
- 82 South Bend, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Labor Temple, 103 W. LaSalle Ave. G. H. Heltzel, 1030 No. Brookfield St.
- 83 Fresno, Calif.—Meets 1st Thurs., 3734 Alta Ave. L. A. Howard, 3734 Alta Ave. Phone 3-6693.
- 84 Superior, Wis.—Meets 2d Wed., Lab. Hall, 1710 Broadway. Ed. Lund, 1908 Lamborn Ave.
- 85 Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Institute, 955 Elizabeth Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m. John B. McGarry, Sec., 312 Walnut St. James M. Temple, B. A., 28 Schneider Ave., Union, N. J. Phone, Unionville 2-0403-J.
- 87 Reading, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 87 Orioles Bldg., South 8th St. H. D. Brubaker, 235 Sterley St., Shillington, Pa. Bell Phone, 2-1284.
- 88 Oakland, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 562 11th St. Ex. Bd., Mon., 6:00 to 8:00 p. m., Rm. 3, Lab. Tem. Fayle Crane, 3986 Delmont Ave.
- 93 Spokane, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Fraternal Hall, 305 ½ Riverside Ave. Emil Krohn, 521 Shannon Ave.
- 97 Toronto, Ont., Canada.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 167 Church St. Ex. Bd. meets Sat. morning, 10:30 a. m., Lab. Tem. H. Weller, 193 ½ Coleman Ave. Phone, G. R. 5972.
- 98 Stockton, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Friday, Lab. Tem. A. Lopez, Farmington Rd., Rt. 4, Box 427-P. Phone, Stockton 7063R.
- 99 Lynn, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 520 Washington St., Lab. Tem. Kenneth Ober, 5 Rowell Ave., Beverly, Mass. Phone, Beverly 1424-W.
- 102 Newark, N. J.—Meets 2d Tues., 8:30 p. m., Union Labor Center, 260 Washington St. Ex. Bd. meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m. Wm. Hutchinson, B. A., 25 Orchard St., Nutley, N. J. Tel., Nutley 2-3683. John J. Vohden, Jr., Sec., 2026 Kay Ave., Union, N. J. Tel., Unionville 2-0979.
- 103 Chicago Heights, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., 8 p. m., 1144 Park Ave. G. F. Michael, 315 W. 14th Place. Phone, C. H. 2512.
- 104 Seattle, Wash.—Meets every Fri., Lab. Tem., Room 9. A. A. Smith, 7038 7th St., N. W.
- 105 Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets 3d Mon., Grand Rapids Labor Temple Assoc., 415 Ottawa Ave., N. W. A. H. Spaman, 1135 Sigsbee St., S. E.
- 106 Plainfield, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs., Babcock Bldg., 240 W. Front St. H. Swartz, Fin. Sec. and B. A., 1430 Bradford St. Phone, Plainfield 6-0410-J. A. L. Wells, Cor. Sec., 103 Burnside Ave., Cranford, N. J. Phone, Cranford 6-0178.
- 107 Hammond, Ind.—Meets 2d Tues., Hammond Lab. Tem., Oakley and Sibley Sts. W. McCumsey, 1334 171st St.
- 108 Wilmington, Del.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Irish-American Hall, 610 French St. Chas. Hartman, R. D. No. 2, Newark, Del. Phone, Newark 4840.
- 109 Sacramento, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Lab. Tem., 8th and I Sts. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Sat., 11 a. m. H. S. Hyberger, Fin. Sec., 3200 22d Ave. Mail Address, R. 1, Box 1331. Phone, Cap. 511. Ed. Sands, Rec. Sec., Labor Temple.
- 110 Kankakee, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., 265 E. Merchant St. Frank Erzinger, 792 No. 9th Ave. Phone, 2544.
- 111 Madison, Wis.—Meets 2d Fri., Labor Tem., 309 W. Johnston St. Orville Knee, 2326 Willard Ave.
- 114 Rockford, Ill.—Meets 1st Thurs., 402 E. State St. Geo. Borst, 344 King St.
- 115 Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 90 1st Ave. H. C. Schutzman, R. R. 1. Tel., Dial 32286.
- 120 Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Labor Temple. Edw. Hunt, 330 Veeder Ave. Phone 4-2177.
- 121 Aurora, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., E. Main St. A. J. Plant, 1137 Grove St.
- 122 Watsonville, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Ex. Bd. meets 7 p. m. E. E. Laney, 217 Van Ness Ave. Tel., 990-W.
- 123 Brockton, Mass.—Meets 3d Tues., 8 p. m., Brockton Bldg. Trades Council, Richmond Bldg., 63 Main St. H. L. Reagan, 157 Winthrop St.
- 124 Beckley W. Va.—Meets Fri., Central Labor Council Bldg. E. G. Nichols, E. Beckley, W. Va.
- 125 Waterbury, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., B. T. C. Hall, 44 Scovill St. Fred Duphiney, 637 Watertown Ave. Phone 37042.
- 126 Canton, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 7:30 p. m., Painters' Hall, 2d floor, 212 Court Ave., No. Canton. S. James, Tayt Ave. N. E., R. D. No. 3.
- 132 Topeka, Kan.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. R. A. Florence, 1316 Kellam Ave. Phone, 31490.
- 136 Omaha, Neb.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets 1 p. m., Labor Temple. Bruce Sprecher, 2703 Pinkney St. Phone, Webster 6347.

- 137 Augusta, Me.—Meets 3d Wed., G. A. R. Hall, Water St. Andrew Tuttle, Gon. Del., Tel., 76-J.
- 139 Fall River Mass.—Meets 3d Mon., 289 Peckham St. A. Gagnon, 246 Palmer St.
- 140 Dallas Tex.—Meets 8 p. m., 1st and 3d Mon., 1803 Commerce St. A. J. Garrett, Bus. Agt., 2002 Mar-salis St. W. D. Hall, 4822 Parry Ave.
- 141 Bellingham, Wash.—Meets 1st Sat., 1:30 p. m., 1400 Lab. Tem., Stato St. Roy Brown, 2315 Queen St.
- 142 Waltham, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., McGlinchey Bldg., 645 Main St. Frank Burke, B. A., 372 River St. Waltham 2431-R. Michael Mooney, 27 Liberty St. Phone, Waltham 2364-J.
- 143 Paterson, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Institute, 359 Van Houten St. Anthony Braddell, Sec., Sal. Maso, B. A. 359 Van Houten St.
- 144 San Jose, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 72 No. Second St. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10:30 a. m. R. A. Judson, 780 So. 6th St.
- 147 Winnipeg, Man., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Tem., James St. J. A. Allen, 134 Evanson St.
- 151 Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 215½ Grace St. E. J. Roberts, 215½ Grace St. Phone, 5-4712.
- 152 White Plains, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., 208 Hamilton Ave., White Plains. A. A. Pelletier, 52 Stevens St.
- 155 Tacoma, Wash.—Meets every Thurs., 8 p. m., Carpen-ter's Hall, 1012½ So. Tacoma Ave., R. D. Thorn-ton, 9021 So. Yakima Ave. Phone, Garland 0974-R.
- 158 Dubuque, Iowa.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 9th and Locust So. H. L. Dean, 1510 Adair St.
- 162 Hackensack, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 36 Bergen St. John Desposito, B. A., 16 Van Hort St., Bergen-field, N. J. G. E. Barber, 124 Prospect Pl., Ruther-ford, N. J.
- 165 La Porte, Ind.—Meets 2d Fri., 8 p.m., 112 A St. H. T. Lange, 112 A St.
- 166 Albany, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem., Beaver St. Harold Hay, 212 Second Ave. A. Clother, Sr., B. A., R. F. D. 1, Delmar, N. Y. Phone, 9-1325.
- 169 Enid, Okla.—Meets 2d and 4th Sat., 2:30 p. m., Trades Council Bldg., 130 E. Bd. R. E. Brooks, 317 E. Cherokee.
- 171 Lorain, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 1544 Oberlin Ave. C. W. Maurath, 1544 Oberlin Ave.
- 172 Long Beach, Calif.—Meets every Mon., Lab. Tem., 1231 Locust St. R. L. Smith, 139 W. Neece St. R. 2, Box 149.
- 173 Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets 2d Fri., 223 Smith St. Harry Farnsworth, Sec., 279 Main St., So. River, N. J. Knud Aggerholm, B. A., Bldg. Trades Hall. Phone, Perth Amboy 4-1693. Residence 36 Ever-green Ave., Fords, N. J.
- 176 Pittsfield, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., D. A. V. Hall, North St. C. E. Allen, Box 348.
- 184 Wheeling, W. Va.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 7:30 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall, 1503 Market St. J. L. Bonene, 720 Market St.
- 185 Wichita, Kan.—Meets 1st Fri., 7:30 p. m., 110 No. Water St. Howard Troy, Derby, Kan.
- 190 Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thurs., 310 E. Hennepin Ave., 7:30 p. m. Ex Bd. meets each Thurs., 310 E. Hennepin Ave. Walter Frank, 310 E. Henne-pin Ave.
- 192 Galesburg, Ill.—O. F. Larsen, 1082 E. Brooks St.
- 195 Fargo, N. D.—Meets 2d Wed., Union Hall, Palm Room, 226 Broadway. Hans Hanson, 1417 8th Ave. N.
- 197 Rock Island, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Lab, Tenn., Rock Island. J. L. Poston, 2441 15th Ave., Moline, Ill.
- 202 Champaign, Ill.—Meets 2d Fri., Labor Hall. Wm. F. Betz, 106 No. Fair St. Phone, 2242.
- 203 Springfield, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 315½ Boonville Ave. Orié Miller, 914 W. Locust St. Phone, 3-4607.
- 208 Reno, Nevada.—Meets 3d Fri., Musicians' Hall, Com-mercial and Chestnut Sts. J. A. Martin, 404 So. Virginia St.
- 209 La Salle, Ill.—Meets 4th Sun., 2 p. m., at 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill. LeRoy B. Llesse, 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill.
- 212 Missoula, Mont.—Meets 2d Tues., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem. A. E. Golder, 515 No. 4th St.
- 213 Newark, Ohio.—Meets 1st Mon., 115 W. Church St. J. W. Kennedy, 63 No. Williams St.
- 215 New Haven, Conn.—Meets 2d Fri., 382 Legion Ave. Edwin Balliet, 195 Lombard St.
- 216 Mobile, Ala.—Meets Sat., 7:30 p. m., at Geo. Williams' residence, 507 So. Hamilton St. Wilson Henderson, 906 Montgomery St.
- 222 Danville, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 829 E. Harrison St. Lincoln Peterson, Fin. Sec., 829 E. Harrison St. B. W. Cronkhite, B. A., 1034½ E. Main St
- 224 Houston, Texas.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Labor Temple, 707 Rusk Ave. Ex. Bd., Sat. 10 a. m. Louis George, 5401 Kolb St. Phone, Taylor 5876.
- 225 Kenosha, Wis.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., 63d St. and 26th Ave. Wm. Van Kammen, Rt. 3, Box 255-A. Phone, 49-F-5.
- 226 Yonkers, N. Y.—Meet 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Odd-fellows Hall, No. Broadway. David Christie, 11 Wil-liam St.
- 228 Tulsa, Okla.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 7:30 p. m., 4th floor, Tuloma Bldg. J. G. Garrison, 311 No. Frisco. Phone 8886.
- 230 Fort Worth, Texas.—Meets 2d Thurs., Carpenters Hall, 302½ Main St. G. H. Roberts, 1508 E. Morphy St.
- 232 Racine, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Union Hall, Wisconsin St. bet. 4th and 5th Sts. H. M. Olson, 2603 Olive St.
- 233 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—Meets 3d Wed., 44-48 So. 4th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. J. Octave Dussault, 30 E. 4th St. Tel. Oakwood 1354.
- 234 Atlanta, Ga.—Meets Tues., 7:30 p. m., cor. Piedmont and Auburn Aves. Jas. A. Hill, 79 Jackson St., S. E.
- 238 Albuquerque, N. M.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 7:30 p. m., Carpenters Hall, 415 No. 2nd St. J. R. Church-ill, R. D. 2, Box 308-A. Phone 031-J-1.
- 240 Montgomery, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Standard Drug Store, cor. High and Jackson. Jos. E. Steele, 32 Stewart St.
- 243 Santa Rosa, Calif.—Meets 2d Mon., Carpenters' Hall. A. L. Fautley, 305 12th St., Petaluma, Calif. Phone, 110-J.
- 244 Brooklyn—Kings and Queens Counties, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 229 Sackman St. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 p. m. Edw. J. Anglim, 3402 Avenue L.
- 246 Lowell, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., St. Charles Hotel, 532 Middlesex St. Charles L. Chase, 14 Robeson St. Phone, 1210.
- 250 Morristown, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 5 South St. Lewis C. Beekman, Jr., B. A., 185½ Fairchild Ave. Phone, Morristown 4-3163-J. J. F. Singleton, 6 Syl-van Terrace, Summit, N. J. Tel., Summit 6-4390-W.
- 252 San Bernardino, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 366 D St. M. B. Wilson, 898 Orange St. Phone 393-56.
- 254 New Bedford, Mass.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Temple, Pleasant St. James Lord, 328 Ashley Blvd.
- 258 Billings, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Union Hall, Minnesota Ave. at 29th St. O. L. Aanes, 707 So. 32d St.
- 260 San Diego, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Tem., 621 6th St. Wm. Bakeman, 3653 Mississippi St.
- 262 Nashville, Tenn.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem., 212 8th Ave. N. W. E. Marshall, Oceola Ave., R. No. 50. Phone 7-6108-W.
- 263 New Brighton, Pa.—Meets 1st Fri., Painters' Hall. W. Bridgewater. H. C. Eiler, 1311 Penn Ave.
- 265 Chattanooga, Tenn.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 3:00 p. m., 306 East 9th St. Pruda Morgan, 215 E. 2d St.
- 268 San Rafael, Calif.—Meets 1st Tues., 7:30 p. m., 410 3d St. J. O. Dahl, 410 3d St. Phone S. R. 1052.
- 275 Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets 1st Wed., Lab. Tem. Sherman T. Clear, 1350 Central Ave. Phone 4007-M.
- 276 Waterloo, Iowa.—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall, 310½ W. 4th St. C. L. Jolls, R. 4. Phone, 3038-J.

- 278 San Mateo, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon. Ex. Bd. meets 7 p. m., Bldg. Tr. Hall. J. A. Brogan, 807 2d Ave. Phone, 6904.
- 279 Joplin, Mo.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Hall, 6 Joplin St. E. Downer, 709 Chestnut St. Phone, 3327.
- 281 Boise, Idaho.—Meets 2d Tues., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. M. C. Garrett, R. D. No. 5.
- 282 Yakima, Wash.—Meets Wed., 20 So. 10th St. M. F. Carvo, No. 6th Ave. and Hathaway.
- 286 Stamford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., Carpenters' Hall, Gay St. Harry Johnson, Nichols Ave. Phone, Stam. 4-6229.
- 292 Charleston, W. Va.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Room 26, Lab. Tem., 18 Alderson St. K. E. Higginbotham, 1016 Elm Ave.
- 299 Sheboygan, Wis.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Union Hall, 632 N. 8th St. Herbert Haack, Fin. Sec., 1217 Mallman Ct. Elmer Haack, B. A., 1227 Georgia Ave. Tel., 3537-W.
- 300 Bakersfield, Calif.—Meets 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., 21st and I St. H. J. Ward, 1803 Alta Vista Dr.
- 301 San Antonio, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., North St. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 9:00 a. m., Lab. Tem. Chester Smith, 123 Castillo Ave.
- 302 Vallejo, Calif.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem., 314 Virginia St. Wm. Gellinger, Jr., Fin. Sec., R. F. D. No. 2. Box 2040, Napa, Calif. Phone, 738-J, Napa. A. L. Lawrence, B. A., 1100 Kentucky St. Phone, 581-J Vallejo.
- 305 Great Falls, Mont.—Meets 1st Tues., Painters' Hall, cor. 7th and Central. M. M. Milligan, 220—6th Ave. So.
- 308 New York, N. Y.—Meets every Wed. Ex. Bd. every Mon., 210 E. 104th St. J. M. Vacirca, 703 E. 187th St., Bronx, New York, N. Y. Tel., Raymond 9-3458.
- 309 Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 p. m., Central Labor Hall. Claus Ross, 15 Cowden Pl.
- 311 Amarillo, Tex.—Meets each Thurs., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Rex A. Teed, 1500 B, So. Pierce.
- 319 Muskegon, Mich.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 358 E. Walton Ave. Clyde L. Brunette, 358 E. Walton Ave.
- 328 Cheyenne, Wyo.—Meets 1st Mon., United Mine Workers Bldg. Archie B. Darling, Allison Tracts. Tel. 7376.
- 332 Victoria, B. C., Canada—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, Courtney St. James Wilson, 946 Caledonia Ave.
- 336 Quincy, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem. 9th St. Geo. Miller, 822 So. 13th St.
- 337 Macon, Ga.—Meets 1st and 4th Tues., 525 Craft St. Pierce Fowler, 123 Mutual Ave. Phone, Davis 1027-J.
- 340 Lexington, Ky.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, No. Broadway. G. Irvin, 206 Race St.
- 344 Lafayette, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. Geo. Anderson, 2024 Scott St.
- 345 Miami, Fla.—Meets 2d Wed., 925 N. E. 1st Ave. A. J. Miller, B. A., Dolphin Hotel, 937 N. E. First Ave. A. W. Dukes, 1430 N. W. 37th.
- 346 Asbury Park, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Bldg. Trades Hall, Madison Ave. and Main St. Otto Fowler, 1498 Monroe Ave.
- 350 Portsmouth, Ohio.—Meets 1st Sun., Carpenters Hall, Gallia and Gay Sts. F. A. Kline, 1903 Jackson Ave.
- 353 Santa Monica, Calif.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., 1914 11th St. F. N. Coffey, 616 Boccaccio Ave., Venice, Calif.
- 359 Providence, R. I.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Bldg. Trades Hall, 37 Clemenace St. Providence, R. I. Chas. M. Trice, Box 28, Oaklawn, R. I. Res. 32 Brookdale Ave., Oak Lawn, R. I.
- 360 London, Ont.—Meets 3d Fri., Labor Tem., Dundas St. Sam Miller, 560 Grosvenor St.
- 371 Pocatello, Idaho.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 633 No. Grant St. Dewitt Moffit, 633 No. Grant.
- 374 Phoenix, Ariz.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., 17th Ave. and Jefferson St. Carl H. Burros, 1113 E. Polk St.
- 378 Marion, Ill.—Meets 1st Sun., 9 a. m., Lab. Tem., Murphysboro, Ill. Floyd Borden, 1821 Logan St., Murphysboro, Ill. Tel. 67.
- 379 Santa Barbara, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Hall No. 3, Labor Temple. J. D. Hessinger, 1724 Calle Poniente.
- 380 Salem, Ore.—Meets 2d Tues., Salem Tr. and Lab. Hall, 259 Court St. G. E. Wikoff, 1129 N. Cottage. Phone, 3612.
- 385 Morgantown, W. Va.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 327 Pleasant St. Geo. C. Hough, 154 Highland Ave.
- 386 Newburgh, N. Y.—Meets 1st Fri., 111 Liberty St. Ex. Bd. meets Bricklayers' Hall, 462 Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. W. Hignight, Bus. Agt., 5 Hammersley Ave., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Phone, 3549-R. B. A. Barrenger, sec., Billings, N. Y. Tel., Hopewell Junction 27F5.
- 388 Green Bay, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Lab. Tem., 508 Main St. E. E. Maynard, 906 Clinton St.
- 392 Elmira, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Sat., 10 a. m., at Painters' Hall, 143½ W. Water St. Henry Warren, 211 Scottwood Ave., Elmira Hts., N. Y. Phone, Dial 2-5852.
- 394 Tucson, Ariz.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., Los Altos and Mojave Sts. H. D. Smith, 219 No. Second Ave.
- 397 Helena, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Helena Trades and Labor Assembly Hall. A. S. Kerr, Harvard Apts. Mailing Address: Box 966.
- 401 Allentown, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Tem., N. 6th St. Harry Frey, 734 Greenleaf St.
- 406 Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.—Meets Fri., 517 S. E. 8th St. Harry E. Sharp, 517 S. E. 8th St.
- 407 Austin, Tex.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m., Austin Lab. Tem. N. L. Smith, 4104 Ave. F.
- 413 Norwalk, Conn.—Meets 1st Wed., Community Hall, Van Zant St., E. Norwalk, Conn. Chas. A. Brown, No. 1 Edgewater Place, E. Norwalk, Conn.
- 419 Greensboro, N. C.—Meets 2d and 4th Sun., 10 a. m., Lab. Tem., 314½ Sycamore St. W. A. Mateer, 426 Church St.
- 428 Ponca City, Okla.—Meets 1st Fri., Carpenters' Hall. J. L. Hayes, 211 S. Birch St.
- 429 Harrisburg, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Union Hall, 223 Market St. D. McKerrocher, 2208 No. 6th St. Tel., 3-7044.
- 434 Merced, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Room 20, Shaffer Bldg., 17th St. Guy Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 205, 36 Gerard Ave.
- 435 Shreveport, La.—Meets 2d Sat., 9 a. m., 308 McNeill St. Monte Walkup, 4125 San Jacinto St. Phone, 2-1007.
- 440 Santa Ana, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 402½ W. Fourth St. Earl L. Lindig, 1019 Oak St. Phone 2342-J.
- 442 Santa Cruz, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., I.O.O.F. Bldg., 109 Pacific Ave. R. D. Hunter, 288 Cayuga St. Phone 2340-J.
- 443 Steubenville, O.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Junior Hall, 106 So. 4th St. E. W. Jeffers, Capitol Ave.
- 446 Elgin, Ill.—Meets 2d Mon., 325 Raymond St. Albert Sederstram, 617 McClure Ave.
- 454 Palm Springs, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Peveler Court, Indiana Ave. Otto Bobo, Box 691.
- 455 West Palm Beach, Fla.—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., Gardenia and Rosemary Sts. Geo. E. Harbold, Box 82, Lake Worth, Fla.
- 456 St. Petersburg, Fla.—Meets every Fri., 7:30 p. m., A. F. L. Bldg., 1126 Central Ave. Ex. Bd. meets after regular meeting. H. L. Patterson, 3621 Queensboro Ave. So.
- 463 Salinas, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 p. m. Labor Temple. C. H. Cody, Rt. 1, Box 103-A. Tel., 33-R-2.
- 469 Meridian, Miss.—Meets Wed. night, 3416 Ray St. Oliver Trotter, Jr., 3416 Ray St.
- 478 Wenatchee, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Farmers Union Hall, Wenatchee Ave. J. T. Kirby, R. 1.
- 481 Winona, Minn.—Meets 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Eureka Hall, 4th and Center Sts. E. T. Popple, 508 3d Ave. S. E., Rochester, Minn.
- 483 St. Paul, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem., 418 No. Franklin. L. Pepper, 252 Charles St.
- 485 Jackson, Miss.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 128½ N. Parish St. A. A. Banks, 1166 Hickory St.
- 487 Redding, Calif.—Lew Hurtgen, P. O. Box 602.

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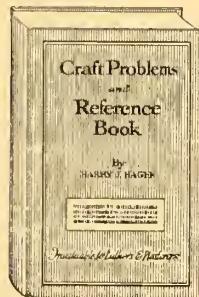
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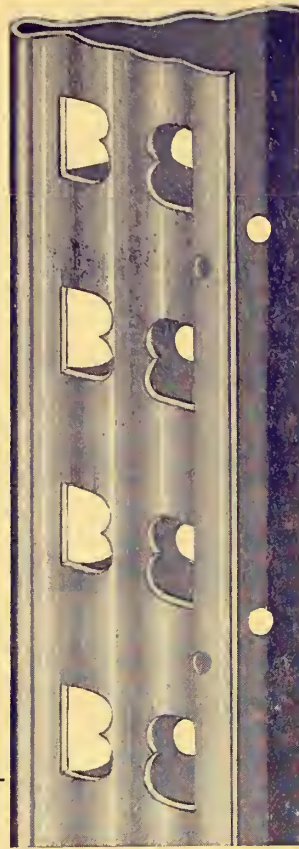
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UNITED STATES & CANADA



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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE  
**WOOD, WIRE & METAL LATHERS’  
INTERNATIONAL UNION**

VOL. XXXVII.

JUNE, 1937

No. 10

# INDEPENDENCE DAY, 1937

Introduction by Thos. F. Keough, former president  
of Local 72, Boston, Mass.

In various lands in the area of the seven seas there are lonely hearts today turning with love and devotion towards America. To them she means the dream of youth fulfilled, the hope and aspirations, desires and plans for a happy life theirs and under a paternal, interested, beneficial government, the welfare and happiness of its citizens paramount. In

unison with our brothers temporarily absent, we pledge this toast: "America, God guide her and direct her as in the past. Keep her as always inviolate as to her pledges, a bulwark of strength to the weak and unchangeable enemy of tyranny and oppression and liberty's voice in her expression. Gentlemen, The United States of America!"

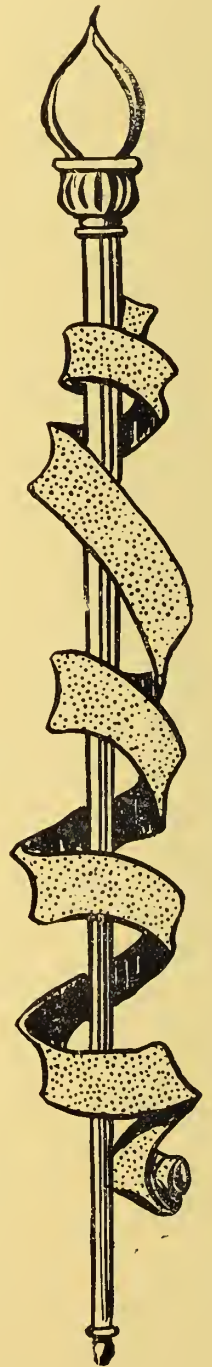


Poem by John J. Buckley

Far down the street there comes the beat  
Of drums and martial music in the air.  
In gala dress and compactness,  
As rank and rank files past, we share  
The spirit of the day and hold our feet  
From joining in and so we greet  
Old Glory. How our hearts beat in pride  
And join the chorus, while on every side  
Cheers and tears incessant flow  
For the greatest flag man did ever know.  
Eyes Front! Heads erect and bared,  
We salute you for what you dared,  
Our emblem, with God you fared.

Not always have we felt so gay  
Or smiling viewed the marching throng.  
It brings us back to one dark day:  
Our soldier boys, eager and strong,  
Sailed for foreign shores where hell, or war,  
With liberty men were fighting for.  
They joined forces with those beyond the sea  
For freedom and full liberty.  
Our hearts were low, cheeks were wet indeed,  
As we bid our boys good-bye—God Speed.  
But all that is past. Some came home again  
And some remained. God still our pain.  
But the Flag and the Nation we still retain.

And while the colors go trooping by,  
With a smile on our face and tears in our eye,  
A thrill runs through us, from head to heel  
And a sense of love, we would not conceal.  
For our reverence and love is not a whim of chance,  
As our boy lies asleep in far off France.  
This emblem we love with its field of blue  
And its stars and stripes that blend it through  
Are a part of our life, have a hold on your heart,  
That is ours forever, to never depart.  
For, Old Glory, Our Treasure,  
We love you beyond measure,  
Forever.



# The LATHER

OFFICIAL ORGAN, PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE  
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VOL. XXXVII

JUNE, 1937

No. 10

## WHY THE LABOR UNIONS FIGHT INCORPORATIONS

AMERICAN trade union movement is 100% opposed to incorporation which the chambers of commerce, the realty advisory boards, the manufacturers' associations, and other business bodies are now advocating as a means of hamstringing labor. Main reasons for this opposition by trade unions to compulsory incorporation are briefly as follows:

Any organization which incorporates in effect goes to the State asking for the State's permission to be born. But a trade union, being a voluntary association of individuals, should not depend for its existence upon the mandate of the government.

When an organization goes to the State for a certificate of incorporation, the State retains the right of "visitation and inspection." This in practice is the right of a Supreme Court judge on the petition of even one member of the organization, an employer's spy, for example, to send a reactionary agent into the union to look at all its records, membership books, etc. Such an enemy agent might very well assist the employers in the establishment of a blacklist. Furthermore, if the judge of the court decides that the union is not "living up to the purpose of its charter," he can forthwith dissolve it. This does not mean that the union is merely returned to its previous unincorporated state. It means that a receiver can be appointed by the judge and the union's funds attached, obviously a crippling operation which could be used against unions during a strike as well as at other times.

A corporation theoretically exists forever. This means that in case a majority of the workers in a union desire to affiliate with the American Federa-

tion of Labor, or to take some other progressive stand, which is opposed by as few as five members, this handful of members could remain as the union under the old charter and hang on to the funds, books and other assets of the union. It is easy to imagine under such a law what a few employer spies could do to wreck a union and deprive it of its funds and fighting strength.

It is interesting to note that employers, when setting up phony anti-labor company unions, which they can control through their agents, always favor incorporation. It ensures control of these organizations through their hired dummies.

Warren B. Catlin, Professor of Economics at Bowdoin College, in his standard textbook on *The Labor Problem*, points out that at the time the A. F. of L. was organized in 1881, "the unions were favorable rather than otherwise to incorporation, because they believed that such legal recognition might aid them to secure economic recognition also. They also thought incorporation might help them in their fight against the injunction menace.—Ed.) But experience has made them distrustful of the courts; and, being in most cases open to all comers, without protection against spies and other enemies within their own ranks, they are now usually averse to assuming full legal liability. This attitude, however, does not appear to be prompted by any desire to evade their moral obligations with respect to trade agreements.

It is true that trade unions, both the Knights of Labor and the craft unions, even worked for the passage of an incorporation measure in 1886. But subsequently, after the famous Taft Vale Railway

decision in England, 1901—which held that a trade union was subject to a civil suit for damages performed by an individual member, and that its funds were attachable to satisfy claims—the United States unions realized the great dangers of incorporation.

From then on they fought against the National Civic Federation, the National Association of Manufacturers, and other anti-union organizations that for over 30 years have been urging compulsory incorporation of unions. Samuel Gompers in reply to these enemies of trade unionism, declared that “we will not submit to this new snare for labor’s despoilment. It is a pretext not honestly offered, but distinctly for the purpose of so mulcting the unions in damages as to prevent them from getting together the necessary funds for an effective resistance to any encroachment” the organization of employers “may choose to make at any time or place.”

In connection with the current controversy over this subject, it should be emphasized especially that there is no law in Great Britain compelling incorpo-

ration. As Mark Starr, historian of British labor and now educational director of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, puts it in an article in *The Guild Reporter*, February 15, 1937:

“Registration of British trade unions with the government, interpreted here as amounting to incorporation, is necessary only to secure the legal safeguarding of ‘friendly benefit’ funds of unions. While it involves a report of membership and finance, it is purely regulatory and does not in any way give the government the right to interfere with the administration of the unions.”

It should also be emphasized in this connection that the Taff Vale decision in England was subsequently nullified by the passage in 1906 of the Trade Disputes Act. “This act,” as Starr puts it, “prevented any court from entertaining an action for damages against a trade union or its members or officials for acts alleged to have been committed by or on behalf of the trade union.”—Labor Research Association Notes.

## CONSTRUCTION SHOW—N. Y. WORLD’S FAIR

Although the New York World’s Fair of 1939 is still two years away, the Construction Industry already has its own ‘show’ at the site of the Fair grounds on Flushing Meadows. Those who visit the Construction “Exhibit” are architects, builders and Fair officials. They make up in interest and enthusiasm what they lack in numbers.

In contrast to what has been done at other Fairs, where the laboratory has determined the advantages or disadvantages of building materials used, the New York Fair officials decided to put up a Test Building where all kinds of construction materials, both exterior and interior, could be put to actual tests of weather and strain before being accepted.

The Test Building appears to be initiated to be the realization of a sur-realist’s dream. It conforms to none of the classic shapes of architecture and its appearance is a crazy-quilt of many different colors and surface treatments. Each manufacturer of surface materials, as soon as his product is accepted for test, is allotted a few square yards of the building’s exterior where he proceeds to install it. Consequently, one sees stucco surfaces of various hues and finishes, imitation stone, imitation brick, etc.; all competing for attention and for official favor.

The shape of the Test Building is rectangular, with a round tower built into one angle so as to test materials on curved surfaces. The building stands about 30 feet high. Other materials are being tested, inside the building and on the roof. Struts, joists, and braces of wood and metal have been used in

various parts of the building, while many kinds of roofing will have a chance to show their resisting qualities to rain and sun. The exterior of the building will be used as an experimental station for lighting systems of various kinds.

In order to simulate conditions met by builders every day, such as settling of the foundations, etc.; each corner of the Test Building stands on a jack foundation which can be raised or lowered at will.

The care with which building materials are being tested is indicative of the business-like methods employed in every phase of this vast Fair enterprise. Each step in the construction work has been carefully planned to fit into the general pattern so that the complete job, costing nearly \$40,000,000 will be fully ready for the public in April, 1939.

Builders, architects, manufacturers of all sorts of construction materials, small and large, are represented among the 708 subscribers so far listed.

Practically all of the big ocean vessels have equipment for distilling salt water into fresh water, but this is done only in emergency, because of the expense and the slowness of the operation. Most of their fresh water for the boilers and for other purposes is taken on in port before sailing.

Fountain pens date back to the Seventeenth century. They had ink in quill handles. And they leaked.



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Plastering Contractors, Chicago, Ill.

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• • •

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# Rocklath Partition and Ceiling Construction By Lathers and Plasterers

By Harry J. Hagen

THE photographs, details and explanations in these articles, deal with the construction of ordinary and insulated Rocklath ceilings and partitions, in which both the perforated Rocklath and the plain or unperforated Rocklath (metallated on one side) are used, the latter for insulated walls and ceilings. In both types, the Rocklath is attached to perforated T-Irons by inserting large nails thru holes in the nose of the T-Irons. These holes are spaced 6" o. c. for ceiling construction and 8" o. c. for partition construction. Spikes, or 20d common nails, are used for ceiling construction and the same, or smaller nails (16d), for partition construction.

Not only can ceilings and partitions be erected with this new construction, but pilasters, beams, and other flat surfaced walls, may also be erected. As a matter of fact, in many instances the perforated Rocklath may be tied with ordinary tie wire to channel furring, in places where it is inconvenient to use T-Iron. Metal lath angles are also used to good advantage in places of this kind. However, on all ceiling and other flat horizontal construction, T-Iron furring and the large nails for attaching the Rocklath should be used.

These partitions and ceilings are so easily and economically constructed by Lathers and Plasterers that it should be possible for them to develop new fields which they heretofore were unable to reach competitively.

These partitions, because they require only a single thickness or row of Rocklath, which is plastered on both sides to an approximate thickness of 2 inches, are so economically constructed that they may be used competitively in residential construction in place of wood lath nailed to wood studs. These partitions are absolutely fireproof, while wood lath partitions are fire traps and provide flues for fire to burn between or inside them.

Standard materials are used in their construction and the average lather will have no difficulty in constructing them, as they have used the principle of construction, here applied, for many years as standard lathing practice.

In the erection of these partitions and ceilings, the plasterer doubles back with the second coat, the same as he would on wood lath or brick walls.

The holes in the Rocklath are spaced 4 inches apart. They are 2 inches from edges of boards all around. This furnishes a convenient medium for tying the boards to the furring, when desired, or for

tying the boards together and to the furring. When used in connection with the large nails, an excellent job results.

In both the partition and ceiling construction, the furring is spaced about 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ " o. c., which allows the Rocklath to slip in snugly the long, or 4 foot way. Perforated T-Irons and spikes, for anchoring the Rocklath, are also used (16d nails may be used in partitions). Studs of heavy sheet metal may be made for the ceilings or partitions if thick heavy insulating materials are to be used. Studs may be made up in any sheet metal shop and cost less than T-Irons in the larger sizes.

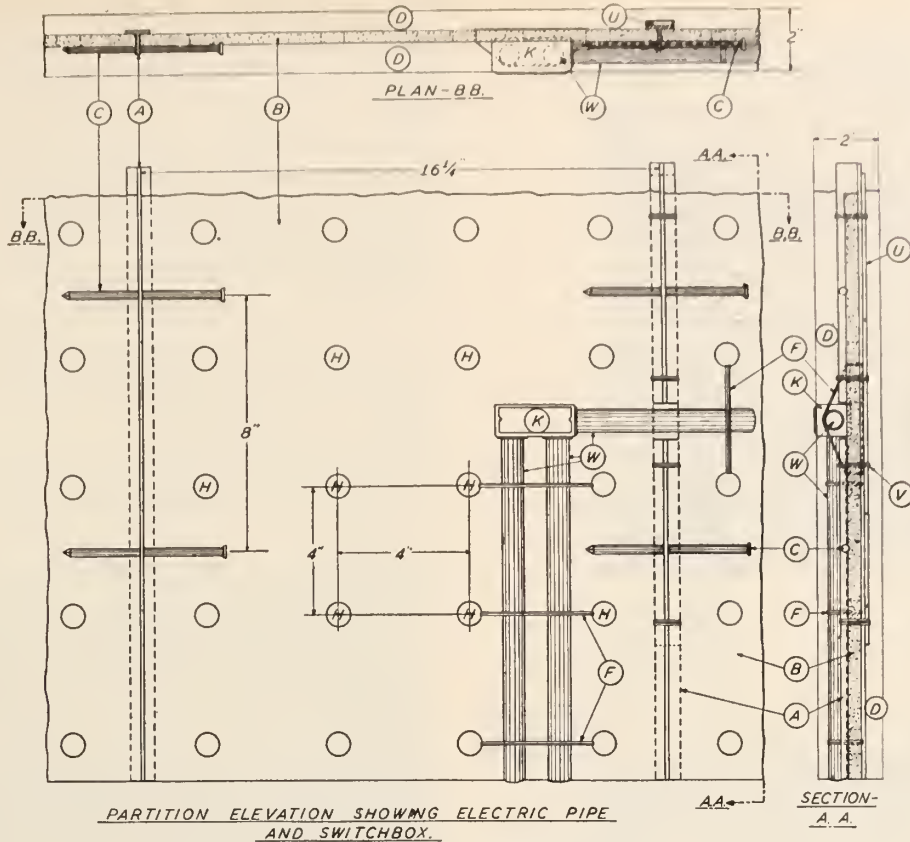
In ceiling construction,  $\frac{3}{4}$ " T-Irons are used. In partitions,  $\frac{3}{4}$ " T-Irons are used up to 10 feet high. For partitions, 10 to 12 feet high, 1 inch T's should be used; 12 to 15 feet high, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch T's, etc.

The T-Irons are perforated at 6" intervals for ceilings and 8" intervals for partitions. For partitions higher than 10 feet, it is advisable to have the holes punched 6" o. c. and over 15 feet high, at 4 foot intervals.

Double partitions of metallated Rocklath provide excellent air ducts when air conditioning is used in buildings. Either the whole partition can be utilized for this purpose or any part of it may be cut off, by attaching short pieces of Rocklath at right angles to the double partitions and at any desired points. These ducts can be built in place and completed in less time than it takes to fabricate sheet metal ducts in the shop. Furthermore, they add practically no expense at all to the building.

It is suggested that the Rocklath boards be staggered at all times.

In Photo No. 1 is shown a view of a perforated Rocklath partition. In this view note the 16d common nails (heads staggered) pushed thru the holes in the T-Irons, holding the Rocklath in place. Note part of partition is unplastered, showing holes in Rocklath. Part of it is scratch coated, showing plaster thru the holes and the upper part is white coated. Note tie wires thru holes in Rocklath at right end of photo, tying Rocklath temporarily to T-Irons until ready to proceed. These ties may be slipped thru holes and around T-Irons whenever desired to pull boards tightly together—a very convenient thing. One can readily see from this view the solid type of partition and the simple method of construction.



DETAIL No. 1. PARTITION ELEVATION, ETC.

(A) Perforated T-Irons. (B) Rocklath. (C) Nails. (D) Plaster. (F) Tie Wire. (H) Holes in Rocklath. (K) Switchbox. (U) Flat Iron Splice. (V) Tie Wire. (W) Conduit.

Detail No. 1 clearly outlines the details of construction shown in Photo No. 1. It also illustrates the method of attaching electric conduit or BX to the Rocklath. It shows how the studs may be broken for horizontal conduit, the sections of T-Irons being spliced with flat iron on the backs. The vertical conduit will fit snugly against the Rocklath. It shows many other details which a study will reveal.

Detail No. 3 illustrates one method of attaching T-Iron furring in concrete floors. Any of the many methods known to Lathers may be used for this purpose.

Detail No. 2 is a floor plan of the partition, showing nail thru hole in stud and conduit tied to Rocklath.

Photo No. 2 shows part of a suspended ceiling in which perforated Rocklath, attached to perforated T-Iron furring, was used. Note hangers and carrying bars of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " channels, erected in the usual manner. The T-Irons are spaced about  $16\frac{1}{4}$ " o. c., allowing the Rocklath, which is 16" wide, to fit snugly in between. Note spikes (20d nails) thru holes in furring.

Photos No. 3 and 4 show views of perforated Rocklath partitions; also metallated Rocklath (insulated) walls and ceilings.

In Photo No. 3 note the metallated Rocklath (without holes) attached with 16d nails to perforated T-Iron furring. The furring is tied to horizontal braces of channel irons, the braces in turn being tied to channel anchors in the brick walls. This method of insulating an outside wall with metallated Rocklath is the most economical insulation developed to date.

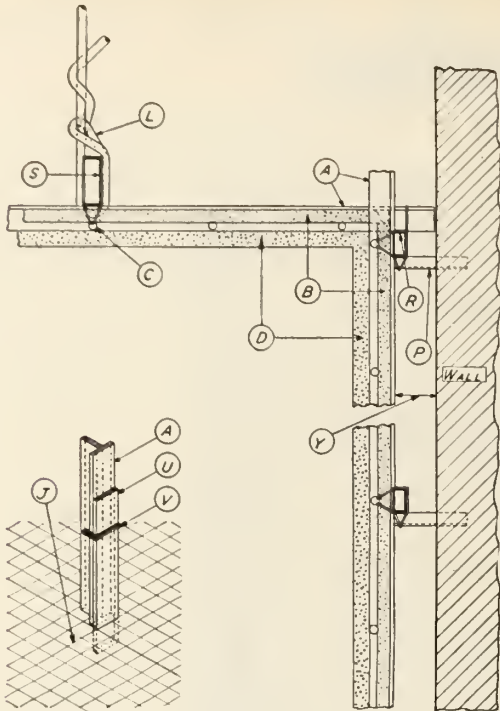
It should be stated at this point that Celotex, or other insulating boards, may also be used. Any desired thickness may be used, even 2 inch cork. The size of the T-Iron furring is determined by the kind of insulating material used.

Details of wall furring, etc., used in Photo No. 3, are shown in Detail No. 7.

In Photo No. 4 an insulated Rocklath ceiling and outside wall is shown, in which Rocklath metallated (on one side) was attached to perforated T-Irons in the same manner as shown in Photos No. 2 and 3.

A metallated Rocklath ceiling of this type provides the most economical insulated ceiling known. Here also it should be stated that Celotex, or other insulating materials, such as cork, regardless of their thickness, may be used. The T-Irons may be had in any size desired, or T-Studs may be made of heavy sheet metal and perforated at any desired points.

To right of Photo No. 4 is shown a metallated



**DETAIL No. 3. ANCHORING T-IRON FURRING**  
 (A) Perforated T-Iron. (J) Cement Floor. U) Flat Iron. (V) Tie Wire.

**DETAIL No. 7. INSULATED ROCKLATH (Metallated) SUSPENDED CEILING AND OUTSIDE WALLS.**  
 (A) Perforated T-Iron. (B) Metallated Rocklath (without holes). (C) Holes in T-Iron. (D) Plaster. (L) Pencil Rod Hanger. (S) 1 1/2" Channel Carrier. (P) 3/4" Channel Wall Anchor. (R) Horizontal Channel Brace (tied to wall anchors). (Y) Air Space Between Outside Wall and Insulated Rocklath Partition.

Rocklath partition attached to stone wall in usual manner, thus providing an insulated outside wall at minimum cost. Photo No. 5 shows a close-up of this wall.

At left of Photo No. 4 a partition of perforated Rocklath is shown and at top of photo is shown an air duct, constructed with metallated Rocklath soffit, as explained in previous articles.

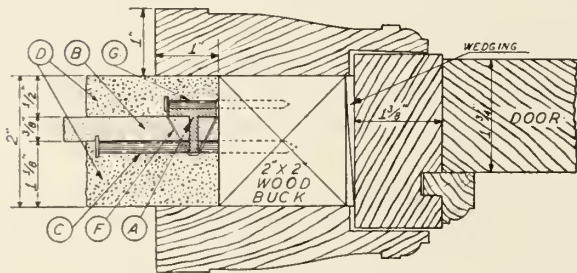
Details of the ceiling and wall construction, shown in Photo No. 4, is illustrated in Detail No. 7. Here you will note that the suspended ceiling and outside wall furring is done in the usual manner, the only changes being that T-Iron is used for furring and Rocklath for lathing.

These ceilings may be erected under Bar Joists, Concrete Joists, or Pan Systems. If sound-proofing is desired, any of the sound-resisting materials on the market may be placed above the Rocklath ceilings.

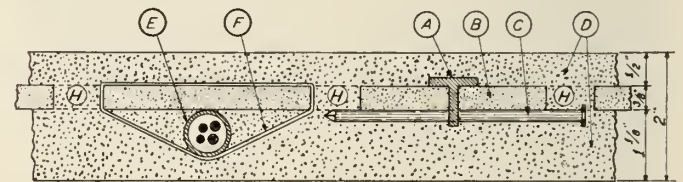
**Hollow Sound-Proof Partitions**

In Detail No. 6 is shown a method of erecting sound-proof partitions between rooms, offices, etc. This detail shows a sound-proof partition that requires no more room than an ordinary 3 inch gypsum block or tile partition, which has practically no sound-proofing qualities at all. This double Rocklath partition is inexpensive; it requires only the same amount of plaster as a gypsum or tile partition, and less than a solid 2-inch plaster partition. It does require an additional row of T-Irons for furring and another Rocklath wall.

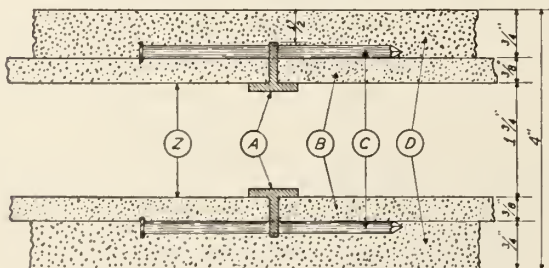
It is well known that a dead air space between two partitions, without any braces, wires, etc., connecting



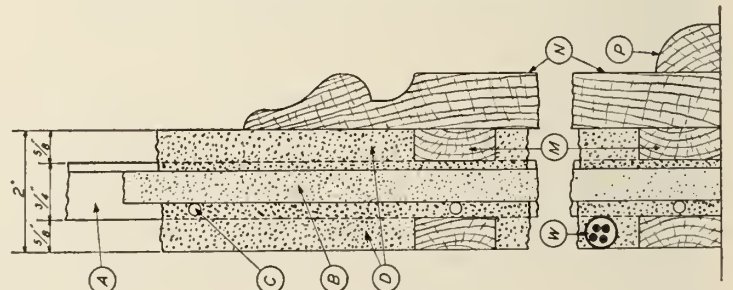
**DETAIL No. 5. DOOR BUCK DETAILS.** (Showing method of attaching T-Iron).  
 (A) Perforated T-Iron. (B) Rocklath. (C) 16d Nail. (D) Plaster. (F) Tie Wire. (G) 8d Nail.



**DETAIL No. 2. FLOOR PLAN**  
 (A) Perforated T-Iron. (B) Rocklath. (C) Nail. (D) Plaster. (E) Conduit. (F) Tie Wire. (H) Holes in Rocklath.



**DETAIL No. 6. HOLLOW SOUNDPROOF PARTITIONS.**  
 (A) Perforated T-Iron Furring. (B) Rocklath. (C) Nails. (D) Plaster. (Z) Dead Air Space Between Partitions.



**DETAIL No. 4. GROUNDS, CONDUIT (etc.), and BASE DETAILS**  
 (A) Perforated T-Iron. (B) Rocklath. (C) Nail. (D) Plaster. (M) Wood Grounds. (N) Removable Wood Base (screwed to grounds). (P) Toe Strip. (W) Conduit, telephone wires etc. behind base.



the two, offers a maximum of resistance to sound transmission. These partitions are resilient in construction. Dr. Sabine, of the Riverbank Laboratories, states that resiliency in a double partition is beneficial from the standpoint of sound insulation, inasmuch as this property tends to prevent its compressing the confined air space, which would become a more effective means for transmitting the sound waves to the other half of the partition. Being confined by a resilient wall, the air is a more effective and elastic wave absorbing medium.

Fillers of insulating materials in the hollow space between these partitions produce little or no beneficial effect and frequently increase rather than decrease transmission. (Prof. Watson, Univ. of Ill.) Therefore, this added cost can be eliminated.

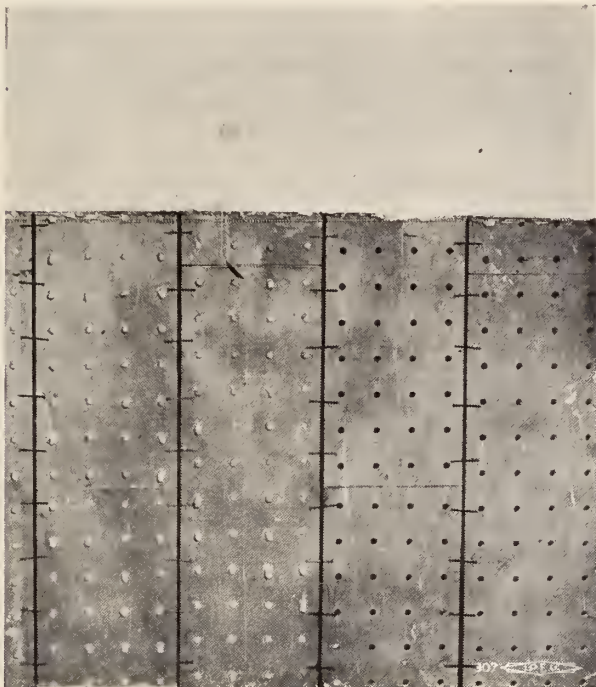


Photo No. 1. Perforated Rocklath Partition.  
(Rocklath attached to perforated T-Iron with 16d common nails) See Details 1, 2 and 3.

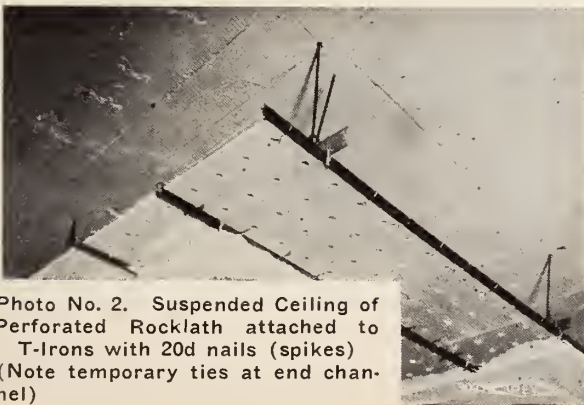


Photo No. 2. Suspended Ceiling of Perforated Rocklath attached to T-Irons with 20d nails (spikes)  
(Note temporary ties at end channel)



Photo No. 3. Angle of Room showing Insulated Outside Wall (see detail No. 7) and back view of perforated Rocklath Partition (see details 1, 2 and 3 and photo No. 1.)



Photo No. 4. Corridor Walls and Ceiling showing Insulated Suspended Ceiling and Insulated Outside Wall. Also Rocklath Air Duct in Corridor. (See Detail No. 4.)

Dr. V. S. Chisler, U. S. Bureau of Standards, states that double partitions such as these, with the edges insulated from floors, walls, and ceilings, by means of felt, cork, lead, or other shock absorbers, offer entire freedom from conduction of sound thru the floor slab or ceiling, for music studios, radio broadcasting, etc.

These partitions, with no connectors between, such as pipes, wires, iron, etc., offer maximum resistance

to sound transmission at least cost, for partitions between apartments, hotel rooms, bathrooms, toilets, etc., and for ordinary uses. They may be spaced any distance apart to enclose piping, etc. They cost less than other partitions of similar thickness and much less than those of greater thickness. This is not done at any sacrifice on the efficiency or quality of the completed partitions.

### Door Buck Details

In Detail No. 5 a method of attaching the T-Iron furring to the door buck is shown. The T-Iron may be anchored to the buck with 8d nails, as shown, and



Photo No. 5. A close up of Insulated (metallated) Rocklath Wall (also shown in Photo No. 4) Note Solid Rocklath attached to T-Irons with 16d common nails. Note Horizontal Channel Braces behind T-Irons-which are attached to Anchors in stone wall.

when the Rocklath is applied, the larger nails are driven thru the holes in the T-Irons into the buck and the whole tied together. The spacing of the furring may be started from the door bucks if desired.

### Base and Ground Details

In Detail No. 4 the ground and base details are illustrated. The base may be used to conceal conduit, telephone wires, etc., between the grounds, the base being screwed to grounds and thus removable for this purpose.

The grounds may be tied to the T-Iron furring, the wires being run thru the holes in the plaster board and the grounds on both sides of partitions applied at same time.

## INTEREST IN WORKERS COSTS PROFESSOR JOB

### Judge Pecora and Senator Nye Banned From Yale Campus By Tories

New York City.—According to a report submitted by a committee of the American Federation of Teachers, Professor Jerome Davis was dropped from the faculty of Yale University because his "activities in the labor movement offended wealthy alumni and members of the Yale Corporation."

Yale authorities have claimed that Davis was released after 12 years' service "for budgetary reasons."

The report also states that Justice Ferdinand Pecora of New York and Senator Gerald P. Nye (Rep., N. Dak.) were denied opportunities to address Yale students on the campus because Pecora's expose of Wall Street chicanery was considered "a side-show" by the rulers of Yale, and Nye's probing of the Munitions Trust was described as a "quite insufferable project."

—o—

## THE LEADING CORPORATIONS

Do you know what corporation in the United States has the largest assets? It is the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, with assets of \$4, 234, 800,000.00, according to a report prepared by S. N. Shaw, Editor of Standard Trade and Securities. American Telephone and Telegraph is second on the list with assets of \$3,949,640,000.00. Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association (California) is fifteenth on the list of the country's largest corporations.

The largest industrial corporation is the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey with assets of \$1,894,910,000.00. United States Steel Corporation is second, and General Motors Corporation is third. The Ford Motor Company is sixth and the Standard Oil Company of California is tenth.

Among public utilities the American Telephone and Telegraph Company ranks first while the Pennsylvania Railroad leads the list of largest railroads.

Travelers' Insurance is first of the casualty, fire and marine insurance companies, with Metropolitan Life naturally leading the life insurance companies since it leads the entire list of the largest corporations.

The Chase National Bank, New York, is the largest bank in the country, with National City Bank coming in second. Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association (California) is fourth among the nation's greatest banks.—DONALD R. WADLE.

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Matter for publication must be in not later than the 25th in order to appear in the following month's issue.

Take five child's building blocks of different sizes. Put them one on another, biggest at the bottom, smallest at the top, in such wise as to leave a narrow rim of each block uncovered by the block above; and you have that Aztec temple. At one corner of the lowest block the stair led to the top of that block; then the climber had to walk clear around the temple to reach the stairs leading up to the top of the next block, and so on to the flat top of the highest block. There were no balustrades; nothing to keep you from falling off if you slipped.

Five hundred picked Aztec warriors fortified themselves in, or rather on, that temple; and from its height poured their arrows and sling shots into the Spanish camp. The Spaniards, with inferior numbers, took that temple by storm. Gunpowder counted for almost nothing; steel did the work.

P. J. O'Brien, in a series of recent articles in the Philadelphia Record, declared that America's war weapons on land, sea and air are far inferior to those of other powers. Our tanks, he said, are slow

and clumsy. In air power, we rank sixth among the nations; and he described some of our warships as "floating tin cans." We have spent more money on war machines than any other power, he intimated, and have less to show for it.

With totally irresponsible despots heading three great powers, it would seem the part of Congress to make a searching probe to see how much of O'Brien's charges are true.

Congressman Paul Kvale, Minnesota Farmer-Laborite, is backing a bill to abolish capital punishment in the District of Columbia. Few people who have witnessed an execution in Washington will oppose that measure. There is no regular "death house" in the District jail, and condemned persons are killed in the prisoners' dining room.

Breakfast is served there as usual on execution days. When the prisoners have finished eating, a space is cleared of chairs and tables and the "smoky seat" is hastily set up. No regular executioner is used. One of the jail employees pulls the switch that shocks the occupant of the "hot squat" into eternity. Then the "chair" is dismantled and the tables set for the noonday lunch. The District "saves" a lot on food bills those days. Black coffee is about the only thing that appeals to most of the prisoners—all of them know what has just taken place in that room.

No less an authority than Chief Justice Hughes has said that the U. S. Constitution means what Supreme Court justices say it means. It would be interesting to know how many Constitutional rulings have been based on opinions of Associate Justice Baldwin, whom historians say sat on the Supreme Court bench for 14 years (1830 to 1844) although said to have been of unsound mind.

"I'm going to quit the union. What's the use of wasting my money? I don't get anything out of it," a man was heard to say.

Just a moment. After all, dollars aren't very much. Perhaps if we put more into the union, I don't mean money, but more interest, we would get more out of it. If we went to other meetings, rain or shine, and really cared, I think we could get more out of it than merely our dollar's worth. What is the measure you are meting out today? You, who are young and strong? You can give so much more than those who are farther down the road of life. Is it gold and gold alone? Then gold alone will be the measure meted out to you. You can truly say "I'm going to quit. What's the use of wasting money? I don't get anything out of it."

This, indeed, is a fair argument. If you put in dollars, and expect only dollars as a reward, dollars will be your reward; but sometimes they are re-

turned to you with less value. But if with the fruit of your hand you have given the fruit of your spirit, then look! your measure is already returned, filled, heaped, pressed down, and flowing over. To-day the world is striving to reconstruct her measure. She is seeing, as never before, that material returns material. To the gift of her hands she is adding the gifts of her spirit and filling her measure to overflowing. Hour by hour, that measure is flooding over with faith, with hope, with love, with brotherhood, and self-sacrifice; and only the Great Giver of all can tell the fullness of the measure the years shall bring. "I'm going to quit. I don't get anything out of it." A common thought put into every day language of life. A thought too common, sometimes spoken in anger, sometimes in jest, more often with a sense of injury of having been defrauded of something rightfully due. So attend the meetings, rain or shine, and take an interest; put more into it, and you will get more out of it.

Don't be a knocker, be a booster.

---

There is a tendency among certain writers on economics and industrial relations to assume that all the workers are entitled to is a "living wage."

This reactionary idea should be scrapped. Labor does the productive work in all departments of our economic life. With modern machinery the workers not only produce earnings large enough to provide a "living wage" for themselves and a fair return to legitimate investment, but also produce surplus earnings running into billions of dollars.

The theory of the "living wage" people is that this immense surplus belongs of right to those who own and control industry.

Labor does not subscribe to this theory. Labor's policy declares that a large and ever larger portion of this surplus shall go to the workers in wages, and that the amount shall not be determined in the least by what it costs the workers to live.

A living was what the slave owners gave their slave workers. Labor has passed beyond the slave status. Living-wage employers and economists seem still to be dominated by the slave conception. They should modernize their viewpoint.

---

I, Willoughby Wemp, being sound of mind (considering what it has been through), do hereby as a gesture, declare this my last will and testament:

To my wife, Anastasia, my three sons, Opie, Charles and Ignatz, and my daughter, Minerva, I leave my entire estate, real and personal, share and share alike.

I request that my wife have the large oil painting of myself made of me in the days when it was not

thought I was doing anything of ignominious nature in striving diligently to provide for future of my wife and children. Bitter as she may feel about me I trust the portrait may bring compensating memories of happier days.

I request my heirs to destroy at once by fire the copy of the article I once wrote on "Success," together with any and all books in my library on thrift, ambition, diligence, budget balancing, and bookkeeping.

I desire that my heirs distribute among them my collection of rubbers, galoshes, snowshoes, woolen underwear, umbrellas and fur mittens. It looks to me as if they would need them.

My son Dudley, not heretofore mentioned, I cut off completely from any share whatsoever. He left home at an early age, spent many years of his life as a loafer, blew in every penny he ever earned, and has never been anything but a spendthrift and a waster. I realize now that he was right, and I congratulate him on his ability to look ahead. I now spare him the tribulation and annoyances which will fall upon those members of my family who accepted my more ethical standards of life.

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In 1910, when a liberal government under Asquith and Lloyd George brought in a "revolutionary budget" which included a tax on land, the Lords became unusually obstreperous. They feared their great estates would be broken up.

After a long struggle the House of Commons deprived the House of Lords of its veto power. Now, if the Lords block a measure, the House may pass it at the next session and it becomes a law, without regard to what the Lords may think about it.

So we find that Great Britain "packed" the House of Lords on several occasions, when that body failed to heed the voice of the people, and finally so limited its veto power that a few stubborn old men can no longer prevent the enactment of needed political and social reforms.

President Roosevelt is endeavoring to do something like that with our Supreme Court, only he is not going nearly as far as Asquith and Lloyd George went with the House of Lords more than 25 years ago.

No one pretends that the reform of the House of Lords wrecked the British Empire.—On the contrary it probably saved the British Empire.

President Roosevelt's proposal will not wreck the Republic. The strongest argument that can be made against it is that it does not go far enough, because the power of the Supreme Court to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional should be permanently restricted or, better still, abolished altogether.

## THE WAGNER-STEAGALL BILL

THE Wagner-Steagall bill, (known as H. R. 5033), should be of interest to every member of the building construction industry. It provides a plan for a four year program of construction of slum clearance projects.

It provides for a fund of a billion dollars for loaning to local subdivisions money to construct such projects.

Under the bill the Government would subsidize the projects over a period of sixty years, which is sufficient to repay the Government up to 45 per cent of the amount borrowed.

The bill provides for the creation of a United States Housing Authority for administration of the program, this Authority to absorb activities of all existing federal housing agencies. Direction, planning and management of housing projects would be vested in local authorities.

Provides that bond issues to finance the loan would be guaranteed by the Government, both as to principal and interest.

The interest of all those in the construction industry should be such that every effort should be made to have contracts for such construction awarded by competitive bidding with public openings of bids and supervision of construction by members of the architectural profession.

It is also to be hoped that no material will be used other than that which has been tested by time and found to be satisfactory for sound construction which is to last for more than half a century.

If the Government is to finance the loans for construction, then the construction should be the best possible;—not merely the best possible for the price, but the best possible for quality of material and class of workmanship.

If the Wagner-Steagall bill becomes a law, doubtless the Government would protect its loans through supervision or inspection of the construction.

The lack of supervision of construction on low cost homes has been the direct cause or reason for "jerry" building.

There are approximately twenty-three million homes in the United States, and it is estimated that the majority are of a type which cost \$5,000 and less. There are some financial agencies which have had the experience of learning that after a few years' time the home constructed was not worth the first mortgage amount due to faulty construction.

There is considerable propoganda that there is need for a million new homes yearly for the next five years to take care of the housing needs of the people

in the United States. If one cuts this in half, it still represents an immense number of homes.

The low cost home represents to the buyer a life time investment, and would seem that he should be afforded ample protection in his investment, as the average home buyer knows little or nothing about building construction.

Most low cost homes are built by what is known as operative or speculative builders, they being both owner and builder, the objective in building being profit in the sale of the home.

Building loans are generally obtained for the construction of this type of work, and it is this source that protection to home buyer can best be accomplished through the requirement, by the financial agency making building loan, that the construction shall be supervised by an architect or engineer selected by the agency making the loan. The cost for such supervision can cheerfully be paid by the home buyer in the knowledge that the home he buys is built in accordance with plans and specifications; and with such a plan in effect nationally, the term "jerry" builder would become unknown to the building construction industry.

There are two policies, either of which the contractors in the industry can pursue. One is fair competition. The other is the individual policy of survival of the fittest, with supply and demand determining labor's wages. The latter policy has been in existence for many years, and has proven unsatisfactory. The other policy has not been fully tried out. Which policy shall prevail is entirely up to the majority of the employers and the majority of the organized craftsmen.

Fair competition can be maintained provided that there is unity of effort between employers and craftsmen to maintain industry regulations of fair competition.

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### THIS IS REGULATION

Talking about regulation of industry reminds me of a newspaper article I clipped out the other day. In Denmark every egg must be stamped with the date on which it was laid. The farmer who sells it must stamp his number on it, together with the number of the cooperative society of which he is a member. They certainly can trace a bad egg to its source in Denmark.

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The word "drug" comes from the Anglo-Saxon "drigen," to dry, referring to the practice of drying herbs.

**I**llinois State Senate Chamber, Springfield. The expert crew of N. W. Rodier, Lathing Contractor, and some of their intricate foundations of **STEELCRETE** for the ornamental plastered ceiling. Shaughnessy Bros., Plastering Contractors.



**STEELCRETE** Plastering Accessories, Lath, Channels, Corner Bead and Bar-Z Partitions are leading in demand, performance and popularity everywhere.

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#### DOCTOR BUTLER'S 75TH BIRTHDAY

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, New York City, celebrated his 75th birthday on April 2. Dr. Butler's high standing in educational attainments is recognized throughout the nation. But it is regrettable that in late years his career has been blemished by an unreasonable hostility to the Child Labor Amendment to the Federal Constitution conferring upon Congress the authority to regulate the employment of children during those years when they should be in school.

A logical examination of the situation reveals with indubitable accuracy and clearness that Federal legislation is the instrument which will free child workers from the slavery imposed upon them by sweatshop employers under the varying age standards fixed by different States.

To remedy this intolerate condition organized labor and progressive forces everywhere have lined up in favor of the amendment.

Early in January, President Roosevelt in personal letters to the Governors of nonratifying States whose legislatures were scheduled to meet during 1937, urging ratification of the amendment. In an endeavor to circumvent the application of this constructive policy, Dr. Butler joined with organizations

consecrated to child labor exploitation and sent a letter to each of the Governors urging them to fight the amendment to the finish. When the amendment was before the New York State Legislature last month, Dr. Butler again joined with the sweatshop employers and urged the members of the legislature to defeat the amendment.

Children should be in school rather than chained to the wheels of industry for the profit of employers, who employ them for the sole reason that their wages are lower than the wages of adults. And of late years Dr. Butler has used his commanding influence against the only effective way of controlling labor standards applicable to children in all parts of the country, which, in the language of Governor Lehman of New York, "can be achieved only through the Federal Child Labor Amendment."

It is to be hoped that before his next birthday anniversary Dr. Butler will be convinced of the fundamental error of his position and join with progressives everywhere whose efforts are consecrated to striking from all children in the entire nation the shackles of industrial exploitation.

The Grand canyon is believed to be the most fantastically beautiful spot in the world.

# A JOB FOR EVERY WORKER

By Charles M. Kelley

UNEMPLOYMENT has been the country's greatest and most tragic problem since 1929. Nevertheless, at this moment, no one can say with certainty how many men and women are without jobs or how many are fit and ready for work.

The American Federation of Labor, at the beginning of March, estimated that between nine and ten millions Americans were denied opportunity to earn their bread by the sweat of their brows. Harry L. Hopkins, Federal relief administrator, said he "thought" these figures came close to the mark. The National Industrial Conference Board, an organization maintained by Big Business, conceded the estimate was conservative.

Yet the figures have been challenged by various individuals and groups as "fantastic." Even in the national Government there are skeptics who contend that in making up unemployment and relief lists millions of persons are counted who in normal times would not be classified as job-seekers.

Hopkins insists that, like poverty, unemployment has always been with us. During the recession following the World War, he says, nearly 5,000,000 workers were idle. Even in 1929, when production reached an all-time peak, between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 workers were walking the streets.

Under the circumstances, it would seem only reasonable to expect that an effort would be made to determine the size of a problem which Hopkins insists will continue to plague us for many years.

President Roosevelt has urged the need of a census of the unemployed; so has Hopkins; so has Organized Labor, and so have scores of others, but there is nothing to indicate that it will be made. Why? Are some influential interests afraid of what the enumeration would show?

"One major obstacle in the path of a solution of the problem," Hopkins says, "has been the absence of adequate figures. In Europe they know what their problem is. I am convinced that we ought to find out by taking an unemployment census. The job must be done, in all fairness to the public and more particularly to the jobless."

One of the startling facts which Hopkins has repeatedly emphasized is that while production is almost back to the 1929 level, there are more than three times as many idle men. Mechanization and increased efficiency of workers have definitely done for millions of jobs. Before unemployment can be reduced to the 1929 figure, Hopkins declares, production must increase about 30 per cent. Needless to

say, he regards that as an unattainable goal, at least for several years to come.

"I believe that we will have to face indefinitely the fact that many who want jobs will be unable to find them," Hopkins declares. "Machines will grow more and more efficient, displacing more hand labor and requiring greater production to provide the same number of jobs. The population will continue to increase, requiring still higher levels. There will be stranded populations in the areas from which industry has moved away, or in the sections where soil or natural forces have been exhausted."

Not a pretty prospect, it must be admitted. But what is to be done about it?

Hopkins has a remedy—and, significantly, it is the remedy urged by Organized Labor, the remedy the railroad workers have placed before Congress to deal with unemployment in their own industry.

First, Hopkins demands that hours be reduced until every able-bodied worker has been absorbed by industry.

"As long as a single worker is willing but unable to work," he declares, "hours are too long. They should be shortened, and the Government should lead in bringing about that reform."

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## C. I. O. CAN'T COERCE FLORIDA LABOR EDITOR

Jacksonville, Fla.—The editor of the Labor Journal, the official organ of the Florida Federation of Labor, the Jacksonville Central Labor Union and the Jacksonville Building Trades Council, does not propose to be bulldozed into barring from his paper news critical of the Committee for Industrial Organization and its plan to destroy the American Federation of Labor.

"The Labor Journal," the editor said in a recent issue, "has been approached with a proposition to stop printing the news of any action that would discredit the C. I. O. The Labor Journal has answered by printing more news in opposition to the C. I. O. \* \* \* The American Federation of Labor represents democracy in labor. The C. I. O. represents dictatorship in labor. \* \* \*

"The Labor Journal stands by the American Federation of Labor because we believe the policies of the American Federation of Labor suit the needs of the working people. It promotes a system of practices that have been built up over a period of years by experience. They are healthy. They have been tried."





## STAR BENDER

Has unlimited adaptability as a bench or hand tool. Capacity of stock throat  $\frac{5}{8}$ " by  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ". Weight 12 pounds. Fully guaranteed. Money refunded if not satisfied. Write for circular. Immediate delivery by parcel post. 2% discount for cash with order. Orders without cash shipped C. O. D. Price Delivered—U. S. A., East of Rockies, \$21.00; Rocky Mountains and West, \$21.75; Foreign Shipments, \$20.50; Basis at Detroit.

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1545-49 Temple Avenue

Detroit, Mich.

## HENRY FORD

DO we have an industrial dictator in this land of Democracy? Henry Ford's philosophy of life expressed through public statements and industrial procedure stamps him indelibly as an autocrat who brooks no interference. "I'm right, the world's wrong"—that's the philosophy of a dictator, political or industrial.

Lacking humanitarian qualities, disdainful to win the loyalty and good-will of his employees and obsessed with the gospel of regimentation with its attending evils of standardization, minute division of labor and a systematic co-ordination of operations pursued to an excessive degree—these facts emerge to an excessive degree—these facts emerge as one scans the amazing career of Henry Ford. Here is a man who believes in the policy of laissez-faire and individualism to such an extent that he is ready to defy public sentiment and, if necessary, legislation to maintain his industrial absolutism. Let us examine the facts to prove this contention.

EXTRA! Ford announced \$5.00 Wage Minimum—flaming headlines proclaimed in 1914. Ford was learning the profitable art of self-advertising. A department of social welfare was concurrently installed to superintend the expenditure of such princely sums by the masses. However, this paternal act was not publicized for it proved to be extremely unpopular with the employees. The workers didn't want to be treated like children. "Snooping," they resentfully called it.

1915—Ford Sails for Europe to End the War! For weeks the newspapers were deluged with the magnate's unofficial peace tour. Verily, the nation was becoming Ford conscious.

EXTRA! The Dearborn Independent, a Ford Journal, attacks "Semitic Menace"! More free publicity for this master of self-advertising.

EXTRA! Ford starts libel suit against Chicago Tribune! The paper called him an anarchist.

1926—Ford announces he is never going to discontinue the production of Model T.

1927—Ford comes out with a new model. Many men laid off.

1932—If Hoover's is not re-elected the country will go to the dogs, thunders Ford in a press confer-

ence. By this time, editors readily sought Ford's authoritative opinions on important issues of the day.

Four years later, 1936, Mr. Ford contradicts himself. Whether America is doomed to another cycle of boom and collapse does not depend on the government, which can neither help nor hinder much."

On the eve of the repeal of Prohibition, Ford threatens that if Prohibition is repealed he would close his factories; liquor and gasoline don't mix.

EXTRA! Ford, the philanthropist, gathers our ancestral antiques.

1937—Ford Builds Rotunda. Incidentally, his employees refer to the Rotunda on Schaefer Road as the "Bonus Building"; their expected bonus money was used in its construction.

EXTRA! Mr. Ford repeats his advice to workers to "Stay out of Labor Unions. Those who join will be like the turkey. They'll get it in the neck eventually."

Ford Defies the NRA, shout newsboys throughout the land.

Enough of these publicity seeking stunts, free, priceless advertising, which has made Mr. Ford a national institution.

Let us turn to the industrial side of the picture. Here we gaze at a canvas peopled with officials whose tactics evoke antagonism in the workers, employees regimented to an incredible extent, dutiful spies and the whole scene dominated by the boss, Mr. Ford, who does not champion independent thinking or initiative on the part of his employees and scorns to promote a harmonious atmosphere in order to gain better work and loyalty.

The auto magnate does not believe in mollycoddling. Get your money's worth out of your employees. Loyalty and humanity, idealistic, abstract phrases, have no place in Ford's vocabulary.

For the sake of efficiency, wash basins are lacking in the Ford plant; too much time might be wasted in washing. Gadding about is not tolerated here. An official pass is required before a man is allowed to step into another department on an errand. Conversation is sacrificed on the altar of regimentation; no other factory boasts this degree of disci-

pline. The plant is not healthy for men who display brain power. If a college-trained man wants to avoid the discharging axe, he wisely refrains from advertising his education. No one has to think here; you just do as you're told. In the engineering department, spittoons are lacking for the simple reason that the time-consuming activities, smoking and chewing, are prohibited.

A certain number of loyal employees, Mr. Bennett's men, faithfully keep the management posted on undercurrent activities. A strike will never catch officials napping. No, any demonstration will receive a warm welcome. Mr. Ford employs a highly organized and heavily equipped group of Service men. In the past several months, the staff has been doubled. A wire fence has been installed for additional protection.

The list of indictments against Mr. Ford grows. He has persistently and arrogantly refused to recognize labor unions. This is a direct challenge to the Wagner Labor Act, the law of the land. Will he be able to get away with this attitude? He did it in the case of the NRA.

Mr. Ford is ruthless in his business methods. In the past, small concerns dealing with Ford were forced to supply products at rockbottom prices.

It is a commonly known fact that Ford is interested in scab labor from the South.

Up to a year ago, a majority of his employees worked only 20 weeks a year. In such a case, a \$6.00 day wage minimum is impotent. A lay-off

reduces a man to immediate need; he has no resources to fall back upon.

Mr. Ford has spent money on antiques for supposed public edification. Why couldn't that money have been expended on more worthy projects—Charities? Let them work, says he illogically. He ignores the fact that lack of employment, accident and old age reduce many to dire circumstances. The poor are always with us. Why doesn't Ford share the charity burden?

The magnate has openly denounced old age pensions.

Does Mr. Ford value loyalty and conscientious service? The long list of those who served him back in the early days and later severed relations testifies to the contrary. Men whose industry ideas and unswerving loyalty aided Ford to achieve his present enviable position — the Dodge brothers, Knudsen, Hartman, Brownell—not one of them is associated with him a present. Why did they leave? Executives do not divorce themselves from a company on the way to big money unless they are not treated fairly.

The pride of a man in his work and the feeling of loyalty towards the employer, such responses are alien to the Ford worker. Here men toil for wages and for fear of losing their jobs. Where dictators rule, men are sheep. Under a political dictatorship men either obey or die. In a factory autocracy, men react in a similar manner for fear of losing their jobs.

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## FINK "CHOWDERHEAD" GLORIES IN HIS JOB AS STRIKEBREAKER

New York—(AFLNS) — Some of the activities of a strikebreaker were recently recounted by the notorious Sam Cohen, known to police as "Chowderhead" and described by himself as a "gorilla," in his testimony before the National Labor Relations Board in New York City relative to his services for the Borden Farm Products company, which was charged by local 680 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters with discharging members of the Union last year while the milk concern was trying to force the organization of a company Union in its plant at Elizabeth, N. J.

The Union called a strike in May, 1936, and is now seeking to have the Labor board issue an order requiring the company to reinstate the dismissed men.

The attorney for the Labor board claimed that Cohen was in charge of about 200 strong-arm men who went to Elizabeth in automobiles to break

up picket lines and otherwise foment trouble.

In describing his functions in the strike Cohen said he was hired by the company as a "guard," for which he was paid \$9 a day, and sometimes got more. He stood at the door of the plant and kept out persons he did not think belonged in the building and saw that there was no loitering. Those he admitted stayed in a room upstairs, "waiting."

One day he supervised the line-up of the "waiting" men while they were paid off at the rate of \$2 a day for "waiting time." He said he examined their cards to see that nobody was in the pay line "that didn't belong there," but insisted he was not in charge of the group.

"What I do is guard work," he boasted. "Protect life and property and keep people from being hounded, and like that. If I didn't do it the cops would, and I figured I might as well get the money as leave the cops do it."

## NEW BRAINS FOR THE FOREMAN

It was a rainy day, and the foreman of a gang working on a bridge near by had come into the store, and held forth on the trials of a boss, and how nobly he had borne them, for the better part of two hours. Gran'ther Bones had listened with the rest, but now he knocked the ashes out of his pipe, sucked the stem a few times, and raised his high pitched voice:

"Yep. A boss is like to have some troubles, though, gin'rully speakin', he passes most of 'em along.

"Puts me in mind o' Andy Ketchum, my boss the winter I worked in the woods up no'th. Andy had a heap o' troubles, an' when they didn't come, he jest went out an' hunted 'em. First week we was in camp, one of the men bruk his leg, an' Andy had to send two men an' a team to take him out to the settlements. He jest stewed all the time they was gone about how it was interferin' with the work. Then some o' the meat he'd brung turned bad, an' he had to send down for another supply—when every man around has got an ax handy, you got to feed 'em right, anyways. Then one of the hosses up an' died; an' there was a fire that we put out all right, but it took half the gang a day to patch up the bunkhouse afterwards. An' then, he had a case o' bad jedgment."

"What was that?" someone asked.

"He didn't guess right on the length of a mule's hind legs," said Gran'ther Bones. "He stood about six inches too close when he larruped one with a whip, an' one of her heels caught him fair on the side of the head, jest back o' the temple. Knocked him galley west, of course; but that wa'n't the worst of it. The calk o' that mule's shoe jest peeled a slice right out o' Andy's skull an' laid it back just hangin' by the scalp at the top, and purty nigh a handful o' his brains run out on the snow.

"If that had happened way out in the woods, I reckon he'd of been a goner. But so be it come off right next to the bunkhouse. The cook come runnin' to see what we was yellin' about, an' when he see what had happened an' them brains out on the snow, 'I'll fix him,' he says. 'Let me tend to him!' he says.

"We was all willin'. Cookie run into his kitchen an' comes out with a kittle in one hand an' a ladle in the other. He'd been mixin' batter for pancakes. He poured some of that batter into Andy's head where the brains had run out, an' fitted the piece of skull back in place—I told yuh it was hangin' by the scalp at the top. An' then him an' me, we put a bandage around Andy's head an' carried him to his bunk."

"How long did it take him to die?" asked the foreman.

"Die?" said Gran'ther Bones. "He didn't die. Batter took the place of brains, jest like you'd expect of a foreman. The only difference we noticed after a few weeks was that he had a little better manners."

Rep. Sabath claims Presidential support for his bill to change the method of selecting trustees, receivers and masters to protect bondholders.

"The President is in favor of the bill," Sabath said, after a visit to the White House. "He feels these abuses of bondholder's protective committees doing as they please with millions of dollars of property should be eliminated. He believes it also will help the courts."

Sabath's bill would create a conservator who, with the aid of deputies, would prepare a panel of lawyers and experts in various fields of business from which the federal courts would select trustees and receivers. They would be paid salaries instead of fees. The court's selections would be subject to approval by the attorney general.

Sabath said, "nobody is getting any returns from defaulted bonds and securities and receiverships because it is all eaten up by a clique of shrewd, conniving, protective committees and lawyers."

It is about time something was done to the racketeers who have inflicted themselves on the poor people who did buy mortgage bonds, etc. Where the judges who appointed those birds as receivers for defaulted real estate bonds got them, nobody seems to know. Maybe they were paroled and their names were furnished by the different parole boards. They were a fine mob wherever they were gotten.

Millions of people are interested in these mortgage bonds through possession, and a list of the receivers and the judges that appointed them, would have great reading value. Funny the press did not see this, maybe they did, but the freedom of the press can be interpreted to mean that they are free to withhold from the people those things that they see fit to withhold for reasons best known to themselves.

### DUES BOOKS LOST

- 14 D. Marx 36148
- 19 J. F. Berry 1829
- 172 N. A. Bihner 25156

The femur is the largest, longest, and strongest bone in the body. It extends from the hip to the knee.



# WIT AND

Green: "You must be fond of the movies, old boy. You go twice a week.

Howarth: "It's not that exactly. You see, if I don't go regularly I don't understand what my children are saying."

A guest at a hotel resort was complaining to the maitre d'Hotel: "Your lunch today was terrible. I nearly lost my appetite."

Maitre d'Hotel: "So? What was the matter?"

"Guest: "Well, I found a hair in the ice cream, a hair in the honey and a hair in the apple sauce."

Maitre d'Hotel: "You did? H'm, that's funny. I can understand how the hair got in the cream. It came from shaving the ice, and the hair in the honey probably came from the comb. But what gets me is the hair in the apple sauce. I bought those apples myself and they were Baldwins."

A politician was interrupted by a man in the crowd, who repeatedly shouted "Liar!"

After about the twentieth repetition, the speaker paused and fixed his eye on his tormentor.

"If the man who persists in interrupting," he said, "will be good enough to tell us his name instead of merely shouting out his profession, I'm sure we shall all be pleased to make his acquaintance."

"So you say the water that you get here is unsafe."

"Yeah."

"Well, tell me, what precautions do you take against it?"

"First we filter it."

"Yes."

"Then we boil it."

"Yes."

"Then we add chemicals to it."

"Yes."

"And then we drink beer."

The present season's bathing suits  
Are knitted—plain and purl.  
They show much ingenuity—  
And quite a lot of girl.

Man at 'phone: "Hello- Give me a box for four."

Voice back: "Very sorry, sir, but we've got no boxes for four."

Man at 'phone: "Say, isn't this the Princess Theatre?"

Voice back: "No, this is the Elite Funeral Parlor."

"How on earth did you come to mark this man's paper 101 per cent?" asked the Government examiner of his new assistant. "Surely you know that nothing can be better than 100 per cent?"

"I known that, sir," replied the assistant. "But this man answered one question which we never asked him."

"Folks," said the colored minister, "the subject of my sermon dis evenin' is 'Liars.' How many in de congregation has done read the sixty-ninth chapter of Matthew?"

Nearly every hand in the congregation was raised immediately.

"Dat's right," said the preacher. "You is just de folks I want to preach to. Dere is no sixty-ninth chapter of Matthew."

A middle-aged woman who had been summoned to appear on a jury asked to be excused.

"On what grounds madam?" asked the judge.

"Because I do not believe in capital punishment."

The judge pointed out: "It concerns a dispute between a married couple about the sum of \$200.00. The wife entrusted it to her husband to buy a fur coat for her, but he used the money to back the ponies."

"Oh, that's it," said the woman, brightening up. "I'll serve." Then, after a pause, she added in a reflective tone: "Perhaps, after all, I am wrong about capital punishment."

"Just think, children," said the missionary, "in Africa there are six million square miles where little boys and girls have no Sunday school. Now, what should we all strive to save money for?"

"To go to Africa!" cried a chorus of cheery voices.

—Texas Longhorn.

# HUMOR



A denizen of the hills of east Tennessee, who was appearing as a witness in a law suit, was being questioned as to his educational qualifications by the plaintiff's lawyer.

"Can you write?" asked the lawyer.

"Nope."

"Can you read?"

"Wa'al, I kin read figgers pretty well, but I don't do so good with writin'."

"How is that?"

"Wa'al, take these here signs along the road when I want to go somers; I kin read how fur, but not whurto."

—————o—————  
 "When is the only time a woman is justified in spitting in a man's face?"

"When his moustache is on fire."

—Varieties.

—————o—————  
 An old darky approached the minister cautiously and lightly tapped him on the shoulder.

"Pahson, suh," he said, "Ah wants you all to pray for me. Ah's in a bad way, suh."

"Well, Rastus, what's wrong with you?"

"Suh, Ah's got a floatin' kidney, suh."

"But Rastus," replied the minister, "I can't pray for physical things like that; I only pray for spiritual things."

"You all can't pray for a floatin' kidney? Den how come you all prayed last Sunday fo' the loose livahs?"

—Pointer.

—————o—————  
 "What terrible crime has this man committed?"

"He has done nothing. He was merely an innocent bystander when Tough Jim tried to kill a man, and we are holding him as a witness."

"And where's Tough Jim?"

"He's out on bail."

—V. I. P. Skipper.

—————o—————  
 "Don't you think that Wadsworth was right when he said 'Heaven lies about us in our infancy'?"

"Sure, but he forgot to add that everybody lies about us in our maturity."

—Illinois Siren.

Tonsils: "I got my whiskers on the installment plan."

Adenoids: "The installment plan?"

Tonsils: "Yes. a little down each week."

—————o—————  
 "And," said the instructor to the class as he finished his lecture, "if the parachute doesn't open, that is known as jumping to conclusions."

—Growler.

—————o—————  
 Nurse (in insane asylum): "There's a man outside who wants to know if we have lost any male inmates."

Doctor: "Why?"

Nurse: "He says some one has run off with his wife."

—Annapolis Log.

—————o—————  
 Gather 'round and hear Annabelle rave;  
 She is one you might call fashion's slave.

In a bobber shop chair

She dozed off, I declare,

And the bobber man gave her a shave.

—Youngstown Telegram.

—————o—————  
 Go on and let Annabelle rave—  
 Your deeper compassion I crave:

When I took a nap

In his chair, the poor sap

Went and gave me a permanent wave.

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

—————o—————  
 Go ahead, let Annabelle snort,  
 Here's a case that'll come to court.

When he started to snip

His clippers did slip,

And now I'm half an ear short.

—Yonkers Telegram.

—————o—————  
 "Stop!" thundered the man in the barber's chair who was having his hair trimmed. "Why do you insist upon telling me these horrible, bloodcurdling stories?"

"I'm sorry, sir," said the barber, "but when I tell stories like that, the hair stands up on end, and makes it much easier to cut, sir."

## BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

**B**ENJAMIN FRANKLIN only went to school two years, but was one of the best educated men in the world, the foremost statesman and diplomat of his time.

Franklin exerted a fatherly influence on the men of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods, being 37 years older than Jefferson and 26 years older than Washington. He fathered the Declaration of Independence, the Constitutional Convention and our diplomacy in Europe. He caused the deliberation of the Constitutional Convention to be opened with prayer saying: "If a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice, is it possible that a nation can rise without His aid?"

A great inventor and writer, Franklin never patented or copyrighted, declaring his works free to the world. He founded a newspaper, a magazine, a college, a public library, a hospital, a fire company

and a philosophical society. Built the first fireproof house in America, invented the lightning rod. Was the first to suggest electrocution instead of hanging, devised a system of shorthand, a clock with less wheels than all others, a copper plate press for printing money, bi-focal lenses for spectacles, stereotyping, the harmonica, a stove, and was the first in this country to make moulds and cast type. Franklin improved windmills, waterwheels, carriage wheels, studied aircraft and ocean currents, taught sailors how to keep food fresh on long voyages, improved water troughs and soup plates and suggested that hulls of ships be divided into watertight compartments. He expressed the theory that disease germs were carried through the air, and tested ether for deadening pain.

Strangely, Benjamin Franklin and his father, grand-father, great-grandfather and great-great-grandfather were all youngest sons of youngest sons.

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### POWER FOR LABOR SEEN BY WALLACE

Labor and farm groups, in the expressed opinion of Secretary Wallace, "should not rest until they get bargaining power equivalent to that enjoyed by the corporations."

Voicing this belief recently, the chief of the Agriculture Department said he thought farmers and workers would gain such power eventually through organization.

When that happens, he predicted, industrial corporations, workers and farmers will be compelled to join forces, probably under governmental direction.

"It seems to me," Wallace said, "that corporations must more and more be prepared to accept the doctrine that capital and management have received from Government a grant of power which entitles them to make profits on condition that certain rules of the game are observed with respect to production, prices, wages and savings."

He said these rules should be considered in development of a new NRA or any other Federal control over business and industry.

Tracking the history of corporate enterprise the Secretary of Agriculture said it has become an important factor in national life since the Civil War "and especially since 1900."

So constant has been its growth, he said, and so great is the power of individual corporations today that 200 of the largest ones will own 70 per cent of the corporate wealth by 1950 if recent trends continue unchecked.

He declared corporation lawyers have built "a

myth that there is some divine right of corporations to exercise powers, and that legislatures and courts have no right to call them back or curb their use."

Corporations, Wallace added, have been able to say, "Take or leave it" to nearly everyone, and "the public had to take it when it meant millions of men walking the street, even when it meant 30-cent wheat, even when it meant prices for manufactured products which had been cut very little."

"If we have another NRA it will be disastrous," Wallace said, "if business men merely think of problems in their particular business without being also compelled to think about the relation of their problems in their business to business as a whole."

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### LET'S GO!

Long-standing barriers to organization of the workers have gone as a result of the Supreme Court decisions upholding the National Labor Relations Act. The Act, giving labor the right to organize and choose its own representatives for collective bargaining, free of restraint or coercion by employers, opens the way, as never before, to a nation-wide sweep of organization.

The court has spoken and the rest is up to the workers, especially the organized workers. They must take the lead in organizing all American labor. The most favorable time for organization in the history of the United States is here. There is organizing work for every union man or woman, and the word is, "Let's go-"

# PROJECTS OF \$50,000 OR MORE IN CITIES WHERE WE HAVE NO LOCALS

## ARIZONA

AJO, ARIZ.—50 camp residences: \$90,723. Dubach & Chipperfield, Phoenix, contr.

## CALIFORNIA

DOWNEY, CALIF.—Post office: \$53,500. Sarver & Zoss, 1015 West 14th St., Los Angeles, contr.

FRIANT, CALIF.—Office building, two dormitories, three 6-room, five 50-room, two 4-room and ten 2-room residences at Government Camp, at Friant Dam, Central: \$94,670. W. J. Ochs, Fresno, contr.

FULLERTON, CALIF.—Fullerton Junior College, administration building and social science building: \$138,686. W. J. Shirley, 1724 South Vermont Ave., contr.

LAWNDALE, CALIF.—Mausoleum addition, Holy Cross Cemetery: \$150,000. Moore & Roberts, 693 Mission St., San Francisco, contr.

SAN ANSELMO, CALIF.—Stores. Hertzka & Knowles, 369 Pine St., San Francisco, contr.

VACAVILLE, CALIF.—Post office: \$67,760. K. E. Parker Co., 135 South Park St., San Francisco, contr.

## CONNECTICUT

LAKEVILLE, CONN.—Hotchkiss School: \$150,000. James Stewart & Co., 230 Park Ave., New York, contr.

NORWICH, CONN.—St. Peter and St. Paul Roman Catholic Church: \$150,000. P. F. Sweeney, 25 Chestnut St., contr.

SOUTHINGTON, CONN.—Southington Hospital: \$150,000. H. Wales Lines Co., 134 State St., Meriden, contr.

## GEORGIA

SYLVESTER, GA.—Post office: \$50,000. J. M. Raymond Constr. Co., Atlantic National Bank Bldg., Jacksonville, Fla., contr.

## IDAHO

BONNERS FERRY, IDAHO—Post office: \$125,000. L. H. Hoffman, 715 Southwest Columbia St., Portland, Ore., contr.

KETCHUM, IDAHO—Sun Valley resort, including construction European Village: \$150,000. J. V. McNeil Constr. Co., 5860 Avalon Blvd., Los Angeles, Cal., contr.

## ILLINOIS

GODFREY, ILL.—Dormitory building: \$90,000. Woernmann Constr. Co., 3800 West Pine Blvd., St. Louis, Mo., contr.

## INDIANA

MUNCIE, IND.—Ball State Teachers' College dormitory: \$345,800. A. J. Glaser, 401 South Lincoln St., contr.

## IOWA

NEVADA, IA.—Post office: \$50,000. Weitz Co., 713 Mulberry St., Des Moines, contr.

## KENTUCKY

LOUISA, KY.—Agriculture and post office building: \$50,000. Upchurch Constr. Co., 112 North McDonough St., Montgomery, Ala., contr.

## LOUISIANA

CARVILLE, LA.—Boiler refrigeration plant, etc., at U. S. Marine Hospital: \$53,800. W. C. Spratt, Law Bldg., Fredericksburg, Va., contr.

PORT ALLEN, LA.—High school, auditorium and home economics cottage: \$146,913. PWA. Caldwell Bros. & Hart, 816 Howard Ave., New Orleans, contr.

## MARYLAND

DUNDALK, MD.—Apartment: \$800,000. C. L. Stockhausen Co., National Marine Bank Bldg., Baltimore, contr.

## MASSACHUSETTS

CLINTON, MASS.—Post office: \$64,303. Bergen Essex Constr. Co., Chicopee Falls, contr.

HYANNIS, MASS.—Theatre and store: \$200,000. W. and L. Engineering Co., 694 Washington St., Boston, contr.

## MICHIGAN

LANSING, MICH.—Mercantile building: \$200,000. H. G. Christman-Lausing Co., contr.

## MINNESOTA

MOOSE LAKE, MINN.—Power plant, Fourth State Hospital: \$79,832. Standard Constr. Co., 215 South 5th St., Minneapolis, contr.

## MISSOURI

KIRKWOOD, MO.—Home addition: \$150,000. Fruin-Colnon Contg. Co., 502 Merchants LaCledde Bldg., St. Louis, contr.

LAPLATA, MO.—Post office: \$50,000. J. I. Barnes, Wilhoit Bldg., Springfield, contr.

## NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA CITY, NEB.—St. Mary's Hospital, wing addition: \$84,700. C. D. Fitzgibbons, Oklahoma City, Okla., contr.

TECUMSEH, NEB.—Post office: \$50,000. T. L. Dawson Co., 2035 Washington St., Kansas City, Mo., contr.

## NEVADA

ELY, NEV.—Post office and Federal building: \$65,800. E. and E. J. Pfozter, Phila., Pa., contr.

LOVELOCK, NEV.—U. S. Agriculture and post office building: \$60,700. Lundberg-Richter Co., Fredericksburg, Va., contr.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

HANOVER, N. H.—Boiler house and laundry, Mary Hitchcock Hospital: \$120,000. E. H. Hunter, Main St., contr.

## NEW JERSEY

CHATHAM, N. J.—Group dwellings: \$150,000. J. Oscar Williams.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.—Post office: \$83,080. Pozzi & Filice, 379 Hamilton Ave., Trenton, contr.

## NEW YORK

COPIAGUE, N. Y.—30 residences: \$150,000. Venetian American Property, Inc., J. J. Green, pres.

GRAND ISLAND, N. Y.—269 residences for housing development at Beaver Parkway: \$500,000. Hageman-Harris Co., Inc., 360 Madison Ave., New York, contr.

HUDSON, N. Y.—Theatre: \$150,000. W. I. Hohausser, 1841 Broadway, New York, archt.

ILION, N. Y.—Church of Annunciation: \$150,000. Walsh Bros., 150 Hampshire St., Cambridge, Mass., contr.

## NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Constructing additions, alterations, etc., on schools: \$209,419. Central High School and Fairview School, J. A. Jones Constr. Co., Commercial Bank Bldg., contr. Oakhurst School, Goode Constr. Corp., Builders Bldg. Clear Creek (white), Clear Creek (colored), and Bain Schools, Herman & Sipe Co., Conover, contr. Derita, Thomasboro, Hoskins and Oakdale Schools, A. H. Guion & Co., Kinney Bldg., contr.

## OHIO

OTTAWA, O.—Post office: \$50,000. H. White Constr. Co., 603 G. D. Harter Bank Bldg., Canton, contr.

**OKLAHOMA**

GUYMON, OKLA.—Post office: \$50,000. H. W. Underhill Co., Wichita, Kan., contr.

**PENNSYLVANIA**

BOYERTOWN, PA.—Post office: \$50,000. J. L. Robinson Constr. Co., Block Pierce St., Baltimore, Md., contr.

CHESTER, PA.—Apartment house: \$160,000. E. B. Meade, 153 West 3d St.

COUDERSPORT, PA.—Post office: \$54,100. J. I. Barnes, Charlottesville, Va., contr.

ERIE, PA.—Lady of Charity Monastery Chapel: \$96,380. H. Platt Co., 932 Raspberry St., contr.

FOUNTAIN HILL, PA.—Senior High School: \$181,575. M. E. Fulmer, 76 West Market St., Bethlehem, contr.

JENKINTOWN, PA.—Modern residence and art gallery: \$300,000. J. S. Cornell & Son, 1528 Cherry St., Phila., contr.

UPPER DARBY, PA.—Residences: \$300,000. M. J. McCruden, 18 West Chelton Ave., Phila., Pa., contr.

**SOUTH DAKOTA**

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—School: \$80,884. Henry Carlson Co., contr.

**TEXAS**

GAINESVILLE, TEX.—Junior High School: \$172,913. O. K. Johnson, Waco, contr. PWA.

PECOS, TEX.—Court house: \$165,000. J. L. Hair Constr. Co., Wichita Falls, contr.

RANGER, TEX.—Post office: \$88,000. Bonded Constr. Co., 110 East 42d St., New York, N. Y., contr.

**VERMONT**

BRATTLEBORO, VT.—Dormitory: \$150,000. Brattleboro Retreat. George H. Reed Co., 24 Franklin St., Greenfield, Mass., contr.

**WEST VIRGINIA**

HOLLIDAYS, W. VA.—Post office: \$59,180. J. I. Barnes, Wilhoit Bldg., Springfield, Mo., contr.

**WISCONSIN**

REEDSBURG, WIS.—Post office: \$51,279. Dean Constr. Co., 5141 Queen Ave., So., Minneapolis, Minn., contr.

SHAWANO, WIS.—Post office: \$50,962. Mads Madsen Co., 4505 Bryant Ave., Minneapolis, Minn., contr.

**FEDERAL HOUSING BILL**

First on the legislative program of the American Federation of Labor is federal legislation to provide suitable and adequate housing for the lower income families. This is a field where there will be no competition with private initiative. Private initiative must be limited to profitable undertakings. So far as homes for wage-earners are concerned, private initiative has supplied the slums handed-down houses, jerry built additions, but its activity in this field is restricted by the fact that the financing methods of the construction industry preclude any profits on the construction of good homes for wage earners and other small income groups.

Because the kind of home in which individuals live is one of the most important factors conditioning personality, housing is affected with public interest at all times and becomes a social responsibility when not taken care of otherwise. Only the Federal Government can utilize national resources to finance a balanced program for adequate homes for all. The lack of permanent, substantial housing is not limited to city slums, but makes the countryside hideous with slatternly, sagging shacks, cheaply constructed without redeeming beauty of outline.

Labor feels that chief among the rights to which every family is entitled is a home substantial enough to give a background of security and continuity to the family life. Under the Wagner-Steagall bill which Labor wants enacted into law all Federal housing activities will head up under a three man board responsible for developing long range housing projects. The board would grant subsidies to local authorities, loans to limited dividend corporations, as well as construct special experimental undertakings.

Federal planning and leadership in this field of housing for the smaller income families will make possible the application of social standards in decisions on construction undertakings. Instead of asking what profits will it pay, we shall ask does family life need this new construction.

This housing measure is needed both for better housing for families and for more employment for those attached to the basic industries.

**CORRECTION**

W. C. Patterson 31602 was reinstated thru Local 42 and not suspended, as published in the May issue.

**IN MEMORIAM**

43 Horatio Lowrie Gaut 4846  
43 Ernest Newton Barnett 8308.  
65 Elmer Joseph Steil 32595  
69 John Adolph Swenson 656

72 John Henry Quinn 3386  
72 Thomas Frye 14332  
74 Gundar Swenson 18357  
108 William Churchman Watson 1951

152 Edward M. Henderson 14807



# REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER ON FINANCES

## MAY RECEIPTS

May Local	May Local	May Local
3 215 Apr. report \$ 12.50	11 79 Apr. report 3.50	19 169 Apr. report 5.95
3 Nutmeg State Council	11 102 Apr. report 83.00	19 442 May report 11.25
Charter & outfit 15.00	11 142 Apr. report 18.10	20 5 B. T. 11.00
3 216 Charter & outfit;	11 166 Apr. report 20.35	20 12 May report 22.50
reinst; enroll 63.00	11 233 May report 42.00	20 161 Enroll; B. T.;
3 20 Apr. report 42.85	11 309 May report 37.00	supp. 42.25
3 34 Apr. report 11.25	12 25 Apr. report 15.00	20 487 Enroll; supp. 8.00
3 49 Apr. report 3.00	12 33 May report 91.00	20 435 B. T. & reinst.;
3 52 Apr. report 15.00	12 74 Apr. report 1,263.20	supp.; Int. fine
3 54 Apr. report 57.90	12 83 May report 40.10	of J. A. Simmons
3 99 Apr. report 24.15	12 152 Apr. report 70.55	20388 56.50
3 136 Mar. report 15.00	12 155 May report 20.55	21 24 May report 35.00
3 147 Apr. report 4.75	12 165 May report 6.25	21 40 May report 12.00
3 240 Apr. report 2.95	12 222 May report 9.40	21 65 Apr. report 408.80
3 275 Apr. report 15.62	12 260 May report 32.50	21 394 May report 9.00
3 279 Apr. report 5.94	12 268 Apr.-May reports 44.75	24 23 May report 8.75
3 332 Apr. report 5.00	12 300 May report 21.20	24 32 May tax (add'l.) 2.50
3 388 Apr. report 7.85	12 328 Apr.-May reports 17.50	24 42 May report 300.00
3 440 Apr. report 13.75	12 487 Mar. report 10.00	24 55 May report 50.80
4 62 May report 41.85	13 7 Supp. .70	24 66 May report 20.15
4 107 B. T. & reinst.;	13 29 May report 17.50	24 71 May report 28.75
supp. 52.30	13 36 May report 34.75	24 88 Apr. report 153.90
4 125 B. T. 6.80	13 48 Apr. report 3.75	24 140 May report 43.75
4 172 Apr. report 98.10	13 106 May report 23.20	24 197 May report 21.95
4 173 Apr. report 8.50	13 379 May report 20.75	24 226 May report 78.85
4 385 May report 11.70	14 53 May report 129.50	24 232 May report 12.50
5 5 Enroll; reinst.;	14 62 B. T. & reinst.;	24 244 Apr. report 1,403.00
supp 119.00	supp. 36.90	24 254 May report (cr.)
5 39 Apr. report 53.75	14 85 Apr. report 22.50	24 265 May report 11.00
5 47 Apr. report 96.48	14 103 Apr. report 7.50	24 282 B. T. 5.30
5 121 May report 14.15	14 299 May report 10.00	24 301 May report 72.00
5 419 Apr. report 12.50	14 371 Apr. report 17.50	24 305 May report 10.70
6 57 May report 15.75	14 378 May report 7.80	24 319 Apr. report 8.60
6 87 May report 20.00	14 397 May report 10.00	24 340 May report 12.75
6 114 Apr. report 10.00	17 18 May report 40.00	25 1 May report 21.50
6 122 Apr. report (cr.)	17 26 Apr. report 34.10	25 47 B. T. & reinst.;
6 123 Apr.-May reports 22.00	17 28 May report 87.80	supp.; sales tax 26.20
6 176 May report 6.25	17 31 May report (cr.)	25 72 May report 157.40
6 228 Apr. report 41.25	17 46 Apr. report 1,185.00	25 120 May report 10.25
6 258 May report 8.05	17 67 May report 77.75	25 169 May report 8.75
6 481 Mar.-Apr. report 10.15	17 69 May report 11.70	25 246 May report 21.25
7 9 May report 149.35	17 75 Apr. report 23.75	25 311 Apr. report 15.75
7 105 Apr. report 40.35	17 82 May report 46.25	25 350 May report 10.00
7 126 Enroll; supp.;	17 107 B. T. & reinst.;	25 392 May report 59.75
sales tax 4.28	supp. 53.55	26 2 May report 306.03
7 332 May report 74.00	17 108 Apr. report 5.90	26 14 B. T. & reinst.;
7 419 Enroll; supp.;	17 115 Apr. report 10.55	supp. 47.30
B. T. 6.20	17 141 May report 7.00	26 59 May report 8.50
10 27 May report 58.50	17 144 Apr. report 61.40	26 78 May report (cr.)
10 30 Apr. report 30.07	17 184 Apr. report 13.75	26 147 May report 3.75
10 32 May report 75.85	17 192 May report 7.50	26 209 May report 11.25
10 42 B. T. & reinst. 48.75	17 203 May report 38.50	26 212 May report 14.00
10 64 May report 17.25	17 228 B. T. & reinst. 20.60	26 230 May report 33.75
10 73 May report 110.25	17 250 May report 75.00	26 263 Apr.-May reports 18.10
10 81 May report 15.00	17 265 May report 8.75	26 485 Apr.-May reports 30.20
10 98 Premium on bond 4.25	17 286 Apr.-May reports 61.90	26 Receivers of Independ-
10 107 May report 7.30	17 308 May report 700.00	ence Indemnity Co.—
10 132 Apr.-May reports	17 336 May report 7.50	second & final divid-
(cr.)	17 344 May report 11.25	end on claims of
10 139 May report (cr.)	17 359 Apr. report 42.50	No. 36 a/c C. Wyre,
10 171 May report 10.00	17 435 Apr. report 4.15	Sec. 19.52
10 208 May report 25.80	17 455 May report 21.25	and No. 197 a/c
10 213 Apr. report 3.76	17 469 May report 5.00	M. F. Ferris,
10 224 May report 75.45	18 44 May report 17.65	Sec. 28.36
10 265 May report 4.00	18 63 May report 57.15	47.88
10 278 May report 114.64	18 68 May report 101.30	27 43 May report 24.45
10 346 Enroll; supp.;	18 76 Apr. report 8.75	27 70 May report; Int.
B. T. 6.50	18 111 Apr. report 16.25	fine of C. C.
10 353 Apr. report 7.00	18 158 May report 3.95	Truitt 672 16.25
10 401 Apr. report 11.25	18 185 May report 6.00	27 151 May report 22.50
10 407 Apr.-May reports	18 202 May report 8.75	27 216 Supp. 1.00
(cr.)	18 238 May report 13.75	27 345 May report 80.00
10 413 May report 27.65	18 243 May report 34.30	27 406 May report 10.00
10 429 May report 15.40	18 281 May report 28.50	27 Union Labor Life Insur-
19 434 Apr.-May reports 15.60	18 282 May report 10.00	ance Co.—dividend 180.00
11 4 May report 26.80	19 19 May report 19.00	28 272 B. T. & reinst.;
11 8 Apr. report 20.00	19 104 May report 102.55	supp. 70.50
11 14 Apr. report 44.25	19 109 May report 53.20	28 93 May report 25.00

28	97	Apr. report	57.10	28	446	May report	7.50	28	ness paid	697.05
28	192	Supp.	1.25	28	190	May report	132.50	28	The Lather advts.	313.21
28	332	B. T. & reinst.	12.50	28		Transfer indebted-			Total receipts	\$12,715.31

**MAY DISBURSEMENTS**

21	Frank Morrison, Sec.-Treas. A. F. of L., Apr.-May tax and premium on bonds	\$ 169.50	28	Office salaries	885.00
24	M. J. McDonough, Sec.-Treas. Bldg. Trades Dept., Apr-May tax	121.50	28	Funeral benefits paid:	
25	Workers Education Bureau of America, 2d quarter tax	20.00		Local 7, H. E. Fletcher 36107	100.00
25	Independent Towel Supply Co., service 4/9-5/7/37,	2.65		Local 244, E. J. Anglim 13842	500.00
25	Metal Marker Mfg. Co., local supp.	7.48		Local 72, J. P. Locke 15187	500.00
25	Western Union Telegraph Co., Apr. messages	28.06		Local 43, H. L. Gaut 4846	500.00
25	Ohio Bell Telephone Co., local & L. D. service	35.45		Local 8, M. Shearer 9973	309.05
28	Riehl Printing Co., local & office supp.; May journals	1,013.07		Local 72, T. Frye 14332	500.00
28	H. Davis No. 25716, refund of back tax paid through No. 386, 11/13/36	28.20	28	Local 72, J. H. Quinn 3386	361.50
28	Node Taneyhill, Sec. of No. 36, 2nd & final dividend from Receivers of Independence Indemnity Co. in claim a/c shortage of former Secy. Chas. Wyre, filed 2/10/33	19.52	28	Local 74, G. Swenson 18357	500.00
28	J. L. Poston, Sec. No. 197, 2nd & final dividend from Receivers of Independence Indemnity Co. in claim a/c shortage of former Secy. M. F. Ferris, filed 4/10/33	28.36	28	Wm. J. McSorley, General President,	
28	National Advertising Co., mailing May journals	75.67		salary	\$833.34
28	C. E. Moore, Collector of Internal Revenue, Social Security premium	15.70		expenses	316.66
28	J. Chuoke, No. 30637, refund of fine imposed by 475 6/21/29 which was remitted by Gen. Pres. Bell 7/9/29; decision sustained by Exec. Bd. 8/29/29 and by Int. Convention 10/22/36	50.00	28	Terry Ford, General Secretary-Treasurer,	
				salary	625.00
				expenses	75.00
			28	Central National Bank, service charge	1.25
			28	Transfer to Organizing Fund, assessments collected in May	1,678.50
			28	May Co., office supp.	2.32
			28	Postage & express	68.81
			28	Ohio Desk Co., office supp.	.72
				Total disbursements	\$9,372.31

**RECAPITULATION**

Balance on hand April 30, 1937	\$ 77,423.12
May receipts	12,715.31
Total	\$ 90,138.43
May disbursements	9,372.31
Balance on hand, May 28, 1937	\$ 80,766.12
including Total Executive Board Fund to date	1,742.00

**ORGANIZING FUND**

Baance on hand, April 30, 1937	\$4,848.11
Assessments collected during May	1,678.50
Total	\$6,526.61
Less May disbursements:	
Sal Maso, salary	\$171.43
expenses	65.60
	\$237.03
J. P. Cook, salary	34.29
expenses	25.55
	59.84
Bank charge	1.20
Total May disbursements	298.07
Balance on hand, May 28, 1937	\$6,228.54

**ON MEMBERS  
NEW MEMBERS**

Local	Local	Local
126 Elmer Theodore White 36920	332 Ernest Lennard Stringer 36936	203 Cecil Owens 36947
5 Edward Stanley Jasinski 36921	419 Herbert Riley 36937	74 Earl Cleo Foster 36948
5 Clement John Kalin 36922	161 James Francis Aylward 36938	74 LaRue Helton 36949
5 John Allen McDonald 36923	161 Samuel Ellis Houchin 36939	65 Harold Patrick Connell 36950
5 William John Osterman 36924	346 Thomas Vernon Irons 36940	65 Claude Melvin Erskine 36951
5 Tony Persondeck 36925	(Mar.)	487 Ben Heith 36952
5 Clifford Robert 36926	300 David Jack Daugherty 36941	487 Orville Roy Swingle 36953
172 Harry Jeannings Hughes 36927	5 Henri Cormier 36942 (Apr.)	42 Harold Helmuth Carroll 36954
5 Arthur Renautd Feys 36928	74 Norman Arthur Morrison 36943	42 George Tuttle Sterling 36955
5 Edward Green 36929	(Apr.)	66 William MacDonough 36956
5 John William Kennedy 36930	144 Merle Frank VanFossen 36944	88 Ronald Edgar Allen 36957
5 Robert Robinson 36931	(Apr.)	5 Eugene Causey 36958
5 James Abraham Smith 36932	144 William Garland Anderson 36945	5 Wilfred Lee Schofield 36959
332 John Dodson 36933	(Mar.)	5 Raymond D. Woll 36960
332 Edward Reginald Midgley 36934	203 Eansley Fellmore Clinkenbeard	485 Sam Handy 36961
332 Victor Howard Midgley 36935	36946	42 Loran Otis Wisdom 36962
		5 Ernest Mayes 36963

**REINSTATED MEMBERS**

- |                              |                                    |                            |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 42 W. H. Kay 30327           | 42 R. O. Schonewetter 35376        | 141 E. S. Huff 31261       |
| 42 A. W. Womack 34788        | 83 R. W. Jones 36201 (Mar.)        | 88 E. M. Anderson 36642    |
| 208 H. C. George 14915       | 152 E. M. Henderson 14807 (Apr.)   | 272 J. Davis 20590         |
| 275 H. V. Hurley 3374        | 161 J. E. Houchin 20128            | 272 C. R. Diller 24973     |
| 107 M. W. Fertal 28254       | 161 C. S. Snyder 25218             | 272 D. D. Freeman 33584    |
| 5 C. A. Larabell 32306       | 161 P. L. Snyder 30767             | 272 G. F. Gombert 24675    |
| 9 E. A. Duhaime 17029 (Apr.) | 42 A. E. Gray 36348                | 272 J. E. Wilson 25337     |
| 9 F. S. Oswald 29569         | 62 N. Carouna 36082                | 226 H. M. Croft 24689      |
| 332 J. Robilliard 33910      | 371 H. H. Ellis 21403              | 301 W. G. Walsh 36353      |
| 332 W. Hitchin 33908         | 228 J. A. Warren 21961             | 301 F. O. Beaugard 36352   |
| 332 S. R. Blaney 17165       | 74 F. J. Sandstrom 32021 (Apr.)    | 301 J. Chuoke 30637        |
| 332 W. J. Clayton 34656      | 74 F. L. Sandstrom 21818 (Apr.)    | 392 E. L. Collins 23869    |
| 332 W. Munro 34658           | 74 B. R. Flynn 29295 (Apr.)        | 14 B. F. Brown 30152       |
| 332 L. C. McKay 15988        | 74 W. F. Meisenhelder 28366 (Apr.) | 2 E. Nirmaier 18185        |
| 332 F. Stringer 14133        | 74 H. J. Deaner 11193 (Apr.)       | 2 S. Anni 30104            |
| 332 H. Maves 23043           | 74 C. A. Bettin 17398 (Apr.)       | 2 J. Drees 33515           |
| 5 L. J. Conrad 21126 (Apr.)  | 74 R. R. Elser 29257 (Apr.)        | 97 A. C. Hart 16785 (Feb.) |
| 5 A. Abbott 13955 (Apr.)     | 74 S. G. Mitchell 33191 (Apr.)     | 332 A. J. Westcott 34052   |
| 5 S. E. Barber 7123 (Apr.)   | 74 J. S. Pickel 27165 (Apr.)       | 332 V. R. Midgley 7440     |
| 5 T. F. Bork 20447 (Apr.)    | 67 H. E. Nolan 31694               | 109 B. A. Edie 10299       |
| 5 W. A. Cornell 31514 (Apr.) | 107 D. E. Martin 11775             | 308 M. P. Mazzeo 31531     |
| 5 A. Deering 15930 (Apr.)    | 203 C. L. Mahan 32467              | 308 H. C. Zimmerman 27001  |
| 5 J. Fears 18830 (Apr.)      | 203 L. E. Clinkenbeard 35453       | 308 G. Grasso 32723        |
| 5 E. W. Kruger 21557 (Apr.)  | 144 W. F. Corey 27295              | 244 S. Jackowski 29227     |
| 5 R. W. McBride 23648 (Apr.) | 250 J. Coppolo 28634               | 241 R. Lucchese 28316      |
| 5 J. Patton 5221 (Apr.)      | 308 F. Giuca 32722                 | 244 C. H. Dikeman 11118    |
| 5 J. Rainish 6552 (Apr.)     | 308 S. Algeri 32497                | 244 A. Stein 25669         |
| 278 J. Hurlburt 18221        | 308 F. P. Erra 30273               | 244 I. Weinberg 33066      |
| 435 J. A. Simmons 20388      | 308 M. Russo 24845                 | 244 M. Arkin 34383         |
| 216 F. E. Berch 18097        | 63 H. J. Miller 24604              | 244 I. Rudnick 36067       |
| 216 W. A. Chambliss 26342    | 68 E. J. Williams 10975            | 244 H. Meshel 26810        |
| 216 G. D. Williams 23120     | 104 W. H. Courtney 4508            | 244 O. E. Clark 24587      |
| 216 J. H. Jones 625          | 243 W. R. Kittell 29062            | 244 F. M. O'Hare 28321     |
| 216 S. T. Anthony 33355      | 28 A. C. Miller 3002               | 244 W. J. Agar 29224       |
| 216 P. W. Dickson 29413      | 42 J. P. Varian 18389              | 244 A. Ferrante 34127      |
| 42 L. J. Serven 27886        |                                    | 244 A. Russo 27243         |
|                              |                                    | 244 M. M. Balin 28514      |

**SUSPENSIONS FOR NONPAYMENT OF DUES**

- |                           |                                  |                              |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 99 I. Holden 1294 (Jan.)  | 260 E. C. Ellis 12816            | 345 L. F. Gast 29799         |
| 33 E. M. Mahan 5098       | 260 J. D. Hume 10308             | 345 E. H. Gast, Jr. 26702    |
| 83 W. H. Sturtevant 16346 | 85 R. E. Swick 31977             | 308 P. Damato 28490          |
| 260 J. W. Bridges 23014   | 106 P. J. Mahon 30137 (Nov. '36) | 66 S. L. McGhie 25593 (Jan.) |
| 260 F. S. Cadwell 10405   | 345 W. Birch 11121               |                              |

**WITHDRAWAL CARDS ISSUED**

- |                                  |                                      |                                   |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 114 C. W. Johnson 29197 (Apr.)   | 74 C. M. Schofield 24471 (Apr. ren.) | 226 T. A. Ferguson 16065 (ren.)   |
| 102 H. Yuengel 33779 (Mar. ren.) | 74 E. Turner 5518 (Apr. ren.)        | 226 E. Clements 10880 (Apr. ren.) |
| 102 L. E. Cox 33891 (Feb. ren.)  | 88 J. Murchison 7657 (Apr.)          | 4 J. M. Vaufoffen 8956 (ren.)     |
| 215 C. Cross 19989 (Apr. ren.)   | 197 O. F. Ferris 9284                | 190 H. Johnson 18842 (Apr.)       |

**WITHDRAWAL CARDS DEPOSITED**

- |                      |                           |                         |
|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 74 C. G. Hanson 7980 | 74 A. J. Brzezinski 13123 | 88 W. A. Davidson 15113 |
| 74 G. J. Hartl 18590 | 65 R. I. Slyter 23457     |                         |

**LOCAL UNIONS REINSTATED**

- |                       |                      |                        |
|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 161 Lincoln, Nebraska | 272 Zanesville, Ohio | 488 Pensacola, Florida |
| 216 Mobile, Alabama   |                      |                        |

**NEW STATE COUNCIL**

Nutmeg State Council of Lathers of Connecticut

**RESIGNATION CERTIFICATES ISSUED**

- |                             |                                |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 102 F. Palmeri 26278 (Mar.) | 190 C. A. Johnson 36401 (Apr.) |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|

**RESIGNATION CERTIFICATES DEPOSITED**

- |                     |                       |                      |
|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 65 G. H. Pace 19407 | 190 L. P. White 34895 | 106 O. L. Wells 9683 |
|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|

**APPRENTICES INDENTURED**

74 Herbert Williams, age 16	49 Leon Cissel, age 20	73 William Edward Rainey, age 17
74 Rodger Holden Curry, age 16	39 Eugene Russell Hamilton, age 20	73 Joseph Francis Herschell, age 18
74 Robert Bruce Robb, age 18	172 Donald Lee Hatchcock, age 18 (Mar.)	332 Fred Scott, age 19
74 Howard Earl Ferris, age 16	172 Milo Edwin Jackell, age 16 (Mar.)	36 Rolland Keith Lowder, age 20
74 Christie Weibel, age 17	5 Donald Allen, age 20	74 Richard Francis Hooker, age 16
74 Harold Joseph Flynn, age 16	5 Alger Ruthven, age 19	74 Frank Emmett Saak, age 20
74 Paul Arthur Lang, age 17	9 Herbert Lee Byrd, age 16	43 Edward Allison Brown, age 19 (Apr.)
74 Robert Walter Kurth, age 19		
74 Clifford John Nelson, age 17		

**SUSPENSIONS CANCELLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 106  
L. I. U. CONSTITUTION**

20 B. L. Browning 15413	2 J. H. Drees 33515	72 J. W. Ultch 16415
5 E. R. Miottell 17345	72 E. A. Connor 24496	72 F. Zalinski 33986
67 H. E. Nolan 31694	72 S. J. Hughes 29453	9 C. M. Rainey 19824
2 C. W. Palmer 10946	72 J. J. McCabe 26209	9 L. J. Brunelle 27743
2 A. F. Martin 20171	72 C. H. Sweeney 25603	9 H. T. Gadwa 32395

**FINES AND ASSESSMENTS**

224 W. R. Slawson 36159, \$25.00	42 F. B. Gridley 30852, \$100.00	344 C. W. Gooley 23880, \$100.00
250 J. I. Horner 32850, \$100.00	308 G. Rizzo 23260, \$100.00	

**TRANSFERS**

From	Name	To	From	Name	To	From	Name	To
4	J. Cusatis 29997	87	65	A. Cramer 36717	268	140	H. Parse 11204	435
4	J. Tranguch 36171	87	68	S. O. Hartzell 28144	49	140	R. VanVoast 34482	230
5	B. Barnhart 9393	82	71	H. B. McGinnis 2749	71	143	W. Thompson 33507	102
5	J. Carceek 14836	82	73	L. J. Corcoran 25464	39	144	H. Olson 24508	65
9	E. Greiner 25568	53	73	W. I. Tidwell 27053	5	151	W. Booker 24564	32
9	W. Raynor 14922	53	73	N. F. Tucker 29615	20	151	P. Coughlin 32144	32
9	G. Watson 11864	53	75	N. Sterner 18988	9	151	W. Pfeiffer 24188	413
14	L. Fuller 32342	151	81	J. S. Mason 30354	440	172	S. P. Flacy 30143	440
18	L. W. Powley 24729	74	82	C. Hamilton 7115	39	172	A. J. Garrett 25162	140
20	C. C. Seats 23228	336	82	R. Hamilton 35517	39	185	R. A. Florence	132
20	F. A. Watts 18207	192	83	R. W. Jones 36201	379	185	T. Smith 8344	132
24	H. R. Kerwin 27969	171	87	J. Cusatis 29997	4	185	H. R. Troy 26092	49
26	W. J. Andrews 24626	169	87	J. Tranguch 36171	4	197	L. Hanson 886	74
26	W. C. Botsford 33989	169	87	F. M. Zellers 20306	401	197	H. W. Schmidt 28924	36
26	F. Brooks 3209	169	88	C. Cook 8545	65	197	B. Van Huklon 7335	74
26	O. Darnell 32287	169	88	A. Crandall 19940	24	197	G. Van Huklon 28546	74
26	E. J. Peshek 34692	169	88	H. Davis 438	109	203	E. L. Bright 15936	27
26	S. Story 27123	169	88	H. Lewis 13570	434	203	L. C. Brown 14490	230
26	M. J. Welch 23086	228	93	R. C. Anderson 16603	104	203	O. T. Nightingale 33846	27
29	W. Nehr 24862	53	93	H. Edgar 3930	104	203	D. L. Northington 24627	27
32	W. R. Barbery 16196	151	93	T. R. McPeak 24759	104	209	C. S. Ettinger 5482	114
32	J. E. Ferguson 16656	14	93	W. Turner, Sr. 5967	104	215	D. Coutts 35345	413
32	M. E. Ferguson 36697	14	98	G. L. Bradly 31317	109	222	B. Cronkhite 25330	20
32	T. Sams 35259	14	102	R. DeCastro 32601	143	222	E. P. Works 18919	36
32	G. Wilkie 30583	32	102	H. Smith 18775	46	224	F. Brocker 20657	230
36	E. P. Works 18919	222	104	W. Turner, Sr. 5967	93	224	A. M. Orr 20624	230
39	F. Boyce 4599	40	105	O. Hoskins 33143	5	228	N. H. Hale 8471	224
39	W. Boyce 32501	18	107	J. F. Bozovsky 33683	74	230	F. Brocker 20657	224
39	F. L. Brown 19744	344	108	H. Ford 32280	53	230	J. F. Johnson 21435	224
39	W. Miller 25134	70	108	R. Ford 36602	66	230	A. M. Orr 20624	224
40	C. M. Floyd 22422	82	108	J. McDonough 28433	53	234	E. T. Anthony 22915	59
40	C. P. Hunziker 33785	82	109	F. L. Hybarger 18384	208	234	S. Byrd 20763	62
42	R. U. Carter 17804	43	120	E. W. Smith 19593	28	234	A. Daniel 21229	62
42	W. O. Harris 30743	109	122	H. H. Friend 32126	88	234	E. Floyd 20898	62
42	J. L. Senyohl 19439	109	122	R. Pleman 11829	243	234	J. H. Nix 25976	419
46	E. Fitzpatrick 18834	308	132	T. Brower 36554	279	234	J. A. Kauertz 7340	59
47	A. K. Kennard 16468	350	132	R. A. Forence 27973	185	234	H. F. Kauertz 18795	59
49	R. C. Groves 24231	212	132	T. Smith 8344	185	234	W. P. Smart 29072	62
52	B. C. McQuown 13966	28	136	H. G. Thompson 31034	42	260	O. J. Bogda 10116	144
54	J. L. Berscheid 27178	300	139	A. Laplante 6698	254	260	G. W. May 12343	144
54	E. Hiebert 30115	305	139	J. Laplante 12600	254	260	E. H. Plunkett 36248	144
55	C. C. Hall 9703	190	139	L. Laplante 36063	254	262	H. B. Dalton 20131	62
55	F. H. Laster 15305	279	139	C. Stafford 757	72	275	R. Pottinger 17910	24
55	E. C. Weston 29757	238	139	T. Stafford 23789	72	278	J. Lopresti 36632	65
57	M. J. Brunskill 26992	115	140	C. E. Carter 29963	407	279	T. Brower 36554	132
57	C. J. Harmon 31007	52	140	H. E. Dolton 7526	435	286	J. Malone 30010	413
57	T. H. Hutchison 21046	309	140	G. D. Garrett 35383	435	292	H. W. Williams 25862	63
57	L. LeChien 16183	309	140	J. A. Garrett 30110	435	301	W. J. Tope 29566	224
57	G. W. Yahraus 28694	151	140	W. M. Hale 34655	55	302	H. Schumacher 1881	88
59	G. Brower 17521	419	140	J. E. Hostler 30663	224	309	E. Perkins 31155	14
59	M. H. Brower 36556	419	140	A. W. Lagow 36467	301	309	F. Reese 20979	14
59	B. Collins 26163	419						

**TRANSFERS**

From	Name	To	From	Name	To	From	Name	To			
340	C. A. Rice	10321	47	379	R. Newman	16347	83	407	B. VanVoast	14345	140
345	J. Clinton	7117	46	380	L. G. Arnold	22810	54	413	J. Hall	32981	32
359	F. Bambach	29425	413	380	A. C. Baner	28752	54	429	R. Duggan	33807	401
359	G. Dandeneau	36245	67	380	H. M. Byrnes	26908	54	435	D. C. Collawn	5180	140
359	A. Kotrody	32797	413	380	H. Ennis	32830	54	442	L. Perry, Sr.	6419	122
374	L. P. Peterson	5077	172	380	V. W. Knight	16480	54	455	C. Harrington	10974	455
374	E. C. Weston	29757	55	380	E. F. McKnight	18445	104	456	P. Bergeron	4116	74
379	R. W. Jones	36201	83	407	K. Stoughton	36460	140	483	G. R. Peabody	29484	305

**MONEY REMITTED TO LOCALS ON ACCOUNT OF TRANSFER INDEBTEDNESS**

Local	Sent	Local	Account of	Local	Sent	Local	Account of
216	\$ 9.00	197	W. A. Chambliss 26342	18	2.25	39	W. F. Boyce 32501
54	2.50	380	H. Ennis 32830	26	2.25	169	W. R. Andrews 23010
440	7.25	172	S. P. Flacy 30143	4	2.25	87	J. Cusatis 29997
62	2.00	55	W. Dunz 5007	4	2.25	87	J. Tranguch 36171
62	2.00	55	J. C. Putfark 35607	192	7.00	20	F. A. Watts 18207
62	2.00	55	J. L. Reinhardt 17999	336	2.50	20	C. C. Seats 23228
62	2.00	55	J. B. Putfark 1466	435	2.00	230	W. W. Wright 31948
62	1.75	59	N. C. Hanson 36754	228	3.00	132	J. L. Lester 26428
62	.25	59	J. B. Putfark 1466	228	6.00	428	J. L. Lester 26428
62	2.00	234	A. Daniel 21229	63	7.00	292	C. A. Sevy 22596
172	3.00	65	P. Simmons 35078	74	2.00	429	C. Baldwin 24754
385	6.75	340	J. J. Creel 14809	82	2.00	40	C. M. Floyd 22422
7	2.00	55	L. K. Mallow 30169	104	2.50	93	W. Turner 5967
39	1.50	82	R. Hamilton 35517	104	2.50	93	H. H. Edgar 3930
39	1.50	82	C. Hamilton 7115	12	13.50	84	A. J. Strom 15751
419	1.75	59	G. A. Brower 17521	65	4.75	144	H. E. Olson 24508
419	1.75	59	M. H. Brower 36556	65	.50	42	A. L. Raymore 20283
228	9.00	185	C. Dotts 11281	55	2.25	262	R. Plogle 15306
228	5.00	140	C. Dotts 11281	55	1.60	435	C. T. Dean 28906
228	2.50	26	M. J. Welch 23086	88	40.00	144	W. Zipperlen 7785
42	25.00	74	W. A. Scott 11584	88	3.50	65	M. H. Matthiesen 24203
42	85.00	136	H. W. Provost 29029	301	25.00	224	W. R. Slawson 36159
42	41.25	27	R. O. Schonewetter 35376	305	7.00	54	E. Hiebert 30115
107	55.95	74	B. Darmofalski 32124	340	84.00	18	G. E. Rudolph 24630
171	3.00	24	H. R. Kerwin 27969	1	14.50	185	F. Moseley 24808
278	2.25	268	H. F. Taylor 28017	265	7.00	345	H. O'Neal 29305
278	10.00	224	C. R. Colby 23525	230	3.00	224	F. M. Brocker 20657
413	6.00	359	R. E. Sullivan 32884	70	34.00	39	C. C. Truitt 672
413	3.00	359	F. J. Bambach 29425	240	.25	59	J. Cosey 36274
413	3.00	359	A. Kotrody 32797	240	.25	59	H. Cottrell 28772
62	14.00	216	G. D. Williams 23120	132	2.00	279	T. E. Brower 36554
62	14.00	216	W. A. Chambliss 26342	139	2.75	79	A. D. Gagnon 33787
62	6.00	216	R. E. Birch 18097	109	12.00	54	J. L. Berscheid 27178
83	2.50	379	R. W. Jones 36201	216	4.00	62	G. D. Williams 23120
83	2.50	379	R. Newman 16347	216	4.00	62	W. A. Chambliss 26342
7	.50	73	J. A. Gay 27454	216	4.00	62	F. E. Birch 18097
7	11.50	311	J. A. Gay 27454	62	3.00	234	S. E. Floyd 20898
435	50.00	224	J. A. Simmons 20388	190	1.00	55	C. C. Hall 9703
29	10.00	53	G. C. Myers 32397	132	1.50	185	R. Florence 27973
				132	1.50	185	T. C. Smith 8344

*10 AM 1/18/37  
cc. J. Paul  
Jan 6 '37  
J. Jones*

**OFFICERS ELECTED BY LOCAL UNIONS**

Section 111 of our International Constitution provides that: "It shall be the duty of the corresponding secretary of each local to forward to the General Secretary-Treasurer, immediately after each election of officers, the names and addresses of the newly elected officers. The following local unions filed at headquarters the results of their latest election:

Local	City	President	Fin. Sec.	Rec. Sec.	Bus. Agt.
74	Chicago, Ill.	T. Priestly	E. Menard	W. H. Haun	F. A. Wilke, Jr. G. T. Moore
123	Brockton, Mass.	J. J. Reagan	H. Reagan	H. Reagan	J. J. Reagan
165	LaPorte, Ind.	A. Lange	H. T. Lange	J. A. Milzarek	J. A. Milzarek
173	Perth Amboy, N. J.	J. A. Bucholtz	H. Farnsworth		K. Aggerholm
216	Mobile, Ala.				W. A. Chambliss
272	Zanesville, O.	C. R. Diller	G. F. Gombert		J. Davis

# WOOD WIRE & METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

ORGANIZED DECEMBER 15, 1899

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department.

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

General President—Wm. J. McSorley, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.  
 First Vice President—Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.  
 Second Vice President—C. J. Haggerty, 2416 McCready St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Third Vice President—Jos. H. Duty, 1901 5th Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Fourth Vice President—M. F. Nealon, 311 Putnam St., Scranton, Pa.  
 Fifth Vice President—John P. Cook, 5 Bartlett Ave., Arlington, Mass.  
 Sixth Vice President—Ora Kress, 2628 E. 3d St., Dayton, Ohio.  
 Seventh Vice President—Sal Maso, 359 Van Houten St., Paterson, N. J.  
 Eighth Vice President—Chas. W. King, 166 Todd Place, N. E., Washington, D. C.  
 Ninth Vice President—John J. Langan, Labor Temple, 307 Walnut St., Yonkers, N. Y.  
 General Secretary-Treasurer—Terry Ford, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

## STATE AND DISTRICT COUNCILS

Buckeye State Council, composed of Locals 1, 2, 24, 28, 30, 47, 71, 126, 171, 213 and 275. Chas. J. Case, Room 61, Leverone Bldg., 4 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 California State Council, composed of Locals 42, 65, 81, 83, 88, 109, 122, 144, 172, 243, 260, 268, 278, 300, 302, 353, 379, 434 and 440. J. O. Dahl, 410 3d St., San Rafael, Calif. Phone S. R. 1052.  
 Capitol District Council, composed of Locals 120, 166 and 386. Meets 3d Sunday of month alternately in affiliated cities. A. Dinsmore, 365 Lathrope Ave., Schenectady, N. Y.  
 Central New York District Council, composed of Locals 14, 52, 57, 151 and 392. Meets 1 o'clock, 1st Sunday of month, Labor Temple, Syracuse, N. Y. Henry Warren, 211 Scottwood Ave., Elmira Hts., N. Y.  
 Florida East Coast District Council, composed of Locals 345 and 455. Meets 1st Wednesday of month, 517 E. 8th St., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Carl M. Haefner, General Delivery, Lake Worth, Fla.  
 Golden Gate District Council, composed of Locals 65, 88, 98, 109, 122, 144, 243, 268, 278, 302, 442 and 463. Meets first Sunday of month, alternately in the cities represented by the affiliated locals. E. K. Rhodes, 49 Julian Ave., San Francisco, Calif.  
 Greater New York District Council, composed of Locals 46, 244 and 308. Meets 2d Tuesday at Teutonia Hall, 154 Third Ave., New York, N. Y.  
 Illinois State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 19, 20, 36, 64, 74, 103, 110, 114, 121, 197, 202, 209, 222, 336, 378 and 446. Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.  
 Interstate District Council, composed of Locals 12 and 84. Meets quarterly in alternate cities. J. D. Meldahl, 305 So. 63d Ave. W., Duluth, Minn.  
 Massachusetts State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 25, 31, 72, 79, 99, 123, 139, 142, 246 and 254. Meets quarterly, alternating between Waltham and Holyoke. John P. Cook, 5 Bartlett Ave., Arlington, Mass.  
 Mississippi Valley District Council, composed of Locals 64 and 73. Meets 3d Sunday of month, Fifth St. at St. Louis Ave., East St. Louis, Ill. H. J. Hagen, 4750 Highland Ave., St. Louis, Mo.  
 Montana State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 69, 212, 258, 305 and 397. Meets last Sat. of Jan., Apr., July and Oct. Labor Hall, Helena, Mont. unless otherwise decided. L. A. Reed, 417 No. Benton Ave., Helena, Mont.  
 New Jersey State Council, composed of Locals 29, 66, 67, 85, 102, 106, 143, 162, 173, 250 and 346. Meets 3d Sunday, Labor Center, Washington St., Newark, N. J. F. A. Pettridge, P. O. Box 342, High Bridge, N. J.  
 New York State Council, composed of Locals 14, 32, 46, 52, 57, 120, 151, 152, 166, 226, 233, 244, 308, 309, 386, 392. A. Dinsmore, sec., 365 Lathrope Ave., Schenectady, N. Y.  
 Nutmeg State Council of Lathers of Connecticut, composed of Locals 23, 78, 125, 215, 286, 413. Meets the last Saturday of January, April, July and October. Edwin Balliet, 195 Lombard St., New Haven, Conn.  
 Oregon State Council, composed of Locals 54 and 380. W. A. Himstreet, 211 Labor Temple, Portland, Ore.  
 Southern California District Council, composed of Locals 42, 81, 172, 260, 353 and 440. Meets 1st Saturday of month, 2:30 P. M., Labor Temple, Los Angeles. Fred N. Coffey, 616 Boccaccio Ave., Venice, Calif.  
 Twin City District Council, composed of Locals 190 and 483. Meets 1st Sat. each month, 1:00 P. M. alternately in each city, the odd month at 310 E. Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. and the even month at the Labor Temple, 418 No. Franklin Ave., St. Paul, Minn. Walter Frank, 310 E. Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 Washington State Council, composed of Locals 77, 104 and 155. Meets quarterly. R. E. Moore, R. F. D. No. 5, Box 83, Seattle, Wash.  
 Westchester District Council, composed of Locals 46, 152, 226 and 233. Meets 1st Tuesday at 8 P. M., Odd-fellows Hall, 72 No. Broadway, Yonkers. David Christie, 11 William St., Yonkers, N. Y.  
 Western New York District Council, composed of Locals 32 and 309. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St., Buffalo, N. Y. Tel., Garfield 2732.  
 West Penn District Council, composed of Locals 33, 76 and 263. Meets 4th Sunday, 1901 5th Ave. J. H. Duty, 1901 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

## PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, doz.	\$ .25	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1000 pages	27.50
Apprentice Indentures	.50	Jurisdiction Award Book	.20
Arrearage Notices	.50	Labels, per 50	.35
Charter	2.00	Lapel Button	.50
Charter and Outfit	15.00	Letterheads, Official	.70
Constitution	.15	Manual "How to Run a Union Meeting"	1.10
Contractor Certificates	.50	Membership Book, Clasp	1.25
Dating Stamp	.50	Membership Book, Small	1.00
Dues Stamps, per 100	.15	Reports, Long Form, per doz.	.40
Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00	Reports, Short Form, per doz.	.60
Envelopes, Gen. Sec.-Treas. Addressed, per doz.	.25	Seal	4.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 100 pages	3.75	Secretary Order Book	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 150 pages	4.75	Secretary Receipt Book	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 200 pages	5.75	Solicitor Certificates	.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 300 pages	7.00	Stamp Pad	.25
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 400 pages	8.50	Statements of Indebtedness	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 500 pages	12.50	Transfers	.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 600 pages	14.25	Treasurer Cash Book	1.00
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 700 pages	20.00	Triplicate Receipts	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 800 pages	23.00	Withdrawal Cards	.60
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 900 pages	25.00	Working Permits	.35

# Meeting Places and Addresses of Local Secretaries

ALWAYS CONSULT THE LATEST ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL IN CORRESPONDING WITH LOCAL SECRETARIES

- 1 Columbus, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 581 So. High St. J. Warren Limes, 1901 Aberdeen Ave. Phone Lawndale 0541.
- 2 Cleveland, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Plasterers' Hall, 1651 East 24th St. J. M. Farrar, alternate Fri., 7:30 p. m. Frank Smith, B. A., Plasterers' Hall. Tel., Woodbine 6508. J. M. Farrar, Fin. Sec., 15004 Elm Ave., E. Cleveland, Ohio. Phone, POTomac 2038.
- 4 Scranton, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Room 211 Adlin Hall, cor. Adams Ave. and Linden St. Wm. Horan, Sec. and B. A., 2625 No. Main Ave. Phone 2-5767.
- 5 Detroit, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., at 3111 Elmwood Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 7 p. m. Harry Kiff, 3454 Field Ave. Phone, PL 3427. E. R. Miettell, B. A., 3111 Elmwood Ave.
- 7 Birmingham, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 7 p. m., Pythian Temple, 310 18th St. J. R. Davis, 701 No. 12th St.
- 8 Des Moines, Ia.—Meets Thurs., Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 216 Locust St. O. E. Simpson, 621 E. 16th St.
- 9 Washington, D. C.—Meets every Mon., 721 6th St. N. W. Exec. Bd. meets every Fri. T. T. King, B. A., 1007 8th St. N. E. Phone, Lincoln 8602-W. Timothy A. Hill, Sec., 228 11th St., N. E. Phone, Atlantic 5633.
- 10 Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 2d Floor, Dorsen Bldg., 2218 No. 3d St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 8 p. m. Mike Zahn, B. A. and Fin. Sec., 308 A East Clarence St. Phone, Locust 1956. Chas. Duerr, Cor. Sec., 3343 N. 20th St. Phone, Hop. 8684-W. Office phone, Locust 1956.
- 12 Duluth, Minn.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 119 W. 2d St. J. D. Meldahl, 1107 E. First St. Phone Hemlock 331.
- 14 Rochester, N. Y.—Meets every Tues., 8:00 p. m., 50 N. Water St., Corner Mortimer St. F. L. Miller, 173 Clifton St. Phone, Genesee 3808-J.
- 18 Louisville, Ky.—Meets 1st Wed., 644 So. Shelby St. Ex. Bd. meets Wed. G. A. Rush, 1338 Hoertz Ave.
- 19 Joliet, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., Schoette's Hall, 127 E. Jefferson St. Jos. Winn, 115 Deep Haven Dr.
- 20 Springfield, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 9:30 a. m., Lab. Tem., 421½ So. 4th St. L. Rodier, 920 Bryn Mawr Blvd.
- 23 Bridgeport, Conn.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Moose Hall, Main St. J. R. Piccirillo, 117 No. Washington Ave.
- 24 Toledo, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., C. L. U. Hall, 912 Adams St. Paul Royer, 2116 Airline Ave.
- 25 Springfield, Mass.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 p. m., C. L. U. Hall, 21 Sanford St. A. Dubuc, B. A., 782 Belmont Ave. Phone 31306. Wm. H. Dion, Sec., 83 Bay St. Phone 35940.
- 26 Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets Wed., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem., 520 W. California St. Ex. Board meets Tues., 7:30 p. m. O. R. Ballard, 911 N W 32d St
- 27 Kansas City, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 14th St. and Woodland. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. 5 to 6 p. m. at Lab. Tem. Elwood Eshe, 3033 Elmwood Ave. Phone, Linwood 3085.
- 28 Youngstown, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., 22 East Broadman St. Bldg. Trades Hdqrs. C. P. Yeager, 445 Werner St. Phone, 75755.
- 29 Atlantic City, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 212 No. Brighton Ave. Hours 8 to 9 p. m. H. H. Burk, 927 No. Missouri Ave.
- 30 Dayton, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Hamiel Bldg., Fifth and Ludlow Sts. Phone Fulton 2681. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 11 a. m., 4th Floor Hall. A. E. Beams, 3216 W. 3rd St.
- 31 Holyoke, Mass.—Meets 1st Thurs., Caledonia Bldg., 189 High St. Alfred Paille, 728 Chicopee St., Williamsett, Mass. Dial 2-4632 Holyoke.
- 32 Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Hoerner's Hall, 246 Sycamore St. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St. Tel. Garfield 2732. W. E. O'Connor, B. A., 362 Johnson St. Tel., GA. 5445.
- 33 Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Plumbers Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets 2d Mon. after regular meetings, 8:30 p. m. H. F. Thompson, Plumbers Bldg., 1901 Fifth Ave. Phone, Atlantic 8487.
- 34 Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Meets 1st Tues., Carpenters' Hall, 209 W. Berry St. V. L. Schory, 1626 Oakland St. Tel., Anthony 19872.
- 36 Peoria, Ill.—Meets 1st and 2d Fri., Room 4, Lab. Tem., Jackson and Jefferson Sts. Node Taneyhill, B. A., and Sec., 513 Lincoln Ave.
- 39 Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Paperhangers' Hall, 3d Floor, 18 W. Market St. Geo. H. Stevenson, 5128 E. North St. Tel., Irvington 6855.
- 40 Anderson, Ind.—Meets 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 806½ Main St. David N. Watkins, R. R. No. 1.
- 42 Los Angeles, Calif.—Meets every Fri., 8:00 p. m., Room 702, Lab. Tem., 540 Maple Ave. L. Mashburn, B. A., 209 E. 99th St. Tel. Thornwall 2903. R. A. Jones, Sec., 1735 W. 39th St. Tel., V. E. 5147.
- 43 Salt Lake City, Utah—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. C. H. Worden, 915 S. 8 East. Tel., Hyland 5186-W.
- 44 Evansville, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Central Labor Bldg., 8th and Main St. E. R. Jameson, 625 So. Harlem Ave.
- 46 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 1322 Third Ave. Ex. Bd., 1st and 3d Fri. Sec. at hall daily, 8 to 4:30, except Sat. Walter Matthews, 1322 Third Ave. Tel., Butterfield 8-7109.
- 47 Cincinnati, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Carpenters Hall, 1228 Walnut St. Ira Koble, B. A., 4025 Runnymede Ave. Phone, Kirby 2262-R. Wm. Cady, Sec., 3944 Glenmore Ave., Cheviot, O. Phone, Montana 0984-J.
- 48 Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., R. 6 Tejon and Colo. Ave., Stratton Bldg. W. T. Davidson, 417 W Platte St.
- 49 Pueblo, Colo.—Meets 1st Mon., Room 5, Lab. Tem., Victoria and Union Ave. T. A. Dunlap, 1202 Brown Ave.
- 52 Utica, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Frank F. Percacciante, 1417 Nye Ave.
- 53 Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Mon., Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon. after local meeting, Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. James Leyden, Fin. Sec., 2013 E. Loney St. Chas. Sweeney, B. A., 5026 Hazel Ave. Office, Room 508 Fox Bldg., 16 Market St. Tel., Allegheny 8439.
- 54 Portland, Ore.—Meets every Fri., 8:00 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri., 7:00 p. m., 203 Lab. Tem. R. C. Rich, Room 2, Labor Temple. Phone, SU. 5142.
- 55 Memphis, Tenn.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Memphis Lab. Tem., 565 Beale St. E. W. Brinkmeyer, 896 Tulley St.
- 57 Binghamton, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues. C. L. U. Hall, 63 State St. Albert Miller, 7 Telegraph St.

- 59 Jacksonville, Fla.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 815 W. Union St. Geo. W. Manley, 815 W. Union St.
- 62 New Orleans, La.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 8 p. m., Electrical Workers Home. Ex. Bd. meets 7:30 p. m., meeting nights. A. G. Siegel, 3135 Milan St.
- 63 Richmond, Va.—Meets 3d Thurs., Trade and Labor Assembly Hall, 11 Marshall St. J. G. Duggan, 1605 Grove Ave.
- 64 East St. Louis, Ill.—Meets 3d Wed., B. T. Hall, 5th St. at St. Louis Ave., 7:30 p. m. F. J. Wilbert, R. R. No. 2, St. Louis Rd., Collinsville, Ill.
- 65 San Francisco, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 224 Guerrero St. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., same hall. Jas. Healy, Sec. and B. A., 200 Guerrero St. Tel., Market 1806.
- 66 Trenton, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Sun., 3 p. m., 308 Hewitt Ave. Chris Beckmann, Sec., 308 Hewitt Ave., Deutzville, Trenton, N. J. Thos. McDonough, B. A., 12775 So. Broad St.
- 67 Jersey City, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Orpheum Bldg., 583 Summit St. Ex. Bd., same nights. P. W. Mullane, 199 Wilkinson Ave.
- 68 Denver, Colo.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Bldg. Trades Club, 1031 17th St. J. H. Mitchell, B. A., 1064 Clarkson St. Cherry 0702. G. E. Lindquist, Fin. Sec., 1125 E. 6th Ave.
- 69 Butte, Mont.—Meets 1st Sun., Carpenters' Hall. Thos. Ryan, 1825 So. Montana St.
- 70 Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 3117 No. 14th St. C. C. Truitt, 3117 No. 14th St., R. R. 5.
- 71 Akron, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 35 So. Howard St. A. Nicholson, 171 No. Adolph St.
- 72 Boston, Mass.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Wells Memorial Bldg., 985 Washington St. Ex. Bd., 1st and 3d Wed. Joseph L. Coullahan, Sec., 15 Leland St., Jamaica Plain, Mass. Phone, Jamaica 2899-M. Hubert Connor, B. A., 10 Kempton St., Roxbury. Mass. Phone, Longwood 2086.
- 73 St. Louis, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 4709 Easton Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10:00 a. m. to 12:00 m. H. L. Beermann, Fin. Sec., 5352 Magnolia Ave. H. J. Hagen, B. A., 4750 Highland Ave. Tel., Forest 9357.
- 74 Chicago, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lathers' Hall, 731 So. Western Ave. Ex. Bd., Fri., 7 p. m. Edward Menard, Fin. Sec., 731 So. Western Ave. Tel. Seeley 1667. Wm. Haun, Cor. Sec., 6450 So. Green St.
- 75 Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Mon., 8 p. m., Hahn Hall, S. E. corner Washington and Jefferson Sts. J. P. Boyd, 237 No. Patterson Park Ave. Phone, Wolfe 9557.
- 76 Sharon, Pa.—Meets 2d Fri., 8:00 p. m., Carpenters Hall, W. State St. B. H. Goodall, Jr., 325 Sterling Ave.
- 77 Everett, Wash.—Meets Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., Lombard Ave. Fred H. Michel, R. F. D. No. 3, Box 637.
- 78 Hartford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., 8 p. m., 172 Tower Ave. A. E. Boudreau, 172 Tower Ave.
- 79 Worcester, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Tues. H. G. Reed, Sec. and B. A., 44 Myrtle St.
- 81 Pasadena, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 34 E. Walnut St. Claude Mobraay, 3851 Blanche St. Phone, W. A. 2831 Madison St. Phone, 2-8212.
- 82 South Bend, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Labor Temple, 103 W. LaSalle Ave. G. H. Heltzel, 1030 No. Brookfield St.
- 83 Fresno, Calif.—Meets 1st Thurs., 3734 Alta Ave. L. A. Howard, 3734 Alta Ave. Phone 3-6693.
- 84 Superior, Wis.—Meets 2d Wed., Lab. Hall, 1710 Broadway. Ed. Lund, 1908 Lamborn Ave.
- 85 Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Institute, 955 Elizabeth Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m. John B. McGarry, Sec., 312 Walnut St. James M. Temple, B. A., 28 Schneider Ave., Union, N. J. Phone, Unionville 2-0403-J.
- 87 Reading, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 87 Orioles Bldg., South 8th St. H. D. Brubaker, 235 Sterley St., Shillington, Pa. Bell Phone, 2-1284.
- 88 Oakland, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 562 11th St. Ex. Bd., Mon., 6:00 to 8:00 p. m., Rm. 3, Lab. Tem. Fayle Crane, 3986 Delmont Ave.
- 93 Spokane, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Fraternal Hall, 305½ Riverside Ave. Emil Krohn, 521 Shannon Ave.
- 97 Toronto, Ont., Canada.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 167 Church St. Ex. Bd. meets Sat. morning, 10:30 a. m., Lab. Tem. H. Weller, 193½ Coleman Ave. Phone, G. R. 5972.
- 98 Stockton, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Friday, Lab. Tem. A. Lopez, Farmington Rd., Rt. 4, Box 427-P. Phone, Stockton 7063R.
- 99 Lynn, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 520 Washington St., Lab. Tem. Kenneth Ober, 5 Rowell Ave., Beverly, Mass. Phone, Beverly 1424-W.
- 102 Newark, N. J.—Meets 2d Tues., 8:30 p. m., Union Labor Center, 260 Washington St. Ex. Bd. meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m. Wm. Hutchinson, B. A., 25 Orchard St., Nutley, N. J. Tel., Nutley 2-3683. John J. Vohden, Jr., Sec., 2026 Kay Ave., Union, N. J. Tel., Unionville 2-0979.
- 103 Chicago Heights, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., 8 p. m., 1144 Park Ave. G. F. Michael, 315 W. 14th Place. Phone, C. H. 2512.
- 104 Seattle, Wash.—Meets every Fri., Lab. Tem., Room 9. A. A. Smith, 7038 7th St., N. W.
- 105 Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets 3d Mon., Grand Rapids Labor Temple Assoc., 415 Ottawa Ave., N. W. A. H. Spaman, 1135 Sigsbee St., S. E.
- 106 Plainfield, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs., Babcock Bldg., 240 W. Front St. H. Swartz, Fin. Sec. and B. A., 1430 Bradford St. Phone, Plainfield 6-0410-J. A. L. Wells, Cor. Sec., 103 Burnside Ave., Cranford, N. J. Phone, Cranford 6-0178.
- 107 Hammond, Ind.—Meets 2d Tues., Hammond Lab. Tem., Oakley and Sibley Sts. W. McCumsey, 1334 171st St.
- 108 Wilmington, Del.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Irish-American Hall, 610 French St. Chas. Hartman, R. D. No. 2, Newark, Del. Phone, Newark 4840.
- 109 Sacramento, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Lab. Tem., 8th and I Sts. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Sat., 11 a. m. H. S. Hyberger, Fin. Sec., 3200 22d Ave. Mail Address, R. 1, Box 1331. Phone, Cap. 511. Ed. Sands, Rec. Sec., Labor Temple.
- 110 Kankakee, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., 265 E. Merchant St. Frank Erzinger, 792 No. 9th Ave. Phone, 2544.
- 111 Madison, Wis.—Meets 2d Fri., Labor Tem., 309 W. Johnston St. Orville Knee, 2326 Willard Ave.
- 114 Rockford, Ill.—Meets 1st Thurs., 402 E. State St. Geo. Borst, 344 King St.
- 115 Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 90 1st Ave. H. C. Schutzman, R. R. 1. Tel., Dial 32286.
- 120 Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Labor Temple, Edw. Hunt, 330 Veeder Ave. Phone 4-2177.
- 121 Aurora, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., E. Main St. R. Hickey, 330 So. Broadway.
- 122 Watsonville, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Ex. Bd. meets 7 p. m. E. E. Laney, 217 Van Ness Ave. Tel., 990-W.
- 123 Brockton, Mass.—Meets 3d Tues., 8 p. m., Brockton Bldg. Trades Council, Richmond Bldg., 63 Main St. H. L. Reagan, 157 Winthrop St.
- 124 Beckley W. Va.—Meets Fri., Central Labor Council Bldg. E. G. Nichols, E. Beckley, W. Va.
- 125 Waterbury, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., B. T. C. Hall, 44 Scovill St. Fred Duphiney, 637 Watertown Ave. Phone 37042.
- 126 Canton, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 7:30 p. m., Painters' Hall, 2d floor, 212 Court Ave., No. Canton. S. James, Tayt Ave. N. E., R. D. No. 3.
- 132 Topeka, Kan.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. R. A. Florence, 1316 Kellam Ave. Phone, 31490.
- 136 Omaha, Neb.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets 1 p. m., Labor Temple. Bruce Sprecher, 2703 Pinkney St. Phone, Webster 6347.



- 137 Augusta, Me.—Meets 3d Wed., G. A. R. Hall, Water St. Andrew Tuttle, Gen. Del., Tel., 76-J.
- 139 Fall River Mass.—Meets 3d Mon., 289 Peckham St. A. Gagnon, 246 Palmer St.
- 140 Dallas Tex.—Meets 8 p. m., 1st and 3d Mon., 1803 Commerce St. A. J. Garrett, Bus. Agt., 2002 Mar-salis St. W. D. Hall, 4822 Parry Ave.
- 141 Bellingham, Wash.—Meets 1st Sat., 1:30 p. m., 1400 Lab. Tem., State St. Roy Brown, 2315 Queen St.
- 142 Waltham, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., McGlinchey Bldg., 645 Main St. Frank Burke, B. A., 372 River St. Waltham 2431-R. Michael Mooney, 27 Liberty St. Phone, Waltham 2364-J.
- 143 Paterson, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Institute, 359 Van Houten St. Anthony Braddell, Sec., Sal. Maso, B. A. 359 Van Houten St.
- 144 San Jose, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 72 No. Second St. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10:30 a. m. R. A. Judson, 72 No. 2d St.
- 147 Winnipeg, Man., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Tem., James St. J. A. Allen, 134 Evanson St.
- 151 Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 215½ Grace St. E. J. Roberts, 215½ Grace St. Phone, 5-4712.
- 152 White Plains, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., 208 Hamilton Ave., White Plains. A. A. Pelletier, 52 Stevens St.
- 155 Tacoma, Wash.—Meets every Thurs., 8 p. m., Carpen- ters' Hall, 1012½ So. Tacoma Ave., R. D. Thorn- ton, 9021 So. Yakima Ave. Phone, Garland 0974-R.
- 158 Dubuque, Iowa.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 9th and Locust So. H. L. Dean, 1510 Adair St.
- 161 Lincoln, Neb.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Labor Temple. Ernest Houchin, 4144 L St.
- 162 Hackensack, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 36 Bergen St. John Desposito, B. A., 16 Van Hort St., Bergen- field, N. J. G. E. Barber, 124 Prospect Pl., Ruther- ford, N. J.
- 165 La Porte, Ind.—Meets 2d Fri., 8 p.m., 112 A St. H. T. Lange, 112 A St.
- 166 Albany, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem., Beaver St. Harold Hay, 212 Second Ave. A. Clothier, Sr., B. A., R. F. D. 1, Delmar, N. Y. Phone, 9-1325.
- 169 Enid, Okla.—Meets 2d and 4th Sat., 2:30 p. m., Trades Council Bldg., 130 E. Bdw. R. E. Brooks, 317 E. Cherokee.
- 171 Lorain, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 1544 Oberlin Ave. C. W. Maurath, 1544 Oberlin Ave.
- 172 Long Beach, Calif.—Meets every Mon., Lab. Tem., 1231 Locust St. R. L. Smith, 139 W. Neece St. R. 2, Box 149.
- 173 Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets 2d Fri., 223 Smith St. Harry Farnsworth, Sec., 279 Main St., So. River. N. J. Knud Aggerholm, B. A., Bldg. Trades Hall. Phone, Perth Amboy 4-1693. Residence 36 Ever- green Ave., Fords, N. J.
- 176 Pittsfield, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., D. A. V. Hall, North St. C. E. Allen, Box 348.
- 184 Wheeling, W. Va.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 7:30 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall, 1503 Market St. J. L. Bonene, 720 Market St.
- 185 Wichita, Kan.—Meets 1st Fri., 7:30 p. m., 110 No. Water St. Howard Troy, Derby, Kan.
- 190 Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thurs., 310 E. Hennepin Ave., 7:30 p. m. Ex Bd. mets each Thurs., 310 E. Hennepin Ave. Walter Frank, 310 E. Henne- pin Ave.
- 192 Galesburg, Ill.—O. F. Larson, 1082 E. Brooks St.
- 195 Fargo, N. D.—Meets 2d Wed., Union Hall, Palm Room, 226 Broadway. Hans Hanson, 1417 8th Ave. N.
- 197 Rock Island, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Lab. Tenn., Rock Island. J. L. Poston, 2441 15th Ave., Moline, Ill.
- 202 Champaign, Ill.—Meets 2d Fri., Labor Hall. Wm. F. Betz, 106 No. Fair St. Phone, 2242.
- 203 Springfield, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 315½ Boonville Ave. Oriie Miller, 914 W. Locust St. Phone 3-4607.
- 208 Reno, Nevada.—Meets 3d Fri., Musicians' Hall, Com- mercial and Chestnut Sts. J. A. Martin, 404 So. Virginia St.
- 209 La Salle, Ill.—Meets 4th Sun., 2 p. m., at 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill. LeRoy B. Llesse, 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill.
- 212 Missoula, Mont.—Meets 2d Tues., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem. A. E. Golder, 515 No. 4th St.
- 213 Newark, Ohio.—Meets 1st Mon., 115 W. Church St. J. W. Kennedy, 63 No. Williams St.
- 215 New Haven, Conn.—Meets 2d Fri., 382 Legion Ave. Edwln Balliet, 195 Lombard St.
- 216 Mobile, Ala.—Meets Sat., 7:30 p. m., at Geo. Williams' residence, 507 So. Hamilton St. Wilson Henderson, 906 Montgomery St.
- 222 Danville, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 829 E. Harrison St. Lincoln Peterson, Fin. Sec., 329 E. Harrison St. B. W. Cronkhite, B. A., 1034½ E. Main St
- 224 Houston, Texas.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Labor Temple, 707 Rusk Ave. Ex. Bd., Sat. 10 a. m. Louis George, 5401 Kolb St. Phone, Taylor 5876.
- 225 Kenosha, Wis.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., 63d St. and 26th Ave. Wm. Van Kammen, Rt. 3, Box 255-A. Phone, 49-F-5.
- 226 Yonkers, N. Y.—Meet 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Odd- fellows Hall, No. Broadway. David Christie, 11 Wil- liam St.
- 228 Tulsa, Okla.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 7:30 p. m., 4th floor, Tuloma Bldg. J. G. Garrison, General De- livery.
- 230 Fort Worth, Texas.—Meets 2d Thurs., Carpenters Hall, 302½ Main St. G. H. Roberts, 1508 E. Morphy St.
- 232 Racine, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Union Hall, Wisconsin St. bet. 4th and 5th Sts. H. M. Olson, 2603 Olive St.
- 233 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—Meets 3d Wed., 44-48 So. 4th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. J. Octave Dussault, 30 E. 4th St. Tel. Oakwood 1354.
- 234 Atlanta, Ga.—Meets Tues., 7:30 p. m., cor. Piedmont and Auburn Aves. Jas. A. Hill, 79 Jackson St., S. E.
- 238 Albuquerque, N. M.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 7:30 p. m., Carpenters Hall, 415 No. 2nd St. J. R. Church- ill, R. D. 2, Box 308-A. Phone 031-J-1.
- 240 Montgomery, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Standard Drug Store, cor. High and Jackson. Jos. E. Steele, 32 Stewart St.
- 243 Santa Rosa, Calif.—Meets 2d Mon., Carpenters' Hall. A. L. Fautley, 305 12th St., Petaluma, Calif. Phone, 110-J.
- 244 Brooklyn—Kings and Queens Counties, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 229 Sackman St. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 p. m. Edw. J. Anglim, 3402 Avenue L.
- 246 Lowell, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., St. Charles Hotel, 532 Middlesex St. Charles L. Chase, 14 Robeson St. Phone, 7517-R.
- 250 Morristown, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 5 South St. Lewis C. Beekman, Jr., B. A., 185½ Fairchild Ave. Phone, Morristown 4-3163-J. J. F. Singleton, 6 Syl- van Terrace, Summit, N. J. Tel., Summit 6-4390-W.
- 252 San Bernardino, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 366 D St. M. B. Wilson, 898 Orange St. Phone 393-56.
- 254 New Bedford, Mass.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Temple, Pleasant St. James Lord, 328 Ashley Blvd.
- 258 Billings, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Union Hall, Minnesota Ave. at 29th St. O. L. Aanes, 223 Broad- way.
- 260 San Diego, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Tem., 621 6th St. Wm. Bakeman, 3653 Mississippi St.
- 262 Nashville, Tenn.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem., 212 8th Ave. N. W. E. Marshall, Ocoola Ave., R. No. 50. Phone 7-6108-W.
- 263 New Brighton, Pa.—Meets 1st Fri., Painters' Hall, W. Bridgewater. H. C. Eiler, 1422 3d Ave.
- 265 Chattanooga, Tenn.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 3:00 p. m., 306 East 9th St. Pruda Morgan, 215 E. 2d St.
- 268 San Rafael, Calif.—Meets 1st Tues., 7:30 p. m., 410 3d St. J. O. Dahl, 410 3d St. Phone S. R. 1052.
- 272 Zanesville, Ohio.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Labor Hall, 306½ Main St. G. F. Gombert, 9 Young St.

- 32 THE LATHER
- 275 Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets 1st Wed., Lab. Tem. Sherman T. Clear, 1350 Central Ave. Phone 4007-M.
- 276 Waterloo, Iowa.—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall, 310½ W. 4th St. C. L. Jolls, R. 4. Phone, 3038-J.
- 278 San Mateo, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon. Ex. Bd. meets 7 p. m., Bldg. Tr. Hall. J. A. Brogau, 114 No. Humboldt St.
- 279 Joplin, Mo.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Hall, 6 Joplin St. E. Downer, 709 Chestnut St. Phone, 3327.
- 281 Boise, Idaho.—Meets 2d Tues., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. M. C. Garrett, R. D. No. 5.
- 282 Yakima, Wash.—Meets Wed., 20 So. 10th St. M. F. Carvo, No. 6th Ave. and Hathaway.
- 286 Stamford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., Carpenters' Hall, Gay St. Harry Johnson, Nichols Ave. Phone, Stam. 4-6229.
- 292 Charleston, W. Va.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Room 26, Lab. Tem., 18 Alderson St. K. E. Higginbotham, 1016 Elm Ave.
- 299 Sheboygan, Wis.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Union Hall, 632 N. 8th St. Herbert Haack, Fin. Sec., 1217 Mallman Ct. Elmer Haack, B. A., 1227 Georgia Ave. Tel., 3537-W.
- 300 Bakersfield, Calif.—Meets 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., 21st and I St. H. J. Ward, 1803 Alta Vista Dr.
- 301 San Antonio, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., North St. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 9:00 a. m., Lab. Tem. Chester Smith, 123 Castillo Ave.
- 302 Vallejo, Calif.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem., 314 Virginia St. Wm. Gellinger, Jr., Fin. Sec., R. F. D. No. 2. Box 2040, Napa, Calif. Phone, 738-J. Napa. A. L. Lawrence, B. A., 1100 Kentucky St. Phone, 581-J Vallejo.
- 305 Great Falls, Mont.—Meets 1st Tues., Painters' Hall, cor. 7th and Central. M. M. Milligan, 220—6th Ave. So.
- 308 New York, N. Y.—Meets every Wed. Ex. Bd. every Mon., 210 E. 104th St. J. M. Vacirca, 703 E. 187th St., Bronx, New York, N. Y. Tel., Raymond 9-3458.
- 309 Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 p. m., Central Labor Hall. Claus Ross, 15 Cowden Pl.
- 311 Amarillo, Tex.—Meets each Thurs., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Rex A. Teed, 1500 B, So. Pierce.
- 319 Muskegon, Mich.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 358 E. Walton Ave. Clyde L. Brunette, 358 E. Walton Ave.
- 328 Cheyenne, Wyo.—Meets 1st Mon., United Mine Workers Bldg. Archie B. Darling, Allison Tracts. Tel. 7376.
- 332 Victoria, B. C., Canada—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, Courtney St. James Wilson, 946 Caledonia Ave.
- 336 Quincy, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem. 9th St. Geo. Miller, 822 So. 13th St.
- 337 Macon, Ga.—Meets 1st and 4th Tues., 525 Craft St. Pierce Fowler, 123 Mutual Ave. Phone, Davis 1027-J.
- 340 Lexington, Ky.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, No. Broadway. G. Irvin, 206 Race St.
- 344 Lafayette, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. Geo. Anderson, 2024 Scott St.
- 345 Miami, Fla.—Meets 2d Wed., 925 N. E. 1st Ave. A. J. Miller, B. A., Dolphin Hotel, 937 N. E. First Ave. A. W. Dukes, 1430 N. W. 37th.
- 346 Asbury Park, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Bldg. Trades Hall, Madison Ave. and Main St. Otto Fowler, 1498 Monroe Ave.
- 350 Portsmouth, Ohio.—Meets 4th Fri., Carpenters Hall, Gallia and Gay Sts. F. A. Kline, 1903 Jackson Ave.
- 353 Santa Monica, Calif.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., 1914 11th St. F. N. Coffey, 616 Boccaccio Ave., Venice, Calif.
- 359 Providence, R. I.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Bldg. Trades Hall, 37 Clemenace St. Providence, R. I. Chas. M. Trice, Box 28, Oaklawn, R. I. Res. 32 Brookdale Ave., Oak Lawn, R. I.
- 371 Pocatello, Idaho.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 633 No. Grant St. Dewitt Moffit, 633 No. Grant.
- 374 Phoenix, Ariz.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., 17th Ave. and Jefferson St. Carl H. Burros, 1113 E. Polk St.
- 378 Marion, Ill.—Meets 1st Sun., 9 a. m., Lab. Tem., Murphysboro, Ill. Floyd Borden, 1821 Logan St., Murphysboro, Ill. Tel. 67.
- 379 Santa Barbara, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Hall No. 3, Labor Temple. J. D. Hessinger, 1724 Calle Poniente.
- 380 Salem, Ore.—Meets 2d Tues., Salem Tr. and Lab. Hall, 259 Court St. G. E. Wikoff, 1129 N. Cottage. Phone, 3612.
- 385 Morgantown, W. Va.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 327 Pleasant St. Geo. C. Hough, 154 Highland Ave.
- 386 Newburgh, N. Y.—Meets 1st Fri., 111 Liberty St. Ex. Bd. meets Bricklayers' Hall, 462 Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. W. Hignight, Bus. Agt., 5 Hammersley Ave., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Phone, 3549-R. B. A. Barrenger, sec., Billings, N. Y. Tel., Hopewell Junction 27F5.
- 388 Green Bay, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Lab. Tem., 508 Main St. E. E. Maynard, 906 Clinton St.
- 392 Elmira, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Sat., 10 a. m., at Painters' Hall, 143½ W. Water St. Henry Warren, 211 Scottwood Ave., Elmira Hts., N. Y. Phone, Dial 2-5852.
- 394 Tucson, Ariz.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., Los Altos and Mojave Sts. H. D. Smith, 219 No. Second Ave.
- 397 Helena, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Helena Trades and Labor Assembly Hall. A. S. Kerr, Harvard Apts. Mailing Address: Box 966.
- 401 Allentown, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Tem., N. 6th St. Harry Frey, 734 Greenleaf St.
- 406 Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.—Meets Fri., 517 S. E. 8th St. H. B. Baker, 517 S. E. 8th St.
- 407 Austin, Tex.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m., Austin Lab. Tem. N. L. Smith, 4104 Ave. F.
- 413 Norwalk, Conn.—Meets 1st Wed., Community Hall, Van Zant St., E. Norwalk, Conn. Chas. A. Brown, No. 1 Edgewater Place, E. Norwalk, Conn.
- 419 Greensboro, N. C.—Meets 2d and 4th Sun., 10 a. m., Lab. Tem., 314½ Sycamore St. W. A. Mateer, 426 Church St.
- 428 Ponca City, Okla.—Meets 1st Fri., Carpenters' Hall. J. L. Hayes, 211 S. Birch St.
- 429 Harrisburg, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Union Hall, 223 Market St. D. McKerrocher, 2208 No. 6th St. Tel., 3-7044.
- 434 Merced, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Room 20, Shaffer Bldg., 17th St. Guy Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 205, 36 Gerard Ave.
- 435 Shreveport, La.—Meets 2d Sat., 9 a. m., 308 McNeill St. Monte Walkup, 4125 San Jacinto St. Phone, 2-1007.
- 440 Santa Ana, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 402½ W. Fourth St. Earl L. Lindig, 1019 Oak St. Phone 2342-J.
- 442 Santa Cruz, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., I.O.O.F. Bldg., 109 Pacific Ave. R. D. Hunter, 288 Cayuga St. Phone 2340-J.
- 443 Steubenville, O.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Junior Hall, 106 So. 4th St. E. W. Jeffers, Capitol Ave.
- 446 Elgin, Ill.—Meets 2d Mon., 325 Raymond St. Albert Sederstrom, 617 McClure Ave.
- 454 Palm Springs, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Peveler Court, Indiana Ave. Otto Bobo, Box 691.
- 455 West Palm Beach, Fla.—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., Gardenia and Rosemary Sts. Geo. E. Harbold, Box 82, Lake Worth, Fla.
- 456 St. Petersburg, Fla.—Meets every Fri., 7:30 p. m., A. F. L. Bldg., 1126 Central Ave. Ex. Bd. meets after regular meeting. H. L. Patterson, 3621 Queensboro Ave. So.
- 463 Salinas, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 p. m. Labor Temple. C. H. Cody, Rt. 1, Box 103-A. Tel., 33-R-2.
- 469 Meridian, Miss.—Meets Wed. night, 3416 Ray St. Oliver Trotter, Jr., 3416 Ray St.
- 478 Wenatchee, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Farmers Union Hall, Wenatchee Ave. J. T. Kirby, R. 1.
- 481 Winona, Minn.—Meets 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Eureka Hall, 4th and Center Sts. E. T. Popple, 508 3d Ave. S. E., Rochester, Minn.
- 483 St. Paul, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem., 418 No. Franklin. L. Pfeffer, 252 Charles St.
- 485 Jackson, Miss.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 128½ N. Parish St. A. A. Banks, 1166 Hickory St.
- 487 Redding, Calif.—Lew Hurtgen, P. O. Box 602.
- 488 Pensacola, Fla.—T. E. Harrison, 1224 E. Strong St.

# LOCAL UNIONS LISTED BY STATES

## Alabama

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240 Montgomery

## Arizona

374 Phoenix  
394 Tucson

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42 Los Angeles  
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28 Youngstown  
30 Dayton  
47 Cincinnati  
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126 Canton  
171 Lorain  
213 Newark  
272 Zanesville  
275 Hamilton  
350 Portsmouth  
443 Steubenville

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169 Euld  
228 Tulsa  
428 Ponca City

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87 Reading  
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265 Chattanooga

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230 Fort Worth  
301 San Antonio  
311 Amarillo  
407 Austin

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478 Wenatchee

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292 Charleston  
385 Morgantown

## Wisconsin

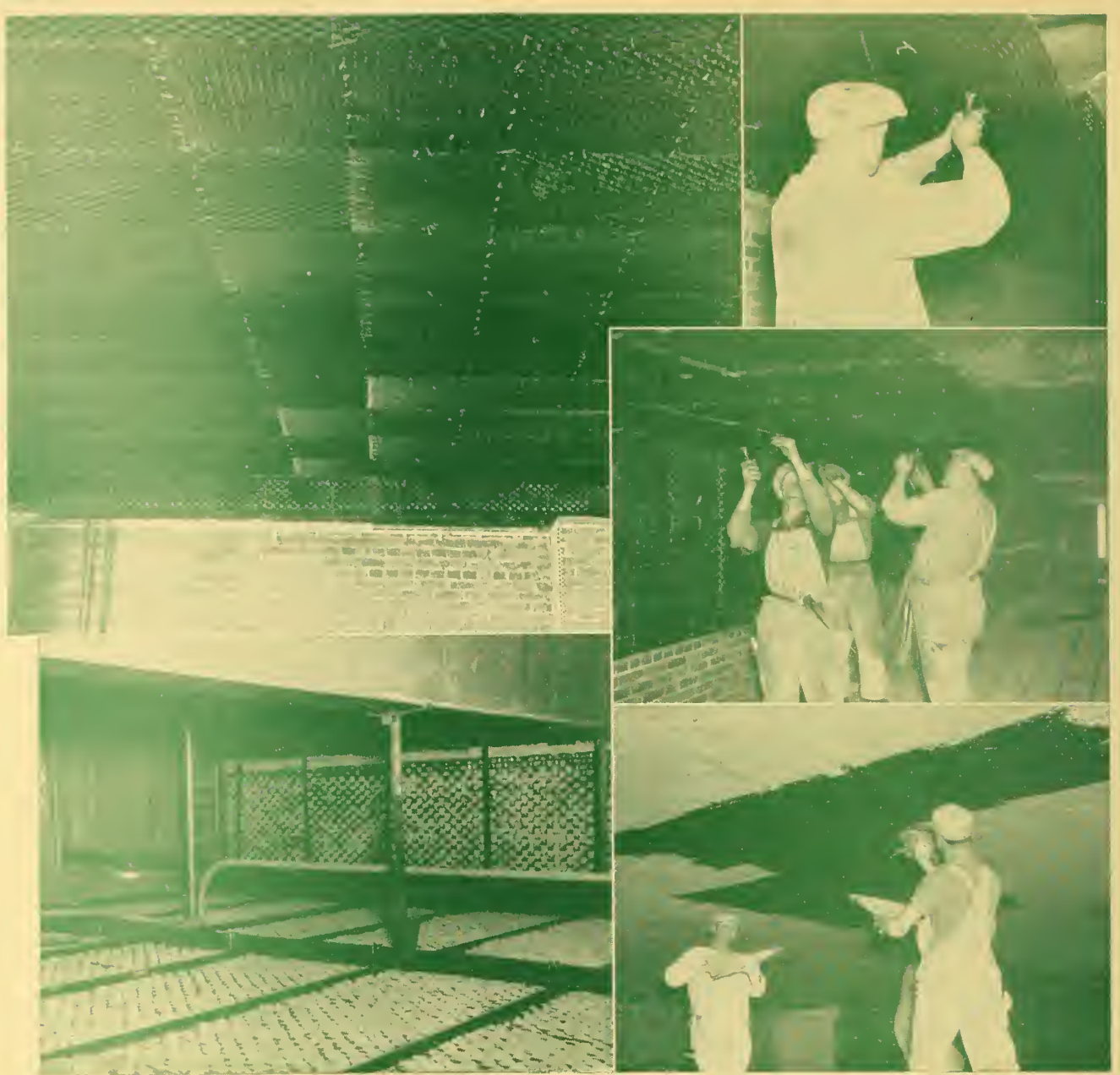
10 Milwaukee  
84 Superior  
111 Madison  
225 Kenosha  
232 Racine  
299 Sheboygan  
388 Green Bay

## Wyoming

328 Cheyenne

## Canada

97 Toronto, Ontario  
147 Winnipeg, Alberta  
332 Victoria, British Columbia



*Bostwick*

IN A FINE SCHOOL AT BETHLEHEM, PA.

WE THOUGHT our Lather friends would like to see pictures of the fine job that Bethlehem, Pa., craftsmen did for Duggan & Marcon, Inc., on the Fountain Hill School. So here they are \* \* \* Notice the staggered sheets of Super-Bostwick "Truss-Loop" and the even ties on the suspended ceiling and the way the sheets are bent down for cornice and window head \* \* \* At the lower left, you get a good view of the suspended ceiling construction—two inch channels hung from the beams by flats and spaced 48" o. c., with one inch channels tied across them, 19" o. c. to carry the lath \* \* \* The lad at the upper right is making a preliminary tie of Super-Bostwick to the channel, while the trio below are completing final tie. Many lathers tell us that the stiffness of Super-Bostwick makes it an easy lath to handle \* \* \* It certainly makes a firm backing for plasterers. Architects Lovelace & Spillman handled this job, with M. E. Fulmer, general contractor and Duggan & Marcon, Inc., plastering contractors. Morris Black, dealer, furnished the Bostwick materials.

THE BOSTWICK STEEL LATH COMPANY ... NILES, OHIO



*The*  
**LATHER**  
UNITED STATES & CANADA



“The Injury To One Is The Concern Of All”

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE  
**WOOD, WIRE & METAL LATHERS’  
INTERNATIONAL UNION**

VOL. XXXVII.

JULY, 1937

No. 11

# Pay Your DUES Promptly

## Protect Your Standing in the Funeral Benefit Fund

International law provides that dues are due and payable on the first day of each month in advance. Members are automatically suspended on the fifteenth day of the second month for which tax has not been received.

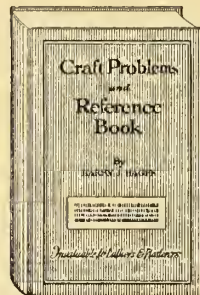
It will be noted how necessary it is to pay dues promptly in order to be in continuous good standing. The responsibility of members of the Lathers' International Union keeping in good standing devolves upon themselves.

A member suspended by action of his local union, or becoming automatically suspended, loses his continuous good standing and upon payment of back dues is debarred from any funeral benefit for six months after payment.

A Reference Book No Apprentice or Journeyman Can Afford to Be Without

## LATHERS!!

*An economical and valuable  
gift for the apprentice  
and journeyman*



## ATTENTION!!

*A splendid contribution to the  
trades both lasting and  
educational*

The 3rd edition of LATHERS CRAFT PROBLEMS AND REFERENCE BOOK by Harry J. Hagen, is now ready for distribution. It contains over a hundred new drawings, illustrations and articles not appearing in previous editions. The preparation of this text has covered many years of study in an endeavor to meet the needs of apprentices and journeymen lathers.

Mechanics who have not had the opportunities of modern schooling will find this an invaluable guide and reference book on such subjects as lay-out work, with the necessary information for solving practical problems on the job, mechanical drawing, blue print reading, geometrical analysis and its adaptation to actual construction and many other subjects essential to the well-trained mechanic.

The instructions for laying out work are presented in such simplified form that the average mechanic will have no trouble in understanding and following the drawings and explanations.

A few hours of study and honest effort each week in following the instructions as outlined, will prepare the mechanic to more readily solve the most difficult problems on the job. Wood lathers will find this book invaluable in preparing themselves for the metal end of the industry.

In this, the great machine age, competition for jobs is daily becoming a greater problem. The most capable mechanic has the best chance of being regularly employed. This book will help you to become competent.

Starting out with a straight line and a true circle, the instructions gradually lead into many problems in which Angles, Degrees, Bisecting, Use of Scale Rule, Mechanical Methods of Division, etc., are fully explained. Methods of showing lines, material, breaks, sections, etc., on blue prints follow. Then the Arches, Semi-Circular, Segmental, Gothic, Elliptical, Moorish, Ogee, etc. (38 large illustrations, many new). Then follow articles on Suspended Ceilings, Partitions, Pilasters, False Beams and Columns, Mitres, Angle Brackets, Laying out Brackets from Plaster Details and other similar subjects. The mechanic is then shown how to lay out Vaults and Groins (18 illustrations, many new); Lunettes and Penetrations (23 illustrations), and other ornamental ceilings. There are also articles on developments of new material in the Lathing Industry, and articles on hangers, both rod and flat iron, showing ordinary and extra strong construction, recognized by Architects and Engineers everywhere as the most complete on the market. Many other articles too numerous to mention but of vital interest to every lather are also included.

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or  
If you cannot buy one, request your Public Library to secure copies of this edition.

A Reference Book No Wood or Metal Lather Should Be Without

# The LATHER

OFFICIAL ORGAN, PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE  
WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

Lathers' Building, Detroit Avenue at West 26th Street, Cleveland, Ohio

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authorized September 6, 1921."

VOL. XXXVII

JULY, 1937

No. 11

## THE WAGNER - STEAGALL HOUSING BILL MUST BE PASSED

THE following communication has been received from President Green of the American Federation of Labor and we suggest that all our local unions comply with President Green's request and write a letter to their senators and congressmen, as well as to Senator Hugo L. Black and to Representative Henry B. Steagall:

Dear Sir and Brother:

The Wagner-Steagall Housing Bill of 1937 is the foremost legislative measure whose enactment organized labor is determined to secure in the present session of Congress.

The President of the United States is irrevocably committed to the passage of the Federal low-rent housing program. In the Senate and in the House there are enough votes in support of the Wagner-Steagall Housing Bill to enact the measure at once. Yet no action has taken place. The delay is due to objections raised by the Treasury Department to certain financial and administrative provisions of the Bill. These objections arise from the reluctance on the part of the Treasury to commit the Administration to the appropriation of funds large enough to initiate a sound program which would place decent housing within the reach of the wage earners.

The American Federation of Labor has cooperated closely with Senator Wagner in the drafting of this Bill. Labor representatives throughout the country who have taken part in this work are convinced that the Bill as it now stands provides the most practical, efficient and economical program yet proposed. The passage of this Bill in its present form will bring these results which are of vital importance to labor:

(1) It will make new and better housing available

to wage earners and their families at rents which they can afford.

- (2) It will relieve the housing shortage which is rapidly becoming critical.
- (3) It will provide more work for building trades workers and place their employment on a more stable basis, and
- (4) It will help relieve unemployment in all basic industries on which the construction of housing depends for raw materials and equipment.

The present session of Congress is on its home stretch. With many pieces of major legislation still pending enactment, it is inevitable that a last-minute legislative jam will result. When that happens it will be difficult to put the Housing Bill through and to protect the standards it contains. Labor wants real housing legislation from Congress. In order to succeed in this, every Union, every Local, every member, must join in raising the voice of Labor in demanding prompt enactment of the Wagner-Steagall Bill as is. Let us act quickly and **put the Bill through.**

Write or wire the following immediately that you demand prompt passage of the Wagner-Steagall Housing Bill (Senate 1685; House 5033) in its present form:

- (1) Senators and Congressmen from your state.
- (2) Senator Hugo L. Black, Chairman, Senate Committee on Education and Labor.
- (3) Representative Henry B. Steagall, Chairman, House Committee on Banking and Currency.

Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM GREEN, President,  
American Federation of Labor.

# SEARCHING FOR THE TEN GREATEST FOOLS

By N. I. Arelo in Oklahoma Labor

CECIL B. DeMILLE attempted to name the ten greatest fools in history. He had spent 25 years, and employed help to run down the records in order to compile this list. Yet those who knew of his research and who awaited his final decision are disappointed. Instead of choosing the ten greatest fools of all time, he selected three asinine lovers, three religious boobs, one religious fanatic, one ordinary militiaman, one ignorant laborer and only one great fool.

DeMille admitted "no generation can judge its own fools," and that fools are peculiar to no age or race, time or station. Still, one could look about in any age and recognize the foolish deeds of foolish persons without passing judgment as to the degree of foolishness involved.

DeMille eliminated mythical and legendary characters, and left out Judas Iscariot as a deliberate criminal, Pontius Pilate as a common politician, Napoleon who made a few mistakes, Shah Jehan as a typical tyrant, and such psychopaths as Nero, Paul of Russia and Don Carlos of Spain.

The ten great fools, according to DeMille, and my estimation of his choice, are:

1. The maid who burned the manuscript of Carlyle's "French Revolution." This woman was no more a fool than the ordinary worker or domestic servant who cannot read. Her task was to clean up the house, and she did so. Mass production and the subordination of labor is making fools of this type by the millions.

2. Sampson, the well known Bible character, who merely was an asinine lover. Into this class also falls DeMille's fools Nos. 3 and 6—Louis XV of France, and an unnamed rajah who allowed his friend to secrete himself in the bedchamber on his wedding night (which led to the murder of the rajah and abduction of the bride). These men were love fools, but certainly not important enough to make the "first ten."

Nos. 4, 5 and 7 were religious boobs, not fools. Bishop Theophilus burned most of the library of Alexandria in 389 A. D. and Caliph Omar completed its annihilation in the year 641. The Grand Inquisitor who forced Galileo to verbally repudiate his discoveries in astronomy probably was sincere.

8. The soldier who slew Archimedes because that scholar was too busy with a problem to snap promptly to attention was a common militiaman, no more fool than half the policemen in America. And DeMille's No. 10, the prince of fools who conceived the Children's Crusade, was an ordinary re-

ligious fanatic, of which there are dozens in Oklahoma preaching doctrines as silly.

The only fool in DeMille's list was George III of England, who forced the American revolution and lost for the empire the richest colonies in the world. But there are many such fools, even in this day, who fail to hear the rumblings of revolt.

If I were listing the ten greatest fools (which I shall do) I would not deal with persons nor incidents. It is necessary only to deal with types and policies. And therefore not necessary to scour the pages of history, for those types, or groups of fools, are common to these times and reasonably readily recognized.

Fool No. 1 is Mr. and Mrs. Disinterested Public. These are the non-voting citizens who live under a democratic form of government; those who believe the Declaration of Independence and the bloodshed of their fathers fixed everything aright, and that there is no need to worry. This group goes about its business, if any, never dreaming there is any danger to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Education cannot touch them because they are not interested in the study of government; they know little of the trends and care nothing about the outcome.

Neither are these fools interested in the economic situation, having sufficient for their own needs, at least for the present. One may recognize such a fool by asking, "What do you think of the right of collective bargaining?" If he gives any answer other than a blank stare or a silly grin, it will be, "I haven't even thought about it."

Fool No. 2 is the Satisfied Individual. He believes his income is high enough, the cost of living low enough, his standard of living above average, and he doesn't want any change and is impatient when a suggestion for improvement is advanced. He doesn't believe there can be hell on earth. Let us hope he has no rude awakening.

This great fool does not believe in organization. He has swallowed the story that the "company will take care of its great, happy family." When eventually he is divorced from his company family he will not be such a fool—but neither will he be a Satisfied Individual.

Ask him what he thinks of the right of collective bargaining. He will answer, "I guess it's all right—but I don't need it. I'm satisfied. I have everything I want and the company will take care of my future. Please go away and let me sleep."

This No. 2 Fool does not merit the respect of the man or woman who works. Because of him and his



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alleged self-sufficiency, we have sweat shops and child labor, underpaid workers, low living standards, and under-privileged people.

I am sorry for Fool No. 3, for he is the Unorganized Man, perhaps through no fault of his own. I do not mean the "rat" who once was a member of an organization, for I would class such a person as DeMille classified Judas Iscariot (although Judas had the decency to hang himself after he sold out).

The Forgotten Man, forgotten by craft unionism in its mad policy of promoting a labor monopoly among skilled workers, does not fall in this class, even though he is an Unorganized Man. But the No. 3 Fools are those who realize at least in part the value of organization, but do not organize because of the expense, because of fear, or because they are unwilling to assume the responsibilities of organized effort.

While they eat at the trough filled with the fruits of organized effort, they are unwilling to labor in the harvest. For these fools, I would repeat the words of the Prince of Wisdom: "Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways, and be wise." But such advice falls on deaf ears. Ask Fool No. 3 what he thinks of the right of collective bargaining, and he will say: "It's all right; I hope YOU put it over so I can cash in on it."

Fool No. 4 is a woman. She is the wife of the man who wants organization but stays out of the union because of her objections. She resents his spending a night or two each week at union meetings, and would raise hell if he spent a few dollars for initiation and dues to a labor organization.

I get no kick out of slapping such a woman in print, so until the day when one comes along in person, I will pass on to Fool No. 5, with whom I have a passing acquaintance. He is the Disinterested Member of a labor union.

This Fool carries a paid-up union card at all times. Because he might need it. He certainly wants it or he would quit paying for it. It helps him get and hold a good job. It entitles him to all raises in wages and reductions in hours—makes him one of those privileged to enjoy better working conditions as they are achieved. It is his assurance that he will receive any and all benefits the union may provide, all concessions the union may win; and he may share the reflected glory the organization may achieve.

But his investment is all he puts into the organization. He lets the other members do all the work, fight all the battles, make all the decisions, promote all the projects, win all the concessions, negotiate all

the agreements. If he takes any part in connection with union activities, other than financing the program, other than as a chronic belly-acher, growling about what the other members did at union meeting while he stayed away. So I label him Fool No. 5—I have five more.

—o—

Six million families in the United States are getting so little of the national income that they have to be supported in part by public or private charity—mostly public.

Most of these, but not all, are the families of unemployed persons. Some are not.

The greatest source of unemployment is the maldistribution of wealth. Probably, if we could follow it closely enough, it is the only cause for unemployment of people able and willing to work.

Maldistribution of wealth made the depression.

A good many people have the delusion that before the crash in the stock market in October, 1929, everybody in this country was busy and happy. Nothing of the sort was the case.

Fewer people were at work in many occupations than had worked at the same tasks six years before. Unemployment was already so great that in April, 1929, the Survey-Graphic, perhaps our greatest social magazine, devoted its entire number to unemployment. The late Senator Couzens wrote an article for that issue of the Survey-Graphic. Senator Shipstead told the United States Senate that from the best information he could get, 3,000,000 persons able and willing to work could not find work.

And vast numbers of those who had jobs got such small pay that their buying power was too low to give employment to others.

Cotton textiles in that year employed an average of 425,000 persons. Far more than that number depended on the cotton mills for a living; but this was the average employment. And the total wages, the entire income of those 425,000 people in that year of "prosperity," was \$324,000,000.

And in the same year, 38 super-millionaires had net incomes of more than \$5,000,000 apiece. Their average net income was more than \$9,000,000 apiece. Their combined net income was \$360,000,000—or \$36,000,000 more than the total gross income of all the workers in all the cotton mills.

Talk about maldistribution of wealth! The super-millionaires couldn't spend what they got; and the textile workers had nothing worth mentioning to spend beyond the cost of a bare subsistence.

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### PUBLIC CONTRACTS ACT EXTENSION IS PROPOSED

Washington, D. C.—Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts introduced a bill in the Senate extending the scope of the Public Contracts Act to all contracts in excess of \$2,500 in place of the present limit of \$10,000, and including contracts for services as well as supplies.

A similar measure was introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Arthur D. Healey, of Massachusetts, co-sponsor with Senator Walsh of the original bill enacted last year and backed by the American Federation of Labor.

The Walsh-Healey bill requires contractors subject to its provisions to apply the basic 40-hour week with extra pay for overtime, pay not less than minimum wage rates fixed by the Secretary of Labor, refrain from employing girls under eighteen and boys under sixteen, provide sanitary work shops and ban convict labor.

In addition to lowering the contract limit to \$2,500 the amendments sponsored by Walsh and Healey would place on an ineligible list bidders who persistently violate the National Labor Relations Act and refuse to comply with the orders issued by the National Labor Relations Board. The present ineligible list is limited to delinquent contractors.

The amendments also forbid contractors to permit work to be performed in the homes of workers.

### \$12,000,000,000 HIGHWAY

The creation of a Superhighway Commission to enter negotiations with the Transcontinental Streamlined Super Highway Corporation to formulate plans for financing a \$12,000,000,000 system of intercoastal roads was recently proposed in House Joint Resolution 204, introduced in Congress by Jennings Randolph (W. Va.).

Members of the commission would be the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Board, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of Interior, the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, two Senators, one from each major party, and two Representatives, also to be appointed one from each major party.

The proposed superhighway would be 450 feet wide, with separate lanes for passenger cars, trucks and buses in both directions, and no intersecting roads or railroads. They would stretch from Boston to San Francisco, from New York City to Miami, from Cleveland to northern Florida and, from Duluth to Laredo.

# ROOSEVELT STRIVES TO BRING BACK GOOD LIFE TO ALL, UNDER DEMOCRACY, AND BELIEVES IT CAN BE DONE

A reader in a remote Kentucky village, pondering the problems of life on the Saturday before John D. Rockefeller died, was moved, although obviously unaccustomed to pen and ink, to write in and ask this:

"Is it possible under our form of government for each and every family in the U. S. to have the necessities of life and to eliminate poverty and want? Or is this impossible under a system of profit that makes so many millionaires?"

He has asked the fundamental question that perplexes the world today. Stalin says it can't be done under the profit system. Mussolini says you can't do it under democracy. Roosevelt says that in America it can be done under democracy and private capitalism. He is trying to demonstrate that it can be done. He knows that if democracy and capitalism are not made to work effectively they will be brushed aside for some other method. He says they can succeed—and must.

Evidence—which fills volumes on economic studies—seems to support Roosevelt. The facts indicate that, barring war, the Kentucky reader's question can be answered essentially in the affirmative. It seems possible, with sustained effort, for every family that is able and wants to work, to have a comfortable living.

Experts expect our population to reach its peak about 145,000,000 in 10 or 12 years. For this population we have room and abundance far beyond that of any other modern nation except possibly Soviet Russia. Technical knowledge and skill, plus our resources, make possible almost unlimited production.

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## THE DEADLIEST INVENTION

The Travellers Insurance Company has compiled figures on automobile accidents for 1936 in the United States. They are simply appalling. They show 36,800 persons killed and 967,840 injured. These figures are not absolutely final; but they are more likely to be under the final record than over it. And the toll is growing; 700 more persons were killed and 72,560 more persons were injured by automobiles in 1936 than in the previous year.

Or to get a still closer idea of auto slaughter, take the figures of the World War. In that war America

When the government was founded, Secretary Wallace says, 19 farmers labored to support one city worker. Now 19 farmers can feed 50 industrial workers. Since 1920 industrial production per man-hour has increased 80 per cent—almost double. In the previous decade, total industrial output rose 46 per cent with the help of only 16 per cent more workers.

We can produce almost any amount of goods, all that we need. By stepping up 1929 production half again, we could theoretically eliminate poverty and give every family the equivalent of \$2,500 a year in goods, insuring a decent standard of living with education, newspapers, magazines, books, an auto and some recreation.

This dream could become a reality if we could bring prices down and wages up so that consumers could buy the things they want. That means squeezing down the slice of the national income which has been going into profit. It does not mean abolishing profit, but holding it within reason.

Roosevelt is concentrating upon that now.

There is no panacea such as the Townsend Plan or Huey Long's share-our-wealth scheme. You could split up the incomes of all millionaires and the proceeds would scarcely buy your tobacco for a week. More production, wider buying—lower prices, higher wages. Anything that will facilitate those will help.

Only by toiling experiment, by patient, persistent effort, can our system be improved so that the individual who wants to work shall enjoy a decent living for himself and his family.

Roosevelt has faith that it can be done.—Cincinnati Post, May 26, 1937.

lost 50,510 men killed in action or dying of wounds, and 201,079 men wounded but not dying. In other words, automobile killings last year were 76 per cent of the battle casualties of the World War; and the automobile woundings in 1936 were more than four times as numerous as the wounds inflicted by bullets, bayonets, shells and gas on our army overseas.

The automobile has made a greater change in American life than almost any other device, but it is also the deadliest of human contrivances since the invention of gunpowder. It is time and far past time for a concerted, nation-wide effort to check the slaughter.

# METAL LATH REQUIRED BY BUILDING CODES

Floors of wood construction protected by a metal lath and gypsum plaster ceiling were tested and approved for the full One-Hour Standard Fire Rating by the Underwriters' Laboratories. The test went to 75 minutes and could have gone much longer so that under present requirements the rating would be **ONE HOUR PLUS**.

No other combination of materials used in conjunction with wood joisted floors has ever, to our knowledge, passed a test approaching one hour.

This is very important. Most fires naturally spread upwards and protection of walls and partitions is therefore not enough. **The ceiling must be protected.** That is why building ordinances and codes throughout the country now require Metal Lath and plaster for ceiling protection in homes, apartments, schools and other public buildings.

Metal Lath on the ceilings of houses and apartments, and of course on walls and partitions, means steady work for the lather —**more lather hours on the time sheets.** That is why metal lathers have a stake in seeing that building codes are lived up to and substitution of inflammable materials stopped. In seeing to it that only metal lath is used where required, you are performing a distinct public service in helping safeguard life and property.

Help us help you by placing a copy of our brand-new booklet "**ONE HOUR PLUS,**" telling all about the Underwriters' Laboratories fire tests, in the hands of every building inspector and fire marshal. We also will gladly furnish free building code cooperation to committees drafting new codes. Write or use the convenient coupon below.



*Metal Lath used in place of combustible lath might have saved the life of the woman who was trapped in this fire.*



*Johnny Barbaro and his pup were saved, others were not so lucky. Metal lath around this stairway exit would have averted this tragedy.*

<p><b>Metal Lath Manufacturers Association 209 S. Wells St.</b> Chicago, Ill.</p> <p>Please send "ONE HOUR PLUS" to</p> <p>Mr. _____ (address) _____</p> <p>He is architect, engineer, contractor for</p> <p>(name of project if there is one) _____</p> <p>or Building Code for: _____</p>
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# STRIKES OF OTHER TIMES

As Told by "The Whip"

The strike as a means of pressure in wage-conflicts goes back to great antiquity, but in those days such attempts were rarely crowned with success. The records handed down to us by history speak of bloody repressions and inhuman punishments meted out for such temerity. In the dark ages, when feudal lords and other holders of privileges had no idea of the Rights of Man, particularly not of the rights of their slaves and serfs, the slightest attempt at a strike was considered rebellion and punishment as such.

The first strike recorded in history took place around 1500 B.C. in Egypt, amongst the slaves who were building the pyramids. 50,000 men worked day and night, bending their backs and moaning under the whips of overseers and foremen. Since technical equipment and labor-saving devices did not exist in those days, their muscular effort must have been enormous, if they could lift, transport and pile up the mighty blocks of stone of which these monuments are built. The burden of the toil was all the more unbearable as the men never ate their fill. The caterers responsible for their feeding, thought only of how to get rich quickly and the rations grew smaller in quantity and worse in quality every day. At the first symptoms of discontent the overseers doubled their fury, until a mutiny broke out amongst the exasperated slaves, which was promptly suppressed, however, by the Pharaoh's troops. Thousands of slaves were slain at the foot of the pyramids and "quiet and order ruled once more" says the writer of the papyrus recording this first known precedent of modern strikes.

A jump of 900 years takes us to the second historic strike, this time at Huang Ho, China. The 30,000 men employed on the building of dams and embankments and other regulation work, exasperated by bad food and low pay and instigated by agitators, laid down their work. To punish their impudence and strangle the movement, the emperor decreed that as many strikers would be beheaded as would be required to induce the remaining ones to submission. Over 1,700 strikers were thus executed, before the others took up work again.

Herod the Great sent a cavalry regiment into action against the masons who interrupted the construction of his palace in Jerusalem in 29 B.C., demanding better food and higher wages. In Rome, the masons who were rebuilding the city districts burned down by Nero, struck in 64 A.D., not so much because of the pay as because of the bad food. They were surrounded by the imperial guard and deci-

mated. But terrible though this repression had been, it did not prevent a new outbreak in Rome, six years later, this time among the Jewish workers who had been brought from Jerusalem and forced to build the Triumphal Arch to Titus, the conqueror of Palestine. This time the punishment was crucifixion.

Strangely enough, it was in the building trade that most strikes of former times have occurred. In Byzantium, during the reign of Constantine the Great, a strike occurred amongst the bricklayers who were building a church. The emperor considered it a mutiny and a blasphemous gesture, a revolt against God so to speak. The leaders were crucified and many others hanged in front of the building site, and their bodies remained on crosses and gallows until they were in an advanced stage of putrefaction, in order to serve as a warning to the others.

A few centuries later, Charlemagne hanged numerous strikers when the builders of his Aix-la-Chapelle castle demanded more pay. Others were sentenced to the galleys for life. William the Conqueror followed Charlemagne's example when the erection of his castle at Hastings suffered an interruption by strike.

The first strike of rural laborers occurred in Norwich, England, in 1271 A.D. It made such an impression and caused such uneasiness in the country that the king went to Norwich personally to preside over the execution of the ringleaders.

Another memorable strike was that of the military tailors of Constantinople in 1492, who refused to work for the officers who never paid their bills. The construction of the famous Escorial palace near Madrid suffered several interruptions by strike. In England several strikes occurred when they were wrecking the Catholic monasteries and convents. The leaders were beheaded and many others were sentenced for life.

Until the end of the eighteenth century the strike was considered, from a legal point of view, mutiny, revolt or high treason. Even in advanced countries like France and England they lacked a correct appreciation of the phenomenon. Only the trade-union movement brought about a better understanding and a more tolerant attitude, but the recognition of the right to strike is quite a recent acquisition.

There still are a few countries where this right has never been recognized, but they are very few. On the other hand, there are countries where it had been recognized for years and where it has now been suppressed. Instead of advancing on the road to progress, these countries are going back to the age of the pyramids.

# MAJOR BERRY APPOINTED UNITED STATES SENATOR

Head of Printing Pressmen's Union is First Labor  
Executive to Become Member of Upper Branch  
of U. S. Congress

When Major George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America and Federal Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation was sworn in on May 10 as a United States Senator from the State of Tennessee, he became the first executive of a national or international labor union to occupy a seat in the upper branch of the Congress of the United States.

Major Berry, who was appointed Senator by Governor Gordon B. Browning of Tennessee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Nathan L. Bachman, is an important figure in the American Trade Union movement and in public affairs. He had the endorsement of the Tennessee State Federation of Labor and other labor groups.

Elected president of the Pressmen's Union in 1907, he emphasized the policy that management and labor had a common interest in the success of their joint enterprise, that industrial peace was beneficial to both labor and management, and that arbitration of industrial disputes was the best method to achieve this result.

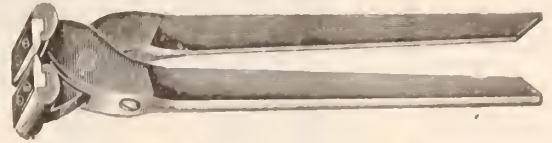
Under Major Berry's administration the Pressmen's Union has built at Pressman's Home, Tennessee, a well equipped tuberculosis sanitarium, a home for retired aged members of the union, a hotel to accommodate visitors, and a trade school.

When the United States entered the World War, Berry was commissioned a Major in the Railroad Construction Engineers. In January, 1918, President Wilson appointed him a member of the American Industrial Commission which went to Europe to study the problem of coordinating the war industries of the Allies. At the close of the war Major Berry acted as liaison officer for labor matters and participated in formulating the labor provisions of the Versailles Treaty.

With the inauguration of President Roosevelt, Major Berry was summoned to the National Recovery Administration and served on the allotment board which allocates funds under the Work Relief Appropriation Acts.

On September 26, 1935, President Roosevelt, by executive order, designated him Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation, in which capacity he established the Council for Industrial Progress composed of representatives of industry and labor.

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Major Berry is also quite a figure in industrial affairs. At Reedsville, Tenn., he established the largest label printing plant in the United States with the record of never having discharged an employe or decreased wages.

He is the owner of 30,000 acres of land in the blue grass country and is said to be the largest farmer in Southeastern United States.

In accepting the appointment as Senator, Major Berry said he did so "solely on the grounds of my ambition to help the President in all his efforts to rehabilitate and stabilize our economic structure and, too, in order that I may be helpful to Governor Browning in his great fight to readjust the administrative and financial situation in Tennessee."

## LAW GOES IN EFFECT

New York state's Little Wagner Act was signed by Governor Lehman and became effective. It is officially known as the Doyle-Neustein Act.

Labor leaders have pronounced it a new bill of rights for workers in New York state.

The law sets up an independent labor relations board of three members. The duties of the board are to see that laborers are granted their right to join unions or bargaining agencies of their own choosing. Company unions are barred.

The law does not apply to federal, state and municipal employes or to persons working for educational, charitable or religious organizations.

The board will not mediate labor disputes, as another New York state board performs that duty.

The 180,000 men killed in the Spanish civil war—to date—are victims of fascism. That war is a revolt of the privileged classes of Spain against a democratic government elected by popular vote. Keep that in mind when some pompous jackass talks about the "turbulent populace."

# The LATHER

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Matter for publication must be in not later than the 25th in order to appear in the following month's issue.

## WHY MEN FIGHT

By Dr. Charles Stelzle, Executive Director,  
Good Neighbor League

Nearly every fight that the world has ever witnessed—whether of nations or individuals, has been a conflict not between “right” and “wrong,” but between “right and right.” The tragedy of conflict between nations has been the fact that opposing armies have fought with the conviction that their cause was just, and both sides prayed to the same God for success!

But mainly they have fought and bled and died because they never knew the character or the viewpoint of their opponents on the other side—and this goes for backyard squabbles as well as for the most stupendous battles in history. And this is where hatred usually begins, and blindness, which leads to destruction, follows. When men have hated each other, it has been because they haven't known each

other! And each has been the loser. Nobody ever wins in a conflict that is based upon hate.

The American Federation of Labor requires every candidate for membership in the organization to pledge himself “never to discriminate against a fellow-worker on account of creed, color or nationality.” Sincerely applied, the observance of this pledge would do away with much of the class hatred which exists among men today.

But this pledge doesn't go far enough so far as real brotherhood is concerned. It means merely that the candidate will “keep hands off”—that he will not injure his fellow-worker. In a sense, it is merely negative. Real brotherhood goes beyond this obligation. It involves a positive attitude of helpfulness, of understanding. It may mean the spirit of the “good neighbor”—with all that this implies—the sense of common interest, of co-operation.

However, it may also include the readiness to fight the battles of the man who is helpless, often because he is misunderstood, or maligned, or because someone is taking an unfair advantage of him. This is one of the fundamental principles of organized labor, for which men often make the supreme sacrifice.

The history of organized labor proves that it has made this fight even for those who are not a part of their movement—men struggling for human rights and protection. And this fight has been made regardless of race, creed and color.

Herein it has achieved its real greatness. And therein lies its glorious future.

o

The type of employer who breaks down and cries over the promptness shown by his employees in leaving the job when the quitting whistle blows should come to Washington sometime and get an eyeful of the clock-watching indulged in the U. S. Supreme Court. The court convenes at 12 o'clock noon and quits, on the split second, at 4:30 p. m., regardless of what is happening at that minute.

When 4:30 arrives, court is adjourned with a bang, frequently leaving the attorney who is arguing a case then stranded in the middle of a sentence, or with a word half-born. When Frank Mulholland, counsel for the A. F. of L. Railway Employees' Department, was defending the Railway Labor Act in February, he was talking about railroad officials coercing employees.

“Such practices,” he said, “are rep—.” That was as far as he got. Chief Justice Hughes, who was watching the clock, adjourned court then. Mulholland had to finish the word, “reprehensible,” when he resumed his argument the next day.



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## LICENSING BILL URGED

Passage of the O'Mahoney corporation licensing bill was urged last month by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor.

In testimony before the Senate Judiciary Committee Green said that the requirements of the bill with regard to labor provide fundamental standards, "the desirability of which cannot be questioned. They will abolish for all time the question of discrimination against women in the matter of rates of pay. They will do away with the employment of children under 16 and establish the minimum age of 18 for hazardous occupations.

"Minimum wages for the lowest paid classes of unskilled labor may be recommended by the commission (the Federal Trade Commission which will administer the act), but only when it finds that abuses in the form of wage scales, contrary to public interest, exist, and that such abuses have not been eliminated through collective bargaining.

"The bill further provides that as a condition of securing a federal charter or license, corporations will agree to respect the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing. The bill requires compliance with all the provisions of the National Labor Rela-

tions Act and in determining such compliance binds the commission by the findings of fact and conclusions of law of the N. L. R. B."

Green laid particular stress on the provisions regarding collective bargaining citing cases to prove his contention that strikes and lockouts are a direct burden on interstate commerce.

### THEATERS IN STATIONS

A moving picture theatre has been opened in Grand Central Station, New York City, for the entertainment of waiting passengers. This innovation in public convenience arrangements is being given consideration by several railroads. Some western terminals have these theaters and South Station, Boston, is so equipped.

It has been computed that an average maximum time of one hour is spent in stations waiting for trains by passengers who are other than regular travelers. The station theater plan provides opportunity to take advantage of this leisure time.

Programs in such theaters are in short sections. A feature of the terminal theaters is the broad aisle, also the wide space between rows of seats, so that patrons can leave or reach seats easily.

# Artificial Boulder Construction by Lathers and Plasterers

By HARRY J. HAGEN

THE photographs accompanying this article illustrate a very small section of one of the seven groups of synthetic granite boulders constructed in the St. Louis Zoo by members of the Lathers and Plasterers Unions of that city.

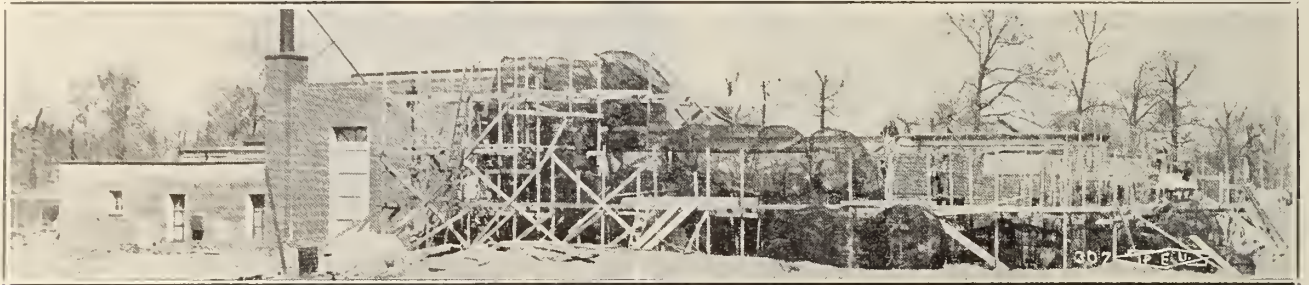
These artificially built groups of red granite rocky formations cover seven brick buildings in their entirety so that completed they look exactly like the natural granite groups from which the working models were made.

The boulders are constructed with metal lath, iron

and clean quarters they provide them with and the manner in which they beautify the Zoo grounds.

Provisions have been made for out of the way indentations in which shrubs, etc., may be grown, out of reach of the animals. Trees, plants, bushes, etc., are also scattered throughout the entire exhibit, where they will show to best advantage and harmonize with the surroundings, thus intensifying the beauty of this section of the zoo and this unusual exhibit.

The new units house camels, zebras, seladang and



1. Lathers assembling framework of boulders and lathing them on the inside. This building is 75x150 feet and from 20 to 30 feet high. It is one of seven that are completely covered with artificial boulders.

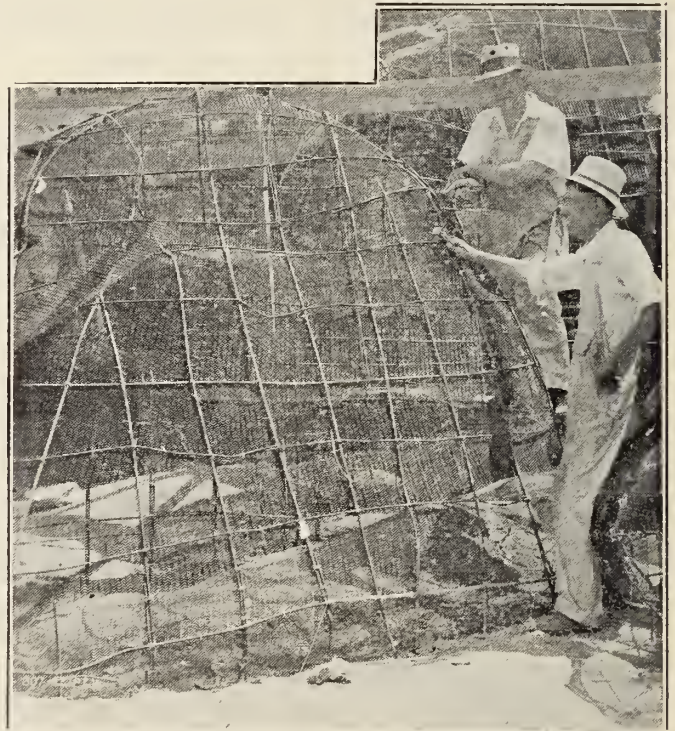
rods and cement. The framework of each boulder is first assembled with rods, the metal lath then tied to the rods, inside the boulder, and then a heavy scratch coat of cement applied to the metal lath, inside the boulder. The next coat is then applied outside with cement guns to a thickness varying from 3 to 5 inches. The finish coat of ground red granite is then shot on with cement guns.

Some of the larger boulders are from 15 to 25 feet high or long and 7 or 8 feet wide. These larger boulders are additionally reinforced with horizontal and vertical shelves built about 3 feet apart in panel formation. These are likewise built with rods, metal lath and cement, the latter plastered on to a thickness of approximately 2 inches. Of course, expansion bolts are used around all the buildings to anchor the boulders to them.

These barless animal pits or dens are all surrounded by moats, the retaining walls of which are also topped off with the artificially constructed boulders.

The enormity of this undertaking can best be understood and appreciated when it is realized that these enclosures cover an area of approximately 20 to 25 acres. These new units have replaced old, unsightly, fenced in corrals. They are notable for the naturalness of their appearance, the manner in which they display their animals, the comfortable

other buffaloes, deer, gazelles, antelopes, llamas, alpacas, vicuñas, guanacos, Rock Mountain sheep, yaks, and other animals.



2. A close-up, showing rod and lath constructed before cement is applied.

One of the features of the new pits is a goat mountain for the aoudads or Barbary wild sheep from Africa. Other zoos have trouble getting their sheep and goats to climb artificial mountains, but so pleased were the aoudads with their new home that within ten minutes after being put in their new paddock they had climbed to the top of their mountain and they may be seen there daily sunning themselves and nursing their five new arrivals.

The camel unit is built in the shape of a giant peanut, flat on one side and a curving rim around the



3. A close-up showing boulders lathed and scratch coated inside. Ready to receive second or heavy coat.

rest of the enclosure, with a retaining wall 800 feet long for the moat. This wall is also topped off with the red artificial boulders.

The goat unit has a moat and a wall about nine hundred to one thousand feet long around the enclosure, also topped off with boulders, as are all the other units.

The St. Louis Zoo is recognized as the most up-to-date in the world. George P. Vierheller, the director, is continually on the alert for new ideas and

when he gets one he does something about it. Not only the rocky formations are the most advanced in the world, but the bird house, with its thousands of rare specimen, the monkey house, the reptile house, and other buildings, contain the finest collection of birds and beasts in the world. Three free shows are held daily, in which various animals perform for the edification of the visitors, and the St. Louis Zoo has thousands of visitors daily from practically every state in the union. It is nothing unusual on a Sunday to have more than one thousand visitors at the Zoo. The natural habitat of the various collections is displayed as near as it is humanely possible to do it artificially, to the great enjoyment of the visitors.

Busses may be seen daily from local and surrounding towns, cities and states, bringing thousands of school children and their instructors to spend a day at the Zoo.

No admission is charged, the Zoo being supported in its entirety by the taxpayers of St. Louis.

The barless bear dens and pits, with a moat in front and mountains of rocks in the backs and sides, with overhanging ledges, are a great attraction. These dens were built 20 years ago by lathers and plasterers and contain every kind of bear known to man. These dens are in just as good shape as the day they were built and clearly illustrate the permanence of cement construction over metal lath when properly built.

The artificial boulder construction also illustrates the adaptability of metal lath for practically every type of construction. On this project more than fifty lathers were employed at one time under the supervision of four lather foremen and one lather superintendent. The lathers received in employment a number of work hours equal to the time it would require to erect from between 125 to 150,000



4. Showing outside coat of cement. Applied with cement guns to a thickness varying from 2 to 5 inches.

yards of metal lath partitions. The plasterers received about one-third that amount of labor.

Every detail of the natural formations was carefully carried out in the models and in the actual construction. Every iron rod in every boulder had to be carefully bent out to a certain contour, so that it would fit correctly in the bends, dips and curves of other rods running in the opposite direction. Each rod when bent was carefully tagged and numbered and, when all the rods for a certain boulder were ready, it was assembled, sometimes in place, sometimes free, and then attached to the buildings in one single unit. Under the walls of each boulder, footings 3 feet deep were poured of reinforced concrete. This reinforcing was also done by lathers.

In laying out, assembling and constructing these groups of boulders, the lathers worked entirely from models, instead of blue prints. The models were made at the site of the natural formations of the boulders, to a small scale, and from these models the lathers constructed the various units.



5. Showing finish coat of ground red granite and cement which was applied with cement guns. Completed, these groups look exactly like boulder groups in their natural state. This photo shows only part of one side of one building. Note dividing walls also built of boulders.

## NLRB ACTS TO SECURE REPARATION FOR VICTIMS OF ANTI-UNIONISTS

Washington, D. C.—Sixty-nine cases in which the National Labor Relations Board have condemned employers for unfair labor practices, now are being followed up for settlement by the Board.

Settlement includes reinstatement of workers fired for union activities, and payments to cover their losses in wages due to such discharge.

The board is not able at the present time to supply statistics on either form of reparation. Many discharged workers found jobs nearly or quite as good as those from which they were "separated" because they joined or asked others to join a union; and the wages collected from new jobs must be deducted from back payments.

Morris Watson, discharged reporter, will collect from the Associated Press a sum much greater than \$10 a month for most of the time he was out. He got a job which came that close to paying his original salary.

On the other hand, the Washington, Virginia and Maryland Coach Co. fired 19 men for union activity, and absolutely refused to comply with the decision of the board. At the time the decision was rendered, something like \$2,000 would have settled the bill. But the bus company preferred to fight, and during that fight, back wages have accumulated until now they are said to be in the neighborhood of \$20,000.

## DEFINITION OF A SCAB

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, issue number 64, and 84, defines the word "Scab":

"A nickname for a workman who engages for lower wages than are fixed by a Trade Union, also for one who takes the place of a workman on a strike."

The Century Dictionary defines the word "Scab": "A workman who is not, or who refuses to become a member of a Labor Union, or who refuses to join in a strike, or who takes the place of a striker."

The American Educator describes the word "Scab": "A mean, paltry, dirty fellow. A workman who continues to work during a strike of his fellows."

You now understand the definition of the word "SCAB."

"The usual answer to the American workingman's demands for higher wages and a shorter workday, is that he is unreasonable, inasmuch as he is better off in these respects than the workingman in any other country. To be effective, this reasoning must premise that two wrongs make a right, or nearly so. As we do not grant this, let us keep right on with our demands until every man who works for a living shall reap the full product of his labor. We are here to set the pace in this matter for the rest of the world."

**B**EFORE 1859 Nevada was simply a stopping place for prospectors on their way to and from the gold fields of California. Glancing through files of newspapers of that period brings out frequent mention of the barren lands of the "Great American Desert." Some of the philosophers of that period remarked that the laws of compensation must have made the barren desert of some value. Horace Greeley, noted editor of "go West, young man, go West" fame, even stated his belief that since it was useless for any other purpose it must be a land of vast mineral wealth. History shows how true was his prediction.

In 1859 two brothers were panning for gold in the streams flowing down the slopes of Mt. Davidson in Nevada. As they progressed toward the top of the mountain they noticed the grains found were getting lighter in color. Others had noticed the same phenomenon but these two men, Hosea and Allen Grosh, had studied geology and realized what they had found—the silver treasures of Virginia City, soon to be known all over the world as the Comstock Lode, the richest mine on earth.

Such is the irony of fate that these two hardy pioneers of the mining industry died before they could reach the money markets of civilization and get machinery to work the lode. The work was taken up where they left off by a Virginian, J. Finney, who filed on what was to become the richest part of the lode. Other prospectors filed on various other parts of the mountain, but ignored the silver, panning only for gold. Among these was Henry Comstock who managed by main strength and awkwardness to oust his partners from their share, according to letters left by Finney. When the gold petered out Comstock took his departure, leaving the rich silver treasure behind. However, those who came later continued to call it the Comstock Lode. This mine produced \$301,000,000 worth of silver in 21 years, yet history records that each one of the original discoverers died poor.

Virginia City today is easily accessible. Roads connect the historic site with Reno and Carson City, two enchantingly beautiful cities. It is only a short run from Lake Tahoe which bisects the Nevada-California line. The discovery of the cyanide reduction process has made it possible to extract silver from ores hitherto of no value and several years ago a plant was put into operation grinding up more than 2,000 tons of ore daily.

The early days of Virginia City were hectic ones. Although necessary to fight for existence and shooting scrapes were the order of the day, humorous

happenings cropped up from time to time. One was the so-called discovery of a "companion" to the Comstock Lode. Black nuggets taken from this vein were almost pure silver and were the wonder of Virginia City. Stock in the mine sold for fabulous figures. One day someone with sharp eyes discovered the letters "ted States of" on one of these lumps of "native" metal and it soon became apparent that they had been swindled. The promoters had "salted" the mine with melted silver dollars.

Oldtimers enjoy telling tales of the early days of Virginia City. Some go so far as to predict another "strike" and again see the boom come as it did before. When news of the Comstock Lode reached the outside world prospectors and their satellites came from far and near. The village of 1858 became a city of over 30,000 inhabitants almost overnight. Today Virginia City, while living in its past glories, is just a visiting spot for tourists. The census figures tell the story. The entire county of Storey, in which Virginia City precinct is located, shows that in 1890 there were 8,806 inhabitants. In 1900 this figure had dropped to 3,673. By 1920 there were only 1,409 inhabitants and the census of 1930 gives the entire county only 667 bona fide residents.

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#### McGRADY ANSWERS ATTACKS ON CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT

Appearing before a legislative committee to urge that Massachusetts ratify the Child Labor Amendment, Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, blew up the far-fetched objection that the amendment would give Congress power to control the education and home life of children.

"The amendment," said McGrady, "gives to Congress power to 'limit, regulate and prohibit' the labor of children under 18. It has nothing to do with education. Let that be clear. If it were intended that Congress by this amendment could affect the education of children in any way, it would have said so.

"The issue is to regulate and prohibit the trade in children's bodies in industry," declared McGrady. "The rottenest profits in the world are the profits made from the sweat and toil and dead bodies of children."

"I am a Roman Catholic," he said. "But the Church in this country never has taken a stand against the Child Labor Amendment."

Individual Catholics, as McGrady admitted, have taken part against the amendment. Msgr. Ahern, speaking for Cardinal O'Connell, opposed the amendment as "an unqualified grant of power" to Congress.

## PLURALS WHICH SEEM SINGULAR

We'll begin with box, the plural is boxes.  
 But the plural of ox should be oxen, not oxes—  
 One fowl is a goose, but two are called geese;  
 Yet the plural of mouse should never be meese.  
 You may find a lone mouse or a whole nest of mice.  
 But the plural of house is houses, not hices.  
 If the plural of man is always called men,  
 Why shouldn't the plural of pan be called pen?  
 The cow in the plural may be called cows or kine,  
 But a bow, if repeated, is never called bine;  
 And the plural of vow is vows, never vine.  
 If I speak of a foot and you show me two feet,  
 And I give you a boot, would a pair be called beet?  
 If one is a tooth and a whole set are teeth,  
 Why shouldn't the plural of booth be called beeth?  
 If the singular's this, and the plural is these,  
 Should the plural of kiss ever be written keese?  
 Then one may be that, and the two would be those,  
 Yet hat in the plural would never be hose—  
 And the plural of cat is cats, and not cose.  
 We speak of a brother and also of brethren,  
 But though we say mother, we never say methren.

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The Tennessee Valley Authority refutes statements appearing almost simultaneously, and word for word, in certain newspapers to the effect that there was only normal rainfall in the Tennessee Valley during January, 1937, and therefore there could have been no flood damage without the TVA dams.

Newspapers carrying this incorrect information, which were called to the attention of the Authority, were:

The New York Herald Tribune  
 The Washington, D. C., Post  
 The Wall Street Journal  
 Cincinnati, Ohio, Times Star, and  
 Chicago Journal of Commerce.

The TVA released figures showing that during the month of January, 1937, when serious floods occurred on the Ohio river, approximately three times the normal rainfall, or approximately 13 inches, was recorded in the area above Norris Dam on the Clinch river and that more than 23 inches fell along stretches of the lower Tennessee river at the same time. Normal rainfall for January on the lower Tennessee is 5.4 inches. These figures are available at the United States Weather Bureau.

During January the Norris dam stored more than a million and a quarter acre-feet of water, and still was far from full, and during the critical 15-day period when levees on the lower Ohio river were being held by inches the two completed dams of the TVA's proposed nine withheld 32,000 cubic feet of water per second from the flood stricken areas.

## HOW TO BE HAPPY

Here is an Englishwoman's recipe on how to attain happiness:

"Laugh wherever you go; it is infectious."

"Don't lose your temper lightly, but when you do lose it let it rip.

"Look every man straight in the eyes. That is the quickest and surest way to a mutual understanding.

"Never be ashamed of your opinions simply because you are in the minority.

"Look at marriage as the beginning, not the end, of an adventure.

"Never use the words 'settle down' until you are at least 80 years of age. To settle down is to stagnate.

"Get into the fresh air. When you are depressed, summon the body to the help of the mind.

"Never admit you are beaten until you are battered to bits. Then go away, heal your wounds, and fight again.

"Rise every day like a man who is going into battle."

"Don't be ashamed of being an idealist.

"Think and dream on the grand scale.

"If every shred is taken from you, keep your honor.

"Don't analyze your emotions."

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The labor movement of the United States suffered a great loss in the death in Washington, D. C., of Miss R. Lee Guard, who passed away on May 9.

Miss Guard—her full name was Rosa Lee Guard—was born in Charlottesville, Va.

She entered the service of the American Federation of Labor in 1898, when she became secretary to Samuel Gompers, late president of the Federation. She performed the services of secretary until President Gompers died on December 13, 1924.

When William Green succeeded Mr. Gompers as the executive of the American Federation of Labor she became his chief clerk and faithfully performed the functions of this important position until her death.

When Miss Guard left the American Federation of Labor Building on Wednesday, May 5, she said she would probably not be at her office on Thursday. She did not come to the A. F. of L. Building on Thursday, Friday or Saturday. On Sunday the grim reaper gently and quietly took her to a peaceful rest after a lifetime of consecrated loyalty and service to the American labor movement.

Rosa Lee Guard has passed to her reward. But the memory of her fine spirit and devotion to organized labor will remain with those who knew her for many, many years.

## WHO ARE THE FIRST REAL STARS OF TELEVISION?

Time was when Radio City's swank third floor lobby, crossroads of the microphone world, could be called a dignified and quietly ritzy place. But lately it's been resembling the backstage tent of a freak show much more than its usual conservative self. A horde of the strangest-looking people anybody has ever seen have set up their permanent camp in Studio 3-II, are running wild all over the place and causing a furor of excitement; and from every indication these strange-looking people are merely the first of many more to come.

They really are the weirdest individuals this side of the Ripley collection. They have skin the rusty color of cinnamon toast, brown lips, black eyes, black fingernails. They wear dark sunglasses in the building and go around talking a peculiar language among themselves about "berthas" and "flats" and "long-shots." And despite the elegant air-conditioning which is Radio City's pride it's nothing any time to see a bunch of them fanning themselves as vigorously as if it were ninety in the shade in Death Valley.

But they're not freaks, nor have the studios been turned into a nut-house. It's simply that television is no longer something we're going to have one of these days. Television is here! And the strange-looking people to be seen around NBC are the first stars of television all made up to appear life-like in the lens of a thing called an "iconoscope camera."

If you are lucky enough to have one of the hundred television receiving sets now stationed throughout the New York area you could tune in for an hour every night in the week and enjoy talkies in your own living room. This has been going on since last summer, although the broadcasts are conducted for test purposes and the sets are not yet for sale.—Radio Mirror.

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If Senator Elbert D. Thomas, Utah, ever decides to stage a filibuster in Congress he can wallop his colleagues with speeches in five different languages—English, Latin, Greek, Chinese and Japanese. He learned Chinese and Japanese while serving as a missionary in the Orient for the Church of the Latter Day Saints (Mormons).

He is the author of a religious book written in Japanese—"Sukai No Michi," or "The Way of Salvation." His daughter, born in Tokio, is named "Chiyo."

## HITS UNFAIR BUSINESS

Unusual activity has been displayed recently by the Federal Trade Commission in suppressing business practices which, under the laws, are considered unfair. The work of the commission has been rapidly expanding.

Two methods of suppressing unfair practices have been worked out by the commission. One way is by issuing orders against individuals and corporations found to be violating the law; they are ordered to cease violations. The other way is by negotiating agreements with various industries. Fair trade rules are written and approved by the commission and signed by the men in the industry for which the rules were written.

The following are samples of violations which the commission recently ordered stopped:

Packing candies in a box with cards to be drawn by purchasers, making the sale a lottery scheme.

Labeling a medicine as effective in treating certain ailments when it is not effective.

Forming a master company to sell the goods or services of a number of other companies. In such cases the master company submits all bids and prices and deals directly with buyers. The companies which do the work or sell goods have no part in the negotiations. The commission has pronounced such organizations a monopoly.

Mislabeling dress goods as high quality when they are inferior.

Representing a company to be a manufacturer when it is only a seller.

Advertising products as imported when they were made in this country.

Representing a school or college to have high-grade courses of study when the courses were inefficient.

The buying of goods by a business through its brokerage house. In such a case the buyer usually organizes the brokerage company, and the brokerage company collects a commission on its sales to the parent company, and turns over the commission to that company.

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Judge Gary used to prove in long orations that steel couldn't be made without a 12 hour day and an 84 hour week. Now, when his pet trust shows signs of coming to the 8 hour day and the 40 hour week, its stock goes up four points in one day. Somebody should get Judge Gary on the ouija board, and ask him to explain.



# WIT AND

Mistress: "Your young man has an air of brag-gadocio about him, Mary."

Mary: "Yis, poor lad, he wurruks in a livery stable."

Lecturer (in village hall): "Now you all know what a molecule is . . ."

Chairman (interrupting): "Most of us do, but perhaps you'd better explain for the benefit of those who have never been up in one."

Friend: "Why have you given the general such a peculiar pose?"

Sculptor: "You see, it was started as an equestrian statue, and then the committee found they couldn't afford the horse."

She: "Darling, you aren't sick, are you?"

He: "Not exactly, but I would hate to yawn."

"You are charged," said the magistrate, "with assaulting these three policemen. What have you to say for yourself?"

"All I can say," replied the accused, humbly, "is that I must have done it in a moment of weakness."

Aged Man: "Well, I smoke and chaw purty strong and I've allus et anything I could get my hands on and I never take a bath and I ain't never been to a doctor—"

Specialist: "Hold on. There's something wrong here. According to the statistics you should have been dead forty years ago."

Barber: "Here comes a man for a shave."

New Assistant: "Let me practice on him."

"All right, but be careful not to cut yourself."

"I say, Jane, isn't it time baby said Daddy?"

"No, John, I've decided not to tell him who you are until he gets stronger."

She—"Do you know why I refused you?"

He—"I can't think."

She—"You guessed it."

Mother: "Well, son, what have you been doing all afternoon?"

Son: "Shooting craps, Mother."

Mother: "That must stop. Those little things have just as much right to live as you have."

—Reserve Red Cat.

"But look here," said the manager, interviewing a candidate for the post of office boy, "these aren't testimonials."

"No, sir," said the boy, "but I thought they would help. They're copies of the death certificates of my grandparents. I shan't want any days off."

Hayfoot—"Hey, your shoes are mixed; you've got the left shoe on the right foot."

Strawfoot—"And here for twenty years I thought I was clubfooted."

Sergeant—"Did you shave this morning, Jones?"

Recruit—"Yes, sergeant."

Sergeant—"Well, next time stand a bit closer to the razor."

Tough Soph—"Rat, you are about the greenest thing I have ever seen. Why, look at the hay seeds on your coat."

Meek Rat—"Them ain't hay seed, wise guy; them's wild oats."

Former—"Say old man, can you let me have five . . ."

Latter—"No . . ."

Former—" . . . minutes of your time?"

Latter—" . . . trouble at all, old scout."

A Pullman porter was thrown from his car when the train was derailed, and flew 10 feet through the air before he hit head first up against a concrete post.

He lay in a daze, rubbing his head, when the conductor came running up.

"Great Scot, man," cried the conductor, "aren't you killed?"

"No," said the porter, getting to his feet; "that concrete post musta brake ma fall."



# HUMOR



"Does my practicing make you nervous?" asked the chap who was learning to play a saxophone.

"It did when I first heard the neighbors discussing it," replied the man next door, "but now I don't care what happens to you."

Deacon Pinchpenny—"Yes, suh, he got mad an' called me a derved old barefaced scoundrel."

Colonel Bluegrass—"Well, he's slightly mistaken, suh. You've got a goatee an' mustache."

Mistress—"So your husband is an army officer, Clara? What rank?"

Clara—"Well, he's only a corporal now, but he's been incited twice for bravery and next week he goes into the hospital for a major operation."

Wife—"How do you like my new gown? I got it for a ridiculous price."

Hubby—"You mean you got it for an absurd figure."

His Wife—"So your client was acquitted of murder. On what ground?"

Lawyer—"Insanity. We proved that his father had spent five years in an aylum."

His Wife—"But he didn't, did he?"

Lawyer—"Yes. He was a doctor there, but we had not time to bring that fact out."

A man back in London on leave from a port of Equatorial Africa generally held to be unhealthy was recounting his experiences to some friends.

"There's nothing the matter with the country," he said, "all it requires is a better type of settlers and a decent water supply."

"If you come to think of it," remarked one of his listeners brightly, "those are the only drawbacks to Hades."

Victim (leaving barber's chair)—"Fifty cents! Here I say, that's a bit stiff for a shave, especially when you've cut me five or six times."

Razor-wielding Beginner—"Fifty cents is right, sir. Forty cents for shaving you and a dime for the sticking plaster."

An old Scots woman was wandering round the local museum with her grandson when they came to the usual statue of Venus de Milo, with half an arm missing on one side and the whole arm cut away on the other. "There ye are, my lad," pronounced the old lady, wagging her finger toward the youngster. "That's what comes o' bitin' your finger nails!"

Fond Mother—"Yes, Genevieve is taking French and Algebra. Say good morning to Mrs. Jones in Algebra, darling."

One of the Cuban Sweepstakes ticket holders was feeling pretty blue and complained to the man who hold sold him the ticket.

"I put every blooming dime I had on that nag you gave me the sure tip on," he moaned, "and he lost."

"Lost!" cried the pal. "Why, that horse could have won in a walk."

"Oh, no, he couldn't," exclaimed the bettor. "He tried that."

Justice—"How did the accident happen?"

Plaintiff—"Why, I dimmed my lights and was hugging a curve."

Justice—"Yeah, that's how most accidents happen."

Nurse—"Whom are they operating on today?"

Orderly—"A fellow who had a golf ball knocked down his throat at the links."

"And who is the man waiting so nervously in the hall? A relative?"

"No, that's the golfer. He's waiting for his ball."

A woman on a bus pulled the bell frantically in an endeavor to stop the vehicle before it reached the usual halting point.

"It's no use, lady," said the conductor, "it won't play any tune."

Doctor—"There's the original prescription, I can't imagine how you made that mistake in putting it up."

Druggist—"Humph! I must have mixed your signature in with the other ingredients."

# PROJECTS OF \$50,000 OR MORE IN CITIES WHERE WE HAVE NO LOCALS

## ARIZONA

MESA, ARIZ.—Mesa Union High School: \$73,545. WPA. C. D. Bradley, Phoenix, contr.

## ARKANSAS

HAMBURG, ARK.—Post office: \$50,000. A. F. Blair, 1st Natl. Bank Bldg., Montgomery, Ala., contr.

MONTICELLO, ARK.—10 faculty houses, remodeling and repairing other residences, two dormitories and administration building, A. and M. College: \$81,848. Linebarger & Frazer, Springdale, contr. PWA.

PIGGOTT, ARK.—Post office: \$50,000. C. H. Barnes, Logansport, Ind., contr.

## CALIFORNIA

ENCINITAS, CALIF.—School: \$218,267. H. Mms, 1st Natl. Bank Bldg., San Diego, contr.

TULARE, CALIF.—Post office: \$63,676. MacDonald Constr. Co., 3829 West Pine Blvd., St. Louis, Mo., contr.

## CONNECTICUT

NEW CANAAN, CONN.—Dwellings: \$150,000. E. Greene, Jr., contr.

SAYBROOK, CONN.—Theatre: \$150,000. V. & S. Constr. Co., 133 Meadow St., New Haven, contr.

## FLORIDA

SUMMER HAVEN, FLA.—Acquarium and marine studio: \$2,000,000. Hasbronck Co., 101 Park Ave., New York, contr.

## GEORGIA

AUGUSTA, GA.—Office building: W. Irwin, S. F. C. Bldg., archt.

## IDAHO

ST. ANTHONY, IDAHO—Post office: \$50,000. E. R. Viesko, Salem, Ore., contr.

## ILLINOIS

CHARLESTON, ILL.—Science building, Eastern Illinois State Teachers' College: \$238,168. H. E. Berghmd Co., 43 East Ohio St., Chicago, contr.

FRANKLIN GROVE, ILL.—Gymnasium: \$240,000. Lindquist Constr. Co., Dixon, contr.

ROCK FALLS, ILL.—Post office: \$50,000. J. A. Redding, 1544 Cleveland Ave., Whiting, Ind., contr.

## INDIANA

JASPER, IND.—Post office: \$50,000. J. F. Beggs & Son, Austin, Tex., contr.

LOGANSFORT, IND.—Theatre: \$150,000. Levine & Co., 1235 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

RENSSELAER, IND.—Post office: \$50,000. J. C. Miller, Campbellsville, Ky., contr.

## IOWA

HAMBURG, IA.—Post office: \$50,000. T. L. Dawson Co., 2035 Washington St., Kansas City, Mo., contr.

HOPKINSON, IA.—Light plant: \$64,344. Fairbanks Morse & Co., 900 South Wabash St., Chicago, Ill., contr.

MARION, IA.—Post office: \$52,301. Holvik & Peterson, 45 North Madison St., Mason City, contr.

SIGOURNEY, IA.—Post office: \$50,000. Bonded Constr. Co., 110 East 42nd St., New York, N. Y., contr.

## KANSAS

ANTHONY, KAN.—Post office: \$50,000. Busboom & Rauh, 153 South Santa Fe Ave., Salina, contr.

NORTON, KAN.—State Tuberculosis Sanitorium: \$259,825. Peterson Constr. Co., Salina, Kan., contr.

SALINA, KAN.—Post office: \$276,600. Lundberg-Richter Co., Fredericksburg, Va., contr.

## KENTUCKY

LaGRANGE, KY.—Dormitory buildings at New State Prison Farm: \$327,000. A. L. Coupe Constr. Co., Louisville, contr.

WHITESBURG, KY.—Post office: \$50,000. Andrew & Dawson, Box 1301, Montgomery, Ala., contr.

## LOUISIANA

BATON ROUGE, LA.—A. & M. College, 3 new dormitory buildings: \$613,113. PWA. Caldwell Bros. & Hart, 316 Howard Ave., New Orleans, contr.

## MAINE

TOGUS, ME.—Recreational building No. 10, Veterans' Hospital: \$184,613. Industrial Fireproofing Corp., 11 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y., contr.

## MICHIGAN

MANISTEE, MICH.—Theatre: \$150,000. Ebels Constr. Co., Grand Rapids, contr.

MIDLAND, MICH.—Telephone Exchange and Service Building: \$125,000. F. C. Trier Constr. Co., Midland, contr.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.—St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, school: \$150,000. Hutter Constr. Co., Fond du Lac, Wis., contr.

YPSILANTI, MICH.—Hospital addition: \$383,676. Spence Bros., Saginaw, contr.

Michigan State Normal College: \$150,000, Field house. Barton-Malow Co., 1900 East Jefferson Ave., Detroit, contr.

## MINNESOTA

MOORHEAD, MINN.—Women's dormitory: \$150,000. Paul Steenberg Constr. Co., West 1757 1st Natl. Bank Bldg., St. Paul, contr.

MOOSE LAKE, MINN.—Service building, Fourth State Hospital: \$125,610. PWA. Standard Constr. Co., 215 South 6th St., Minneapolis, contr.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

PEMBROKE, N. H.—High school: \$150,000. H. P. Cummings Constr. Co., 14 Prospect St., Ware, Mass., contr.

## NEW YORK

BOONVILLE, N. Y.—Post office: \$51,217. Structural Eng. Corp., 110 E. 42d St., New York, contr.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.—The Masters School: \$200,000. W. L. Crow Constr. Co., 101 Park Ave., New York, contr.

THERESA, N. Y.—School: \$163,685. Bevan Constr. Co., 3566 East Genesee St., contr.

TONAWANDA, N. Y.—40 residences: \$220,000. Elmview Constructon Co., c/o S. B. Nye, Erie County Bldg., Buffalo.

## NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—6 schools: \$240,297. R. H. Pinnix, Gastonia, contr.

## NORTH DAKOTA

LANGDON, N. D.—Post office: \$67,000. H. Huether, Ashley, contr.

## PENNSYLVANIA

ALTOONA, PA.—Nurses home: \$130,610. J. C. Yenter, Commerce Bldg., Tyrone, contr.

EPHRATA, PA.—Post office: \$53,600. S. Plato, Hamilton, N. Y., contr.

MELROSE, PA.—15 stone, frame residences: \$150,000. E. E. Ferguson, Hope and York Sts., Phila., contr.  
 STRAFFORD, PA.—18 residences: \$12,000 each. King Eng. & Constr. Co., 2042 Rittenhouse St., Phila., contr.  
 UPPER DARBY, PA.—Apartment group: \$150,000. L. Mahoney, 6932 Market St.  
 WESTMONT, PA.—Residential development: \$180,000. Lowe & Neiman, State College.

**SOUTH DAKOTA**

HOT SPRINGS, S. D.—Hospital building: \$159,175. H. H. Hackett, Rapid City, contr.  
 PINE RIDGE, S. D.—High school and auditorium at Pine Ridge Agency: \$150,000. W. C. Smith Co., 311 Builders Exchange Bldg., Duluth, Minn., contr.  
 STURGIS, S. D.—Post office: \$50,000. H. Carlson Co., 201 Edwards Bldg., Sioux Falls, contr.

**TEXAS**

ANAHUAC, TEX.—High school: \$214,034. PWA. R. D. Kitchens, 608 W. Monroe St., Austin, contr.  
 EDINBURG, TEX.—Post office: \$54,582. A. Blair, 1st Natl. Bank Bldg., Montgomery, Ala., contr.  
 KERRVILLE, TEX.—State Tubercular Sanatorium: \$106,688. Hill & Combs, 321 Melrose St., San Antonio, contr.  
 SHERMAN, TEX.—Auditorium: \$119,328. O. K. Johnson, Waco, contr.

**UTAH**

HELPER, UTAH—Hotel: \$150,000. H. E. Schraven, 317 Dooly Bldg., Salt Lake City, contr.  
 LOGAN, UTAH—Girls' dormitory, State Agricultural College: \$137,644. PWA. Frank Campion Co., Ogden, contr.  
 MOUNTAIN CITY, UTAH—10 two story apartment houses: \$107,000. Lynch-Cannon Eng. Co., 423 Vermont Bldg., Salt Lake City, contr.  
 PRICE, UTAH—Hotel: \$150,000. H. E. Schraven, 317 Dooly Bldg., Salt Lake City, contr.

**VERMONT**

BRATTLEBORO, VT.—Theatre: \$150,000. George H. Reed & Co., Inc., 24 Franklin St., Greenfield, Mass., contr.  
 WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, VT.—U. S. Veterans' Hospital: \$546,715. Virginia Eng. Co., Nelson Bldg., Newport, Va., contr.

**WASHINGTON**

COLVILLE, WASH.—Post office: \$50,238. West Coast Constr. Co., Lloyd Bldg., Seattle, contr.

**WISCONSIN**

JUNEAU, WIS.—Court house addition: \$176,570. W. H. Farley, New Lisbon, contr.  
 MARSHFIELD, WIS.—Power plant: \$107,324. A. R. Robertson Co., 1603 University Ave., St. Paul, Minn., contr.

**WYOMING**

GREYBULL, WYO.—High school: \$177,700. PWA. Newstrom & Davis, 1st Natl. Bank Bldg., Denver, Colo., contr.

**ONTARIO**

SUDBURY, ONT.—School: \$160,000. Fraser-Brace Eng. Co., Ltd., 107 Craig St., Montreal, Que., contr.

**DUES BOOKS LOST**

- 5 R. E. McCann 29407
- 74 J. C. Douglas 23351
- 74 F. E. Saak 7310
- 155 H. Pontius 23350
- 394 J. W. Smith 24201

Local Union 18 express their gratitude to the following local unions which so liberally contributed to their appeal on behalf of Brother John W. Doll, No. 246, a member of their local union:

Local	Amount
2 Cleveland, O.	\$ 5.00
4 Scranton, Pa.	2.00
5 Detroit, Mich.	13.15
9 Washington, D. C.	10.00
12 Duluth, Minn.	1.00
20 Springfield, Ill.	2.00
28 Youngstown, O.	2.00
30 Dayton, O.	2.00
32 Buffalo, N. Y.	2.00
39 Indianapolis, Ind.	2.00
42 Los Angeles, Cal.	2.00
46 New York, N. Y.	10.00
47 Cincinnati, O.	2.00
54 Portland, Ore.	2.00
55 Memphis, Tenn.	3.50
57 Binghamton, N. Y.	6.00
68 Denver, Colo.	2.00
71 Akron, O.	2.00
72 Boston, Mass.	5.00
73 St. Louis, Mo.	5.00
74 Chicago, Ill.	5.00
83 Fresno, Cal.	2.00
93 Spokane, Wash.	2.70
104 Seattle, Wash.	2.00
109 Sacramento, Cal.	5.00
121 Aurora, Ill.	2.00
152 White Plains, N. Y.	2.00
155 Tacoma, Wash.	2.50
185 Wichita, Kan.	1.00
190 Minneapolis, Minn.	2.00
197 Rock Island, Ill.	2.00
202 Champaign, Ill.	2.00
224 Houston, Tex.	5.56
228 Tulsa, Okla.	2.00
230 Fort Worth, Tex.	2.00
345 Miami, Fla.	2.00
350 Portsmouth, O.	2.00
392 Elmira, N. Y.	3.50
435 Shreveport, La.	2.00
442 Santa Cruz, Cal.	1.00
455 West Palm Beach, Fla.	2.00
483 St. Paul, Minn.	2.00
Total	\$134.91

**LATEST IN DRINKS**

Planter's Special: Makes you flog your wife.  
 Missouri Mule: You go into a Virginia reel.  
 Wagner Cocktail: With a dash of bitters recommended for tired open shoppers.  
 Henry Ford Special: Non-Alcoholic, but it makes you just as goofy.  
 Tear Gas, Club Style: Effervescent preparation guaranteed to turn "loyal employees" into strong union men.  
 Old Fashioned: Invariable standby of Messrs. McReynolds, Butler, Sutherland and Van Devanter. Also favorite of Mr. Roberts, though he occasionally experiments.

**ATTENTION MEMBERS**

Those members who have not yet filled out an address slip in accordance with Section 38 of our International Constitution are requested to get in touch with their secretary at once.



June	Local	Amount	June	Local	Amount	June	Local	Amount
25	456	May report ...	28	195	June report ..	30	97	May report ...
25	478	May-June rep's	28	240	June report ..	30	102	June report ..
28	20	June report ..	28	254	June rep't (cr.)	30	126	May-June rep's
28	34	June report ..	28	340	June report ..	30	147	June report ..
28	48	June report ..	28	401	June rep't (cr.)	30	276	May-June re-
28	55	June report ..	28	440	June report ..			ports; B. T..
28	59	June report ..	28	446	June report ..	30	279	June report ..
28	69	June report ..	28	244	May-June rep's	30	301	June report ..
28	88	May report ...	29	20	B. T. ....	30	319	June report ..
28	93	June report ..	29	190	June report ..	30	419	June report ..
28	105	B. T. & reinst.; supp. ....	29	225	June tax; B. T.	30	443	May-June rep's
28	111	May-June rep's	29	292	June report ..	30	The Lather—Adv't. & sub. ....	416.60
28	120	June report ..	29	302	June report ..			Trsfr. ind't. ..
28	137	Apr-May rep's	29	379	June report ..			879.25
			30	10	June report ..			Total Receipts \$13,192.87
			30	99	June report ..			

JUNE DISBURSEMENTS

June	Amount	June	Amount	
10	Frank Morrison, Sec.-Treas. A. F. of L. June tax and assessment on 8100 members.....	30	Office salaries .....	
	\$ 162.00	30	Funeral benefits paid:	
10	M. J. McDonough, Sec.-Treas. Bldg. Trades Dept., June tax on 8100 members .....		Local 65, E. J. Steil 32595 .....	
	60.75		Local 74, B. O. Murphy 4559 .....	
10	R. J. Tallon, Sec.-Treas. Canadian Trades & Labour Congress, per capita tax on 100 members for first half of 1937 .....		Local 69, J. A. Swenson 656 .....	
	9.00		Local 46, B. A. Mahon 6120 .....	
10	Burrows Bros. Co., office supplies .....		Local 46, D. J. Mahoney 14584 .....	
	1.45		Local 46, Thos. Raber 15040 .....	
10	Distillata Co., water service .....		Local 53, Jos. Geary 11992 .....	
	1.14		Local 108, W. C. Watson 1951 .....	
10	Independent Towel Supply Co., service 5/7—6/4/37 .....		Local 244, J. A. Kehoe 13734 .....	
	3.11		Local 224, Arthur Thorpe 2669 .....	
10	Underwood-Elliott-Fisher Co., typewriter repairs .....		30	Wm. J. McSorley, General President,
	1.50		Salary .....	
10	Union Paper & Twine Co., local supplies .....		Expenses .....	
	2.95		1,175.00	
10	Western Union Telegraph Co., May messages .....		30	Terry Ford, General Sec.-Treas.,
	20.88		Salary .....	
10	Maryland Casualty Co., premium on hold up insurance .....		Expenses .....	
	15.00		700.00	
25	C. F. Moore, Collector of Internal Revenue, premium on Social Security .....		30	Postage and express .....
	8.60		65.11	
25	The National Advertising Co. mailing June journals .....		30	May Co., office supp. ....
	76.83		.49	
25	Metal Marker Mfg. Co., local supp. ....		30	Transfer to Organizing Fund, assessments collected in June .....
	10.53		1,795.50	
25	Ohio Bell Telephone Co., local and L. D. service .....		Total disbursements .....	
	25.38		\$9,298.52	
25	Riehl Printing Co., local and office supp., June journals .....			
	672.75			
30	Oscar Blase, Jr. No. 33692, refund of payment of fine imposed by No. 132 4/27/36 and rescinded by 132 5/28/37. Payment was made 9/28/36 through Local 49 .....			
	20.00			

RECAPITULATION

Balance on hand, May 28, 1937 .....	\$ 80,766.12
June receipts .....	13,192.87
Total .....	\$ 93,958.99
June disbursements .....	9,298.52
Balance on hand, June 30, 1937 .....	\$ 84,660.47
including Total Executive Board Fund to date .....	2,101.30

ORGANIZING FUND

Balance on hand, May 28, 1937 .....	\$6,228.54	Ora Kress, salary .....	177.15
Assessments collected in June .....	1,795.50	expenses .....	187.13
Total .....	\$8,024.04		364.28
Less June disbursements:		John P. Cook, salary .....	22.86
Albert Darling, salary .....	\$ 90.00	expenses .....	20.60
	\$ 90.00		43.46
R. A. Judson, salary .....	22.86	Sal Maso, salary .....	34.29
expenses .....	27.70	expenses .....	31.42
	50.56		65.71
J. O. Dahl, salary .....	150.00	Total June disbursements .....	\$ 764.01
	150.00	Balance on hand, June 30, 1937 .....	\$7,260.03

## ON MEMBERS

## NEW MEMBERS

106 William Joseph Lavigne 36964	65 Oswald Johnson 36982	341 Wiliam Clarence Murphy 37002
106 Zenas Dickinson Harding 36965	65 Charles Emmett Allen 36983	341 Gny Fred Palmer 37003
42 Roy Ellis Waite 36966	394 Frank Arkelaus White 36984	341 Orra Hasting Sheldon 37004
10 Arthur Walter Loebel 36967 (May)	169 Herbert Troy Andrews 36985	341 Rufus B. Wilson 37005
10 Michael C. Nisiewicz 36968 (May)	333 Merrill Archie Webb 36986	172 Willis Edward Brace, Jr. 37006
10 Alvin C. Ott 36969 (May)	42 Kenneth James Culwell 36987	442 Verl Howe 37007
10 William H. Pankonin 36970(May)	42 Orlando Wesley Jordan 36988	42 Paul DeMarco 37008
488 J. C. Dungan 36971	70 Harry H. Adams 36989	42 Lyndon John Koontz 37009
488 Thomas Earl Harrison 36972	70 Forest Lee Allen 36990	42 Carl Chris Seyersdahl 37010
488 Leslie Frederick Lisenby 36973	70 Clarence Franklin Collins 36991	42 Lyle Estelle Thompson 37011
488 Willie Lee Rodgers 36974	5 John Victor 36992 (Apr.)	7 Walter Bridges 37012
488 James Woods, Jr. 36975	144 William Hubbard Benjamin 36993	43 Edward Lawrence Weiss 37013
374 Don Elmer Jeffries 36976 (May)	144 Arthur Leroy Breedlove 36994	195 Stephen Joseph Kerwin 37014
74 John Stevens 36977	144 Albert Ellis Elwell 36995	440 John Lewis Korn 37015
216 Lamar Mathews Lott 36978(May)	144 Edward Harrison Elwell 36996	302 Lawrence Elmer Prink 37016
104 James Hiram Maxwell 36979	144 Clarence Charles Taylor 36997	302 William Merrill Wilson 37017
104 Harold Bruce Hawley 36980	85 Max Kipness 36998	88 James W. Ewart Fraser 37019
65 Howard Al Walker 36981	195 Emil Mathew Danzek 36999	88 Harvey Frazier Lockett 37020
	341 Willard Franklin Emery 37000	88 William Harold Westfield 37021
	341 Thomas Jefferson Murphy 37001	

## REINSTATEMENTS

106 C. W. Harding 32459	456 J. Pacetti 36088 (Apr.)	435 H. M. Sutton 25712
106 A. E. Lavigne 28822	65 H. N. Southard 28956	5 E. L. Brown 18845 (Apr.)
106 E. E. Townley 34711	65 A. L. Raymore 20283	2 J. Holub 31054
106 R. J. Campbell 23686	109 F. A. Hodson 24897	2 C. Wyvill 19306
106 B. D. Howell 11808	109 C. D. Stauss 28052	228 J. A. Gunn 29369
106 C. J. Picard 13019	333 H. W. Reynolds 33162	34 A. D. Toor 23529
106 H. Lynn 12161	333 M. W. Webb 14090	106 J. A. Picard 28431
102 J. Cardilleikeo 16306	333 V. R. Wheeler 28854	55 V. Jones 29053
42 E. O. Redmond 30087	333 P. J. Yarger 26142	42 G. P. Washburn 21213
42 E. T. Gaylor 7609	208 G. C. Wiseman 7791	42 A. L. Moyneur 23968
10 S. Kroll 15235 (May)	42 R. H. Bacon 24042	105 P. J. DeBree 18925
10 C. W. Gauger 21948 (May)	42 H. J. Nedros 30339	20 J. F. Flynn 30029
282 C. D. Grier 7903	42 G. A. Beysseance 23782	65 B. Mason 22916 (June '36)
106 J. B. Young 2269	282 N. Gray 20017	190 E. E. Forsberg 29684
14 M. C. Nielson 33709	126 W. R. Rogers 25440	302 R. R. Young 5997
233 W. P. Leclerc 8735	5 J. McFarland 27279	419 R. L. Jones 28845
18 F. A. Rudie 12180	5 G. Dorsey 6840	10 C. E. Newmann 18376
23 C. L. Spotlow 23590	5 E. Checkley 8786	88 W. L. Hayes 29688 (June '36)
47 R. Clift 28410	5 C. Barney 136	88 M. H. Matthesen 24203
47 D. B. Donovan 1051	212 T. M. Reeves 23871	244 S. Wexler 12471
228 J. M. Johnson 33724	57 W. G. Horton 25868 (Apr.)	244 M. Newberger 12505
228 A. C. Chilton 12219	47 W. F. Limke 25477	244 C. J. Bartell 20924
228 J. L. Lester 26428	47 H. L. Davis 33107	244 F. Brocco 32511
63 C. A. Sevy 22596 (May)	341 C. O. Donovan 33810	244 I. Fiorentino 32908
278 H. F. Taylor 28017	341 J. W. O'Leary 21870	244 C. M. Mark 22068
74 R. Honert 19349 (May)	341 W. M. Shobe 33880	244 R. Tanchilewitz 34812
74 J. C. Douglas 23351 (May)	172 L. G. Watters 7475	244 L. Vetog 29403
74 G. F. Walsh 25015 (May)	42 J. V. W. High 30849	244 I. Grozinsky 25934 (Feb.)
14 J. Agnello 34107 (Mar.)	308 V. Console 8129	244 G. Calabrese 30378

## SUSPENSIONS FOR NONPAYMENT OF DUES

215 T. J. Raffile 33448	260 E. L. Whittaker 23214
319 S. Hartwell 29800	483 E. H. Otteson 36546

## WITHDRAWAL CARDS ISSUED

102 P. S. Albanese 28670 (ren.)	105 F. D. Vanderhoff 14198
162 W. E. Burke 25883 (ren. Apr.)	2 G. P. Kujaski 15580 (ren. May)
47 R. B. Huber 35606 (ren. May)	197 E. E. Broberg 33575 (ren.)
74 C. Frost 28727 (ren. May)	69 G. E. Kaempfer 22037
74 W. Pearson 33587 (ren. May)	105 F. H. Seif 11234 (ren.)
260 B. F. Hawthorn 27857	46 W. P. Goering 24326 (ren.)
	244 I. Weintraub 32171 (ren. May)

## WITHDRAWAL CARDS DEPOSITED

2 J. Cerrito 29863	244 S. Weintraub 29404
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## FINES AND ASSESSMENTS

228 E Lynn 8477, \$50.00	88 E. E. Lea 18203, \$10.00
279 F. H. Laster 15305, \$100.00	

**NEW LOCAL UNION**  
489 Corpus Christi, Texas

**REINSTATED LOCAL UNIONS**

333 Kelso, Washington

341 Modesto, California

411 Klamath Falls, Oregon

**RESIGNATION CERTIFICATES ISSUED**

20 A. Carter, Sr. 8419

102 W. S. Hunt 4391 (Apr.)

371 T. W. Bundy 8921

**RESIGNATION CERTIFICATE DEPOSITED**

46 T. J. Doherty 6219 (Apr.)

**APPRENTICES INDENTURED**

110 Orville Arthur Papineau, age 17  
282 Emery J. Carvo, age 16  
195 Robert Benton, age 17  
54 James Franklin McClintock, age 17  
54 Leonard Charles Pederson, age 18 (Aug. '36)

332 Paul Pepin, age 20  
332 Hugh Reid, age 18  
216 George A. Williams, age 20  
14 Clifford Raymond Brone, age 20  
216 Lewis Franklin Dickson, age 17  
172 James Thomas Brennau, age 17

172 Robert Calvin Cushman, age 17  
172 Donald LeRoy Henderson, age 19  
85 Thomas Sherlock, age 20  
2 Joseph Streifender, Jr., age 21  
10 Martin John Moran, age 16  
10 Harold John Miels, age 20

**TRANSFERS**

From	Name	To
4	H. Garey 23819	66
9	N. Sterner 18988	75
18	O. A. Chastain 29838	39
18	L. Garrett 17463	262
18	C. O. Hoffman 17103	350
18	E. R. Jameson 23684	44
18	A. Kunkel 28915	39
18	W. H. Layton 20583	39
18	P. Nicholas 8389	262
18	J. Patton 26319	350
18	W. Stout 36139	262
18	A. C. Wright 34863	262
20	N. F. Tucker 29615	73
23	B. DeFilippi 25704	215
26	W. C. Botsford 33989	169
26	R. Rush 35027	169
27	E. L. Bright 15936	279
29	C. Haederle 18638	87
30	J. L. White 31922	24
31	T. McTear 3762	72
32	C. F. DePerna 33924	14
32	G. E. Hummer 26643	32
32	D. C. Kirchner 31153	32
32	E. W. Murphy 29839	14
39	L. J. Corcoran 25464	73
39	J. Huston 23651	39
42	J. R. Shearson 18796	73
42	R. K. Wales 22483	302
42	A. W. Womack 34788	252
46	J. Clinton 7117	244
46	A. LaFleur 24332	359
49	R. E. Dobson 19493	68
49	O. L. Freed 13166	68
49	E. L. Hill 29596	68
49	E. F. McCarty 19798	68
52	C. J. Harmon 31007	392
54	A. C. Bauer 28752	282
54	H. M. Byrnes 26908	380
54	V. W. Knight 16480	380
55	D. B. Allen 7132	262
55	G. E. Allen 36477	262
55	W. Laster 15307	279
55	D. Range 36533	7
55	R. Regulus 36400	7
55	J. E. Steele 36219	240
55	F. S. Sullivan 19008	262
57	W. G. Horton 25868	392
57	D. Marx 36148	14
57	H. Salzman 9571	14
59	E. T. Anthony 22915	234
62	H. E. Campbell 36138	7
62	A. Daniel 21229	234
62	S. E. Floyd 20898	234
62	W. P. Smartt 29072	234
65	W. F. Cody 15293	122
65	C. Conway 36573	278
65	C. Cook 8545	88
65	E. McKnight 18445	380
65	M. Sala 34622	243

From	Name	To
65	R. Slyter 23457	268
65	E. Thurston 24156	109
66	S. Ford 18911	120
66	R. Ford 36602	120
68	C. H. Ball 22341	48
68	R. Bickhard 32032	48
68	R. E. Dobson 19493	49
68	E. L. Hill 29596	49
68	W. Malone 34825	49
68	E. F. McCarty 19798	49
68	C. F. Towne 20774	48
68	L. B. Wathen 16327	49
69	F. Nordstrom 16334	483
70	W. P. Miller 25134	39
72	A. Brackle 17255	142
72	M. A. Cook 17531	142
72	A. Drady, Sr. 4077	142
72	A. Drady, Jr. 33165	142
72	F. Happle 26213	142
72	F. Hurder 14454	142
72	J. F. Kiley 16436	142
72	M. Lannon 10728	142
72	W. F. Sloan 25820	142
72	F. Wilson 13279	142
73	D. R. Bundy 24762	27
74	S. DeCoseno 19708	244
74	G. VanHucklin 28546	262
77	D. Finlayson 24205	104
79	H. Falconer 8319	72
81	E. E. Ballinger 34858	42
81	E. H. Langstaff 9880	42
82	B. Barnhart 9393	5
82	J. Carkeek 14836	5
84	E. Boyle 21938	190
84	F. Welch 18941	190
88	J. R. Boldt 30590	172
93	C. M. Blyth 34870	104
93	A. C. Gauthier 15906	104
93	J. A. McPeak 12604	104
93	C. Michel 26688	104
93	J. A. Vann 13262	104
93	W. G. Vann 32335	282
93	J. T. Kirby 14630	478
98	W. E. Rowse 23155	144
98	C. Smith 5222	144
102	J. P. Martin 7354	143
105	H. Briggs 31523	319
105	M. DenBoer 31525	319
105	I. W. Hillis 32712	319
107	W. McHenry 16109	103
109	H. Fissel 36729	144
109	W. O. Harris 30743	380
109	J. L. Senyohl 19439	380
120	J. Hasler 19896	392
120	A. Jones 23270	137
122	L. L. Perry 6419	144
125	F. Duphiney 29915	78
140	A. J. Garrett 25162	55
140	R. H. Jones 33280	55

From	Name	To
140	H. H. Shannon 35569	55
140	B. VanVoast 14345	301
142	F. Hurder 14454	72
142	M. Lannon 10728	72
142	F. Wilson 13279	72
143	J. P. Martin 7354	102
144	E. Gilmore 36746	278
162	G. Ryan 31045	244
171	H. R. Kerwin 27969	24
171	A. L. White 29782	24
172	L. W. Miller 32977	71
172	B. Paup 29560	42
172	C. C. Rutherford 20141	440
172	P. Simmons 35078	42
173	A. Mangione 28970	308
190	J. J. Gutziet 23100	12
190	C. Nystrom 25612	12
203	W. Waltermeyer 2674	279
215	A. Nilsen 18362	215
224	O. L. Freed 13166	49
224	J. E. Hostler 30663	140
224	J. F. Johnson 21435	230
224	M. E. Robin 35097	230
224	G. W. Scott 7789	68
228	J. L. Lester 26423	224
228	T. L. Maddock 18670	279
230	L. C. Brown 14490	185
230	D. L. Evans 20926	42
230	T. M. Jones 29767	140
230	W. E. Summers 30541	42
230	E. A. Tyler 32915	311
230	R. VanVoast 34482	140
234	J. Bailey 25311	262
234	J. H. Bruce 34693	262
234	S. E. Coleman 25973	262
234	S. E. Floyd 20898	7
234	F. M. Lee 36211	262
234	H. D. Smith 17285	262
238	E. E. Wehling 34003	74
240	A. Christian 36283	55
240	F. Matthews 26928	55
254	J. Kiley 16436	72
260	L. E. Barrett 31023	144
260	O. R. Bogda 36670	144
260	R. H. Davis 36322	144
260	T. Hathaway 5249	144
260	A. S. Hetrick 36650	144
260	T. Ondivarus 28506	144
262	D. B. Allen 7132	62
262	G. E. Allen 36477	62
262	J. Bruce 34693	55
262	L. Garrett 17463	18
262	H. D. Smith 17285	55
279	W. W. Laster 15307	55
302	L. L. Hashberger 27181	463
311	C. Knight 25416	230
328	J. T. Coffey 2033	68
328	R. M. Jones 36796	68
359	P. Brandt 15781	72

## TRANSFERS

359	G. F. Dearing 33777	31	407	P. Lyday 31658	140	419	J. H. Nix 25976	262
359	A. Latlenr 24332	46	413	F. Bamback 29425	78	419	W. H. Summers 32438	262
359	A. Laplante 6810	254	413	L. J. Blodgett 20729	78	419	C. Taylor 28437	262
359	H. R. Moreau 11800	72	407	C. E. Carter 29963	140	428	W. T. Middleton 35026	26
359	O. A. Nichols 19504	25	407	C. Henderson 12795	55	435	G. D. Garrett 35383	55
380	H. M. Byrnes 26908	282	413	D. Coutts 35345	215	435	J. A. Garrett 30110	55
380	V. W. Knight 16480	282	413	A. Kotrody 32797	78	435	H. Parse 11204	140
380	W. R. Pickens 36555	268	413	C. Rivers 33415	78	435	J. A. Simmons 20388	62
386	R. E. Barbour 29333	137	413	R. J. Sullivan 32884	359	442	L. A. Perry 36653	144
386	H. Durell 17620	28	419	G. Brower 17521	24	446	E. Woolard 30559	5
386	F. Lacroix 3308	102	419	M. H. Brower 36556	24	456	J. Pacetti 36088	59

## MONEY REMITTED TO LOCALS ON ACCOUNT OF TRANSFER INDEBTEDNESS

Local	Sent	Local	Account of	Local	Sent	Local	Account of
7	\$16.00	311	J. A. Gay 27454	24	2.00	419	G. A. Brower 17521
84	3.85	190	E. Boyle 21938	42	4.00	172	P. Simmons 35078
172	18.00	74	G. P. Washburn 21213	42	2.00	379	J. Haywood 30470
172	20.00	84	M. A. Boston 28539	230	3.00	224	F. M. Brocker 20657
234	2.00	419	J. H. Nix 25976	230	3.00	224	J. F. Johnson 21435
262	2.00	55	F. S. Sullivan 19008	397	18.50	190	F. Ray 29829
262	2.00	234	H. D. Smith 17285	67	3.00	359	G. H. Dandeneau 36245
262	2.00	234	J. H. Bruce 34693	212	4.50	305	M. T. Reeves 23871
102	3.50	143	J. P. Martin 7354	7	4.50	62	H. E. Campbell 36138
27	100.00	9	L. Dean 4604	68	2.50	49	E. L. Hill 29596
195	2.00	328	P. Smith 36710	228	19.50	103	J. A. Gunn 29369
7	14.00	311	J. A. Gay 27454	43	12.00	42	R. U. Carter 17804
26	2.00	428	W. T. Middleton 35026	435	26.00	224	C. J. Ward 36548
73	2.75	42	J. R. Shearron 18796	435	12.50	224	H. M. Sutton 25712
169	7.50	26	R. Rush 35027	282	19.00	155	L. L. Gray 17291
169	2.50	26	W. Andrews 24626	72	2.25	79	H. S. Falconer 8319
42	25.00	46	W. J. Miller 12784	72	4.00	254	J. F. Kiley 16436
42	30.00	46	A. H. Reed 34853	140	3.00	224	J. E. Hostler 30663
25	3.00	59	O. A. Nicholas 19504	140	2.00	230	R. A. Van Voast 34482
104	2.50	93	C. F. Michel 26688	140	2.75	407	C. E. Carter 29963
278	26.90	224	C. R. Colby 23525	140	2.75	407	P. Lyday 31658
278	2.00	172	J. A. Roberts 34230	140	2.25	435	H. Parse 11204
14	30.00	250	J. B. Linse 14515	195	40.00	113	M. H. Hennings 23556
29	10.00	386	A. Gracey 15055	195	100.00	258	M. H. Hennings 23556
49	24.00	224	C. West 7173	195	55.55	388	M. H. Hennings 23556
49	4.00	68	E. L. Hill 29596	20	5.00	232	J. F. Flynn 30029
39	3.50	18	O. A. Chastain 29838	224	25.00	140	R. A. Sealey 29048
65	25.00	122	R. P. Hornbuckle 35600	319	6.00	105	H. Briggs 31523
103	19.00	107	W. McHenry 16109	319	4.00	105	M. E. Den Boer 31525
169	10.00	26	O. L. Darnall 32287	234	1.60	240	A. Daniels 21229
224	10.00	228	E. L. Bourassa 25007	401	2.25	87	F. M. Zellers 20306
55	1.95	240	A. Christian 36283	228	20.00	185	J. L. Lester 26428
55	2.75	407	C. S. Henderson 12795	144	4.00	260	L. E. Barrett 31023
55	2.25	435	J. A. Garrett 30110	144	2.00	260	A. S. Hetrick 36650
74	2.00	429	C. B. Baldwin 24754	7	4.00	55	D. Range 36533
126	25.00	222	W. R. Rogers 25440	190	2.50	84	F. P. Welch 18941
75	5.00	108	E. L. Stebbing 25017	190	2.50	84	E. Boyle 21938
75	4.00	9	N. Sterner 18988	122	3.00	463	C. H. Wills 23619
125	2.00	78	M. A. Matikinus 31920	31	9.00	359	G. Dearing 33777
125	2.00	78	L. J. Blodgett 20729	169	2.50	26	W. C. Botsford 33989
292	10.00	340	C. Ball 35216	68	2.50	328	J. T. Coffey, Jr. 2033
392	2.25	52	C. J. Harmon 31007	106	12.00	66	J. A. Picard 28431
392	2.50	120	J. A. Hasler 19896	59	4.00	74	C. Layton 21212
24	2.00	419	M. H. Brower 36556	105	10.00	5	O. Hosking 33143
				46	10.00	67	F. P. Murray 23118

*see card  
Put in  
Aug. 137  
J. J.*

## IN MEMORIAM

- |    |                             |     |                             |
|----|-----------------------------|-----|-----------------------------|
| 46 | Bernard A. Mahon 6120       | 53  | Joseph Geary 11992          |
| 46 | Daniel Joseph Mahoney 14584 | 74  | Bert Orin Murphy 4559       |
| 46 | Thomas Raber 15040          | 224 | Arthur Thorpe 2669          |
|    |                             | 244 | Joseph Aloysius Kehoe 13734 |



**NO HIGHER WAGES NOW, HITLER TELLS  
GERMAN WORKERS**

Hitler's May Day speech at Berlin is regarded here as a Nazi classic. In a single address, the dictator told German workers that the time had not come for higher wages, denounced the Jews with his customary fury and served a notice which is an obvious threat to the clergy of both Protestants and Catholics.

German wages have been pegged practically at the 1932 level, though living costs in Germany have doubled or more. But Hitler declared in this speech that wages could not be raised. Germany is poor in raw materials, he said, and must concentrate all her genius on production. Besides, he declared, labor at no increase of wages "will force a better class respect of the worker."

What this appears to mean, by all the rules of language, is that the "better classes" will respect the worker if he doesn't try to get higher wages. Just how that will help him buy bread and oleomargarine—butter is totally out of the average German worker's reach—Hitler did not say.

The anti-Jewish tirade is so common that no one paid much attention to it. Hitler's talk about German youth is felt to have more significance. Declaring that "those who think they can bring disunion into our youth are mistaken." Hitler went on:

"We put an end to disunity among our youth and created one sole youth movement. There can be only one educational system for youth.

"If anybody tries, through encyclicals, sermons or other religious measures, to disturb our community spirit, we will simply withdraw the clergyman's license from such.

"There are still among us old fogies who are no longer good for anything. . . . But this does not disturb us. We will take away their children. These we will train and educate to become new Germans."

This is plainly a proclamation that religious teaching of any kind is under a close and hostile supervision from the Nazi authorities. In Germany, both Catholics and Protestants have insisted on the necessity of religious training for the young. Apparently their insistence is likely to bring them nothing but jail sentences.

**CORRECTIONS**

Local 172 cancelled the apprentice indenture of D. L. Hatchcock, which was published in the June issue.

Local 230 paid \$3.00 to Local 224 on A. M. Orr 20624 and not on F. M. Brocker 20657, as was published in the June issue.

Local 75 paid \$5.00 to Local 108 on E. L. Stebbing 25017 and not to Local 9 as published in the May issue.

I. Grozinsky 25934 has been reinstated in Local 244 and not J. M. Grozinsky 26072, as published in the April issue.

**OFFICERS ELECTED BY LOCAL UNIONS**

Section 111 of our International Constitution provides that: It shall be the duty of the corresponding secretary of each local to forward to the General Secretary-Treasurer, immediately after each election of officers, the names and addresses of the newly elected officers. The following local unions filed at headquarters the results of their latest election:

Local	City	President	Fin. Sec.	Rec. Sec.	Bus. Agt.
5	Detroit, Mich.	P. Satterlee	H. B. Kiff	J. York	E. R. Miottel
7	Birmingham, Ala.	J. A. Willis	J. R. Davis		J. Lucas
10	Milwaukee, Wis.	M. Mayerhofer	M. Zahn	C. Duerr	M. Zahn
53	Philadelphia, Pa.	E. Douglass	J. Leyden	E. Findley	C. Sweeney
71	Akron, Ohio	C. Shreve	A. Nicholson	E. Fisher	E. Wolf
78	Hartford, Conn.	R. J. Talbot	A. E. Boudreau	A. Laflamme	A. Boudreau
82	South Bend, Ind.	E. McKeel	G. H. Heltzel	H. C. Badge	
93	Spokane, Wash.	V. Grier	L. W. Grier		
97	Toronto, Ont.	G. Borland	H. R. Weller	A. C. Hart	
102	Newark, N. J.	H. Quass	J. J. Vohden		W. Hutchinson
106	Plainfield, N. J.	H. Lynn	H. Swartz	A. L. Wells	H. Swartz
115	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	M. E. Hansen	H. Schutzman		
139	Fall River, Mass.	C. Armstrong	R. Gagnon		N. Chevalier
152	White Plains, N. Y.	E. Clairmont	A. Pelletier	A. Pelletier	A. Pelletier
192	Galesburg, Ill.	C. Greenstreet	O. F. Larson	O. F. Larson	
202	Champaign, Ill.	O. E. Roberts	W. F. Betz		W. F. Betz
230	Fort Worth, Tex.	E. R. Jones	W. L. Aker		C. Rader
341	Modesto, Calif.	O. H. Sheldon	C. O. Donovan		
374	Phoenix, Ariz.	L. G. Reynolds	C. H. Burros		
397	Helena, Mont.	R. F. Vanek	A. S. Kerr	A. S. Kerr	R. F. Vanek
407	Austin, Tex.	H. Sharp	P. Stansbury		
435	Shreveport, La.	W. T. Troegel	M. Walkup		M. Walkup
488	Pensacola, Fla.	J. Woods, Jr.	T. E. Harrison	T. E. Harrison	

# WOOD WIRE & METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

ORGANIZED DECEMBER 15, 1899

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department.

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

General President—Wm. J. McSorley, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.  
 First Vice President—Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.  
 Second Vice President—C. J. Haggerty, 2416 McCready St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Third Vice President—Jos. H. Duty, 1901 5th Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Fourth Vice President—M. F. Nealon, 311 Putnam St., Scranton, Pa.  
 Fifth Vice President—John P. Cook, 5 Bartlett Ave., Arlington, Mass.  
 Sixth Vice President—Ora Kress, 2628 E. 3d St., Dayton, Ohio.  
 Seventh Vice President—Sal Maso, 359 Van Houten St., Paterson, N. J.  
 Eighth Vice President—Chas. W. King, 166 Todd Place, N. E., Washington, D. C.  
 Ninth Vice President—John J. Langan, Labor Temple, 307 Walnut St., Yonkers, N. Y.  
 General Secretary-Treasurer—Terry Ford, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

## STATE AND DISTRICT COUNCILS

Buckeye State Council, composed of Locals 1, 2, 24, 28, 30, 47, 71, 126, 171, 213 and 275. Chas. J. Case, Room 61, Leverone Bldg., 4 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 California State Council, composed of Locals 42, 65, 81, 83, 88, 109, 122, 144, 172, 243, 260, 268, 278, 300, 302, 353, 379, 434 and 440. J. O. Dahl, 410 3d St., San Rafael, Calif. Phone S. R. 1052.  
 Capitol District Council, composed of Locals 120, 166 and 386. Meets 3d Sunday of month alternately in affiliated cities. A. Dinsmore, 365 Lathrope Ave., Schenectady, N. Y.  
 Central New York District Council, composed of Locals 14, 52, 57, 151 and 392. Meets 1 o'clock, 1st Sunday of month, Labor Temple, Syracuse, N. Y. Henry Warren, 211 Scottwood Ave., Elmira Hts., N. Y.  
 Florida East Coast District Council, composed of Locals 345 and 455. Meets 1st Wednesday of month, 517 E. 8th St., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Carl M. Haefner, General Delivery, Lake Worth, Fla.  
 Golden Gate District Council, composed of Locals 65, 88, 98, 109, 122, 144, 243, 268, 278, 302, 442 and 463. Meets first Sunday of month, alternately in the cities represented by the affiliated locals. E. K. Rhodes, 49 Julian Ave., San Francisco, Calif.  
 Greater New York District Council, composed of Locals 46, 244 and 308. Meets 2d Tuesday at Teutonia Hall, 154 Third Ave., New York, N. Y.  
 Illinois State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 19, 20, 36, 64, 74, 103, 110, 114, 121, 197, 202, 209, 222, 336, 378 and 446. Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.  
 Interstate District Council, composed of Locals 12 and 84. Meets quarterly in alternate cities. J. D. Meldahl, 305 So. 63d Ave. W., Duluth, Minn.  
 Massachusetts State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 25, 31, 72, 79, 99, 123, 139, 142, 246 and 254. Meets quarterly, alternating between Waltham and Holyoke. John P. Cook, 5 Bartlett Ave., Arlington, Mass.  
 Mississippi Valley District Council, composed of Locals 64 and 73. Meets 3d Sunday of month, Fifth St. at St. Louis Ave., East St. Louis, Ill. H. J. Hagen, 4750 Highland Ave., St. Louis, Mo.  
 Montana State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 69, 212, 258, 305 and 397. Meets last Sat. of Jan., Apr., July and Oct. Labor Hall, Helena, Mont. unless otherwise decided. L. A. Reed, 417 No. Benton Ave., Helena, Mont.  
 New Jersey State Council, composed of Locals 29, 66, 67, 85, 102, 106, 143, 162, 173, 250 and 346. Meets 3d Sunday, Labor Center, Washington St., Newark, N. J. F. A. Fetridge, P. O. Box 342, High Bridge, N. J.  
 New York State Council, composed of Locals 14, 32, 46, 52, 57, 120, 151, 152, 166, 226, 233, 244, 308, 309, 386, 392. A. Dinsmore, sec., 365 Lathrope Ave., Schenectady, N. Y.  
 Nutmeg State Council of Lathers of Connecticut, composed of Locals 23, 78, 125, 215, 286, 413. Meets the last Saturday of January, April, July and October. Edwin Balliet, 195 Lombard St., New Haven, Conn.  
 Oregon State Council, composed of Locals 54 and 380. R. C. Rich, Room 2, Labor Temple, Portland, Ore.  
 Southern California District Council, composed of Locals 42, 81, 172, 260, 353 and 440. Meets 1st Saturday of month, 2:30 P. M., Labor Temple, Los Angeles. Fred N. Coffey, 616 Boccaccio Ave., Venice, Calif.  
 Twin City District Council, composed of Locals 190 and 483. Meets 1st Sat. each month, 1:00 P. M. alternately in each city, the odd month at 310 E. Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. and the even month at the Labor Temple, 418 No. Franklin Ave., St. Paul, Minn. Walter Frank, 310 E. Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 Washington State Council, composed of Locals 77, 104 and 155. Meets quarterly. R. E. Moore, R. F. D. No. 5, Box 83, Seattle, Wash.  
 Westchester District Council, composed of Locals 46, 152, 226 and 233. Meets 1st Tuesday at 8 P. M., Odd-fellows Hall, 72 No. Broadway, Yonkers. David Christie, 11 William St., Yonkers, N. Y.  
 Western New York District Council, composed of Locals 32 and 309. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St., Buffalo, N. Y. Tel., Garfield 2732.  
 West Penn District Council, composed of Locals 33, 76 and 263. Meets 4th Sunday, 1901 5th Ave. J. H. Duty, 1901 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

## PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, doz.	\$ .25	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1000 pages	27.50
Apprentice Indentures	.50	Jurisdiction Award Book	.20
Arrearage Notices	.50	Labels, per 50	.35
Charter	2.00	Lapel Button	.50
Charter and Outfit	15.00	Letterheads, Official	.70
Constitution	.15	Manual "How to Run a Union Meeting"	.10
Contractor Certificates	.50	Membership Book, Clasp	1.25
Dating Stamp	.50	Membership Book, Small	1.00
Dues Stamps, per 100	.15	Reports, Long Form, per doz.	.40
Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00	Reports, Short Form, per doz.	.60
Envelopes, Gen. Sec.-Treas. Addressed, per doz.	.25	Seal	4.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 100 pages	3.75	Secretary Order Book	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 150 pages	4.75	Secretary Receipt Book	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 200 pages	5.75	Solicitor Certificates	.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 300 pages	7.00	Stamp Pad	.25
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 400 pages	8.50	Statements of Indebtedness	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 500 pages	12.50	Transfers	.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 600 pages	14.25	Treasurer Cash Book	1.00
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 700 pages	20.00	Triplicate Receipts	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 800 pages	23.00	Withdrawal Cards	.60
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 900 pages	25.00	Working Permits	.35

# Meeting Places and Addresses of Local Secretaries

ALWAYS CONSULT THE LATEST ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL IN CORRESPONDING WITH LOCAL SECRETARIES

- 1 Columbus, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 581 So. High St. J. Warren Limes, 1901 Aberdeen Ave. Phone Lawndale 0541.
- 2 Cleveland, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Plasterers' Hall, 1651 E. 24th St. Ex. Bd. meets alternate Fri. 7:30 p. m. Frank Smith, B. A., Phone, Woodbine 6508. J. M. Farrar, Fin. Sec., 15004 Elm Ave., East Cleveland, Ohio. Phone, Potomac 2038.
- 4 Scranton, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Room 211 Adlin Hall, cor. Adams Ave. and Linden St. Wm. Horan, Sec. and B. A., 2625 No. Main Ave. Phone 2-5767.
- 5 Detroit, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., at 3111 Elmwood Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 7 p. m. Harry Kiff, 3454 Field Ave. Phone, Pl. 3427. E. R. Miottell, B. A., 3111 Elmwood Ave.
- 7 Birmingham, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 7 p. m., Pythian Temple, 310 18th St. J. R. Davis, 701 No. 12th St.
- 8 Des Moines, Ia.—Meets Thurs., Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 216 Locust St. O. E. Simpson, 621 E. 16th St.
- 9 Washington, D. C.—Meets every Mon., 721 6th St. N. W. Exec. Bd. meets every Fri. T. T. King, B. A., 1007 8th St. N. E. Phone, Lincoln 8602-W. Timothy A. Hill, Sec., 228 11th St., N. E. Phone, Atlantic 5633.
- 10 Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 2d Floor, Dorsen Bldg., 2218 No. 3d St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 8 p. m. Mike Zahn, B. A. and Fin. Sec., 308 A East Clarence St. Phone, Locust 1956. Chas. Duerr, Cor. Sec., 3343 N. 20th St. Phone, Hop. 8684-W. Office phone, Locust 1956.
- 12 Duluth, Minn.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 119 W. 2d St. J. D. Meldahl, 1107 E. First St. Phone Hemlock 331.
- 14 Rochester, N. Y.—Meets every Tues., 8:00 p. m., 50 N. Water St., Corner Mortimer St. F. L. Miller, 173 Clifton St. Phone, Genessee 3808-J.
- 18 Louisville, Ky.—Meets 1st Wed., 644 So. Shelby St. Ex. Bd. meets Wed. G. A. Rush, 1338 Hoertz Ave.
- 19 Joliet, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., Schoette's Hall, 127 E. Jefferson St. Jos. Winn, 115 Deep Haven Dr.
- 20 Springfield, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 9:30 a. m., Lab. Tem., 421½ So. 4th St. L. Rodier, 920 Bryn Mawr Blvd.
- 23 Bridgeport, Conn.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Moose Hall, Main St. J. R. Piccirillo, 117 No. Washington Ave.
- 24 Toledo, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., C. L. U. Hall, 912 Adams St. Ed. Vanderhoff, B. A., 533 Norwood Ave. Phone, Forest 2370. L. A. Moffitt, 1737½ Ottawa Drive. Phone, Forest 2612-W.
- 25 Springfield, Mass.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 p. m., C. L. U. Hall, 21 Sanford St. A. Dubuc, B. A., 782 Belmont Ave. Phone 31306. Wm. H. Dion, Sec., 83 Bay St. Phone 35940.
- 26 Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets Wed., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem., 520 W. California St. Ex. Board meets Tues., 7:30 p. m. O. R. Ballard, 911 N W 32d St
- 27 Kansas City, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 14th St. and Woodland. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. 5 to 6 p. m. at Lab. Tem. Elwood Eshe, 3033 Elmwood Ave. Phone, Linwood 3085.
- 28 Youngstown, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., 22 East Broadman St. Bldg. Trades Hdqrs. C. P. Yeager, 445 Werner St. Phone, 75755.
- 29 Atlantic City, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 212 No. Brighton Ave. Hours 8 to 9 p. m. H. H. Burk, 927 No. Missouri Ave.
- 30 Dayton, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Haniel Bldg., Fifth and Ludlow Sts. Phone Fulton 2681. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 11 a. m., 4th Floor Hall. A. E. Beams, 3216 W. 3rd St.
- 31 Holyoke, Mass.—Meets 1st Thurs., Caledonia Bldg., 189 High St. Alfred Paille, 728 Chicopee St., Williamsett, Mass. Dial 2-4632 Holyoke.
- 32 Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Hoerner's Hall, 246 Sycamore St. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St. Tel. Garfield 2732. W. E. O'Connor, B. A., 362 Johnson St. Tel., GA. 5445.
- 33 Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Plumbers Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets 2d Mon. after regular meetings, 8:30 p. m. H. F. Thompson, Plumbers Bldg., 1901 Fifth Ave. Phone, Atlantic 8487.
- 34 Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Meets 1st Tues., Carpenters' Hall, 209 W. Berry St. V. L. Schory, 1626 Oakland St. Tel., Anthony 19872.
- 36 Peoria, Ill.—Meets 1st and 2d Fri., Room 4, Lab. Tem., Jackson and Jefferson Sts. Node Taneyhill, B. A., and Sec., 513 Lincoln Ave.
- 39 Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Paperhangers' Hall, 3d Floor, 18 W. Market St. Geo. H. Stevenson, 5128 E. North St. Tel., Irvington 6856.
- 40 Anderson, Ind.—Meets 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 806½ Main St. David N. Watkins, R. R. No. 1.
- 42 Los Angeles, Calif.—Meets every Fri., 8:00 p. m., Room 702, Lab. Tem., 540 Maple Ave. L. Mashburn, B. A., 209 E. 99th St. Tel. Thornwall 2903. R. A. Jones, Sec., 1735 W. 39th St. Tel., V. E. 5147.
- 43 Salt Lake City, Utah—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. C. H. Worden, 915 S. 8 East. Tel., Hyland 5186-W.
- 44 Evansville, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Central Labor Bldg., 8th and Main St. E. R. Jameson, 625 So. Harlem Ave.
- 46 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 1322 Third Ave. Ex. Bd., 1st and 3d Fri. Sec. at hall daily, 8 to 4.30, except Sat. Walter Matthews, 1322 Third Ave. Tel., Butterfield 8-7109.
- 47 Cincinnati, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Carpenters Hall, 1228 Walnut St. Ira Koble, B. A., 4025 Runnymede Ave. Phone, Kirby 2262-R Clarence Riser, 4328 Hamilton Ave.
- 48 Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., R. 6 Tejon and Colo. Ave., Stratton Bldg. W. T. Davidson, 417 W Platte St.
- 49 Pueblo, Colo.—Meets 1st Mon., Room 5, Lab. Tem., Victoria and Union Ave. T. A. Dunlap, 1202 Brown Ave.
- 52 Utica, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Frank F. Percac-ciante, 1417 Nye Ave.
- 53 Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Mon., Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon. after local meeting, Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. James Leyden, Fin. Sec., 2013 E. Loney St. Chas. Sweeney, B. A., 5026 Hazel Ave. Phone, Allegheny 0439. Office, Room 508 Fox Bldg., 16 Market St. Phone, Allegheny 8439.
- 54 Portland, Ore.—Meets every Fri., 8:00 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri., 7:00 p. m., 203 Lab. Tem. R. C. Rich, Room 2, Labor Temple. Phone, SU. 5142.
- 55 Memphis, Tenn.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Memphis Lab. Tem., 565 Beale St. E. W. Brinkmeyer, 896 Tulley St.
- 57 Binghamton, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues. C. L. U. Hall, 53 State St. Albert Miller, 7 Telegraph St.
- 59 Jacksonville, Fla.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 815 W. Union St. Geo. W. Manley, 815 W. Union St.
- 62 New Orleans, La.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 8 p. m., Electrical Workers Home. Ex. Bd. meets 7:30 p. m., meeting nights. A. G. Siegel, 3135 Milan St.

- 63 Richmond, Va.—Meets 3d Thurs., Trade and Labor Assembly Hall, 11 Marshall St. J. G. Duggan, 1605 Grove Ave.
- 64 East St. Louis, Ill.—Meets 3d Wed., B. T. Hall, 5th St. at St. Louis Ave., 7:30 p. m. F. J. Wilbert, R. R. No. 2, St. Louis Rd., Collinsville, Ill.
- 65 San Francisco, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 224 Guerrero St. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., same hall. Jas. Healy, Sec. and B. A., 200 Guerrero St. Tel., Market 1806.
- 66 Trenton, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 308 Hewitt Ave. Chris Beckmann, Sec., 308 Hewitt Ave., Deutzville, Trenton, N. J. Thos. McDonough, B. A., 12775 So. Broad St.
- 67 Jersey City, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Orpheum Bldg., 583 Summit St. Ex. Bd., same nights. P. W. Mullane, 199 Wilkinson Ave.
- 68 Denver, Colo.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Bldg. Trades Club, 1031 17th St. J. H. Mitchell, B. A., 1064 Clarkson St. Cherry 0702. G. E. Lindquist, Fin. Sec., 1125 E. 6th Ave.
- 69 Butte, Mont.—Meets 1st Sun., Carpenters' Hall. Thos. Ryan, 1825 So. Montana St.
- 70 Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 3117 No. 14th St. C. C. Truitt, 3117 No. 14th St., R. R. 5.
- 71 Akron, Ohio—Meets every Fri., 8 p. m., 56½ E. Market St. A. Nicholson, 171 No. Adolph St.
- 72 Boston, Mass.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Wells Memorial Bldg., 985 Washington St. Ex. Bd., 1st and 3d Wed. Joseph L. Coullahan, Sec., 15 Leland St., Jamaica Plain, Mass. Phone, Jamaica 2899-M. Hubert Connor, B. A., 10 Kempton St., Roxbury, Mass. Phone, Longwood 2086.
- 73 St. Louis, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 4709 Easton Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10:00 a. m. to 12:00 m. H. L. Beermann, Fin. Sec., 5352 Magnolia Ave. H. J. Hagen, B. A., 4750 Highland Ave. Tel., Forest 9357.
- 74 Chicago, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lathers' Hall, 731 So. Western Ave. Ex. Bd., Fri., 7 p. m. Edward Menard, Fin. Sec., 731 So. Western Ave. Tel. Seeley 1667. Wm. Haun, Cor. Sec., 6450 So. Green St.
- 75 Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Mon., 8 p. m., Hahn Hall, S. E. corner Washington and Jefferson Sts. J. P. Boyd, 237 No. Patterson Park Ave. Phone, Wolfe 9557.
- 76 Sharon, Pa.—Meets 2d Fri., 8:00 p. m., Carpenters Hall, W. State St. B. H. Goodall, Jr., 325 Sterling Ave.
- 77 Everett, Wash.—Meets Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., Lombard Ave. Fred H. Michel, R. F. D. No. 3, Box 637.
- 78 Hartford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., 8 p. m., 172 Tower Ave. A. E. Boudreau, 172 Tower Ave.
- 79 Worcester, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Tues. H. G. Reed, Sec. and B. A., 44 Myrtle St.
- 81 Pasadena, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 34 E. Walnut St. Claude Mobra, 3851 Blanche St. Phone, W. A. 2831 Madison St. Phone, 2-8212.
- 82 South Bend, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Labor Temple, 103 W. LaSalle Ave. G. H. Heltzel, 1030 No. Brookfield St.
- 83 Fresno, Calif.—Meets 1st Thurs., 3734 Alta Ave. L. A. Howard, 3734 Alta Ave. Phone 3-6693.
- 84 Superior, Wis.—Meets 2d Wed., Lab. Hall, 1710 Broadway. Ed. Lund, 1908 Lamborn Ave.
- 85 Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Institute, 955 Elizabeth Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m. John B. McGarry, Sec., 312 Walnut St. James M. Temple, B. A., 28 Schneider Ave., Union, N. J. Phone, Unionville 2-0403-J.
- 87 Reading, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 87 Orioles Bldg., South 8th St. H. D. Brubaker, 235 Sterley St., Shillington, Pa. Bell Phone, 2-1284.
- 88 Oakland, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 562 11th St. Ex. Bd., Mon., 6:00 to 8:00 p. m., Rm. 3, Lab. Tem. Fayle Crane, 3986 Delmont Ave.
- 93 Spokane, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Fraternal Hall, 305½ Riverside Ave. L. W. Grier, 42 E. Lacross.
- 97 Toronto, Ont., Canada.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 167 Church St. Ex. Bd. meets Sat. morning, 10:30 a. m., Lab. Tem. H. Weller, 193½ Coleman Ave. Phone, G. R. 5972.
- 98 Stockton, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Friday, Lab. Tem. A. Lopez, Farmington Rd., Rt. 4, Box 427-P. Phone, Stockton 7063R.
- 99 Lynn, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 520 Washington St., Lab. Tem. Kenneth Ober, 5 Rowell Ave., Beverly, Mass. Phone, Beverly 1424-W.
- 102 Newark, N. J.—Meets 2d Tues., 8:30 p. m., Union Labor Center, 260 Washington St. Ex. Bd. meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m. Wm. Hutchinson, B. A., 25 Orchard St., Nutley, N. J. Tel., Nutley 2-3683. John J. Vohden, Jr., Sec., 2026 Kay Ave., Union, N. J. Tel., Unionville 2-0979.
- 103 Chicago Heights, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., 8 p. m., 1144 Park Ave. G. F. Michael, 315 W. 14th Place. Phone, C. H. 2512.
- 104 Seattle, Wash.—Meets every Fri., Lab. Tem., Room 9. A. A. Smith, 7038 7th St., N. W.
- 105 Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets 3d Mon., Grand Rapids Labor Temple Assoc., 415 Ottawa Ave., N. W. A. H. Spaman, 1135 Sigsbee St., S. E.
- 106 Plainfield, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 233 W. Front St., 3d Floor. Exec. Bd. meets every Tues. H. Swartz, Fin. Sec. and B. A., 1430 Bradford St. Phone, Plainfield 6-0410-J. A. L. Wells, Cor. Sec., 103 Burnside Ave., Cranford, N. J. Phone, Cranford 6-0178.
- 107 Hammond, Ind.—Meets 2d Tues., Hammond Lab. Tem., Oakley and Sibley Sts. W. McCumsey, 1334 171st St.
- 108 Wilmington, Del.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Irish-American Hall, 610 French St. Chas. Hartman, R. D. No. 2, Newark, Del. Phone, Newark 4840.
- 109 Sacramento, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Lab. Tem., 8th and I Sts. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Sat., 11 a. m. H. S. Hyberger, Fin. Sec., 3200 22d Ave. Mail Address, R. 1, Box 1331. Phone, Cap. 511. Ed. Sands, Rec. Sec., Labor Temple.
- 110 Kankakee, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., 265 E. Merchant St. Frank Erzinger, 792 No. 9th Ave. Phone, 2544.
- 111 Madison, Wis.—Meets 2d Fri., Labor Tem., 309 W. Johnston St. Orville Knee, 2326 Willard Ave.
- 114 Rockford, Ill.—Meets 1st Thurs., 402 E. State St. Geo. Borst, 344 King St.
- 115 Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 90 1st Ave. H. C. Schutzman, R. R. 1. Tel., Dial 32286.
- 120 Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Labor Temple. Edw. Hunt, 330 Veeder Ave. Phone 4-2177.
- 121 Aurora, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., E. Main St. R. Hickey, 330 So. Broadway.
- 122 Watsonville, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Ex. Bd. meets 7 p. m. E. E. Laney, 217 Van Ness Ave. Tel., 990-W.
- 123 Brockton, Mass.—Meets 3d Tues., 8 p. m., Brockton Bldg. Trades Council, Richmond Bldg., 63 Main St. H. L. Reagan, 157 Winthrop St.
- 124 Beckley W. Va.—Meets Fri., Central Labor Council Bldg. E. G. Nichols, E. Beckley, W. Va.
- 125 Waterbury, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., B. T. C. Hall, 44 Scovill St. Fred Duphiney, 637 Watertown Ave. Phone 37042.
- 126 Canton, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 7:30 p. m., Painters' Hall, 2d floor, 212 Court Ave., N. W. S. James, Taft Ave., N. E., R. D. No. 3.
- 132 Topeka, Kan.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. R. A. Florence, 1316 Kellam Ave. Phone, 31490.
- 136 Omaha, Neb.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets 1 p. m., Labor Temple. Bruce Sprecher, 2703 Pinkney St. Phone, Webster 6347.
- 137 Augusta, Me.—Meets 3d Wed., G. A. R. Hall, Water St. Andrew Tuttle, Gen. Del., Tel., 76-J.
- 139 Fall River Mass.—Meets 3d Mon., 289 Peckham St. R. Gagnon, 428 Country St.
- 140 Dallas Tex.—Meets 8 p. m., 1st and 3d Mon., 1803 Commerce St. A. J. Garrett, Bus. Agt., 2002 Mar-salis St. W. D. Hall, 4822 Parry Ave.

- 141 Bellingham, Wash.—Meets 1st Sat., 1:30 p. m., 1400 Lab. Tem., State St. Roy Brown, 2315 Queen St. Phone, 2968-R.
- 142 Waltham, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., McGlinchey Bldg., 645 Main St. Frank Burke, B. A., 372 River St. Waltham 2431-R. Michael Mooney, 27 Liberty St. Phone, Waltham 2364-J.
- 143 Paterson, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Institute, 359 Van Houten St. Anthony Braddell, Sec., Sal. Maso, B. A. 359 Van Houten St.
- 144 San Jose, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 72 No. Second St. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10:30 a. m. R. A. Judson, 780 So. 6th St.
- 147 Winnipeg, Man., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Tem., James St. J. A. Allen, 134 Evanson St.
- 151 Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 215½ Grace St. E. J. Roberts, 215½ Grace St. Phone, 5-4712.
- 152 White Plains, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., 208 Hamilton Ave., White Plains. A. A. Pelletier, 601 Mamaroneck Ave., Mamaroneck, N. Y. Phone, Mamaroneck 2911.
- 155 Tacoma, Wash.—Meets every Thurs., 8 p. m., Carpenters' Hall, 1012½ So. Tacoma Ave., R. D. Thornton, 9021 So. Yakima Ave. Phone, Garland 0974-R.
- 158 Dubuque, Iowa.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 9th and Locust So. H. L. Dean, 1510 Adair St.
- 161 Lincoln, Neb.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Labor Temple. Ernest Houchin, 4144 L St.
- 162 Hackensack, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 36 Bergen St. John Desposito, B. A., 16 Van Hort St., Bergenfield, N. J. G. E. Barber, 124 Prospect Pl., Rutherford, N. J.
- 165 La Porte, Ind.—Meets 2d Fri., 8 p.m., 112 A St. H. T. Lange, 112 A St.
- 166 Albany, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem., Beaver St. Harold Hay, 212 Second Ave. A. Clothier, Sr., B. A., R. F. D. 1, Delmar, N. Y. Phone 9-1325.
- 169 Enid, Okla.—Meets 2d and 4th Sat., 2:30 p. m., Trades Council Bldg., 130 E. Bdw. R. E. Brooks, 317 E. Cherokee.
- 171 Lorain, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 1544 Oberlin Ave. C. W. Maurath, 1544 Oberlin Ave.
- 172 Long Beach, Calif.—Meets every Mon., Lab. Tem., 1231 Locust St. R. L. Smith, 139 W. Neece St. R. 2, Box 149.
- 173 Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets 2d Fri., 223 Smith St. Harry Farnsworth, Sec., 279 Main St., So. River, N. J. Knud Aggerholm, B. A., Bldg. Trades Hall. Phone, Perth Amboy 4-1693. Residence 36 Evergreen Ave., Fords, N. J.
- 176 Pittsfield, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., D. A. V. Hall, North St. C. E. Allen, Box 348.
- 184 Wheeling, W. Va.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 7:30 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall, 1503 Market St. J. L. Bonene, 720 Market St.
- 185 Wichita, Kan.—Meets 1st Fri., 7:30 p. m., 110 No. Water St. O. H. Blase, P. T. 1401 So. Moseley Ave.
- 190 Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thurs., 310 E. Hennepin Ave., 7:30 p. m. Ex Bd. mets each Thurs., 310 E. Hennepin Ave. Walter Frank, 310 E. Hennepin Ave.
- 192 Galesburg, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat. afternoon of each month, Labor Temple, 52 No. Prairie St. O. F. Larson, 1082 E. Brooks St.
- 195 Fargo, N. D.—Meets 2d Wed., Union Hall, Palm Room, 226 Broadway. Hans Hanson, 1417 8th Ave. N.
- 197 Rock Island, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Lab. Tenn., Rock Island. J. L. Poston, 2441 15th Ave., Moline, Ill.
- 202 Champaign, Ill.—Meets 2d Fri., Labor Hall. Wm. F. Betz, 106 No. Fair St. Phone, 2242.
- 203 Springfield, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 315½ Boonville Ave. Orrie Miller, R. F. D. 8, Box 76. Phone, 133 F 5.
- 208 Reno, Nevada.—Meets 3d Fri., Musicians' Hall, Commercial and Chestnut Sts. J A. Martin, 404 So. Virginia St.
- 209 La Salle, Ill.—Meets 4th Sun., 2 p. m., at 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill. LeRoy B. Liesse, 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill.
- 212 Missoula, Mont.—Meets 2d Tues., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem. A. E. Golder, 515 No. 4th St.
- 213 Newark, Ohio.—Meets 1st Mon., 115 W. Church St. J. W. Kennedy, 63 No. Williams St.
- 215 New Haven, Conn.—Meets 2d Fri., 382 Legion Ave. Edwin Ballet, 195 Lombard St.
- 216 Mobile, Ala.—Meets Sat., 7:30 p. m., at Geo. Williams' residence, 507 So. Hamilton St. Wilson Henderson, 906 Montgomery St.
- 222 Danville, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 829 E. Harrison St. Lincoln Peterson, Fin. Sec., 829 E. Harrison St. B. W. Cronkhite, B. A., 1034½ E. Main St
- 224 Houston, Texas.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Labor Temple, 707 Rusk Ave. Ex. Bd., Sat. 10 a. m. Louls George, 5401 Kolb St. Phone, Taylor 5876.
- 225 Kenosha, Wis.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., 63d St. and 26th Ave. Wm. Van Kammen, Rt. 3, Box 255-A. Phone, 49-F-5.
- 226 Yonkers, N. Y.—Meet 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Odd-fellows Hall, No. Broadway. David Christie, 11 William St.
- 228 Tulsa, Okla.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 7:30 p. m., 4th floor, Tuloma Bldg. J. G. Garrison, 218 W. 9th St. Phone, 8421.
- 230 Fort Worth, Texas.—Meets 2d Thurs., Carpenters Hall, 302½ Main St. W. L. Aker, 1416 5th Ave.
- 232 Racine, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Union Hall, Wisconsin St. bet. 4th and 5th Sts. H. M. Olson, 2603 Olive St.
- 233 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—Meets 3d Wed., 44-48 So. 4th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. J. Octave Dussault, 30 E. 4th St. Tel. Oakwood 1354.
- 234 Atlanta, Ga.—Meets Tues., 7:30 p. m., cor. Piedmont and Auburn Aves. Jas. A. Hill, 79 Jackson St., S. E.
- 238 Albuquerque, N. M.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 7:30 p. m., Carpenters Hall, 415 No. 2nd St. J. R. Churchill, R. D. 2, Box 308-A. Phone 031-J-1.
- 240 Montgomery, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Standard Drug Store, cor. High and Jackson. Jos. E. Steele, 32 Stewart St.
- 243 Santa Rosa, Calif.—Meets 2d Mon., Carpenters' Hall. A. L. Fautley, 305 12th St., Petaluma, Calif. Phone, 110-J.
- 244 Brooklyn—Kings and Queens Counties, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 229 Sackman St. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 p. m. Edw. J. Anglim, 3402 Avenue L.
- 246 Lowell, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., St. Charles Hotel, 532 Middlesex St. Charles L. Chase, 14 Robeson St. Phone, 7517-R.
- 250 Morristown, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 5 South St. Lewis C. Beekman, Jr., B. A., 185½ Fairchild Ave. Phone, Morristown 4-3163-J. J. F. Singleton, 6 Sylvan Terrace, Summit, N. J. Tel., Summit 6-4390-W.
- 252 San Bernardino, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 366 D St. M. B. Wilson, 898 Orange St. Phone 393-56.
- 254 New Bedford, Mass.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Temple, Pleasant St. James Lord, 328 Ashley Blvd.
- 258 Billings, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Union Hall, Minnesota Ave. at 29th St. O. L. Aanes, c/o W. C. Schellsmidt, B. A., Box 40.
- 260 San Diego, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Tem., 621 6th St. Wm. Bakeman, 3653 Mississippi St.
- 262 Nashville, Tenn.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem., 212 8th Ave. N. W. E. Marshall, Ocoala Ave., R. No. 50. Phone 7-6108-W.
- 263 New Brighton, Pa.—Meets 1st Fri., Painters' Hall, W. Bridgewater. H. C. Eiler, 1422 3d Ave.
- 265 Chattanooga, Tenn.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 3:00 p. m., 306 East 9th St. Pruda Morgan, 215 E. 2d St.
- 268 San Rafael, Calif.—Meets 1st Tues., 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple, 419 B. St. J. O. Dahl, 410 3d St. Phone, S. R. 1052.
- 272 Zanesville, Ohio.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Labor Hall, 306½ Main St. G. F. Gombert, 9 Young St.
- 275 Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets 1st Wed., Lab. Tem. Sherman T. Clear, 1350 Central Ave. Phone 4007-M.
- 276 Waterloo, Iowa.—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall, 310½ W. 4th St. C. L. Jolls, R. 4. Phone, 3038-J.
- 278 San Mateo, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon. Ex. Bd. meets 7 p. m., Bldg. Tr. Hall. J. A. Brogan, 114 No. Humboldt St. Phone, 6904.
- 279 Joplin, Mo.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Hall, 6 Joplin St. O. R. Barron, 809½ Kentucky.

- 281 Boise, Idaho.—Meets 2d Tues., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. M. C. Garrett, R. D. No. 5.
- 282 Yakima, Wash.—Meets Wed., 20 So. 10th St. M. F. Carvo, No. 6th Ave. and Hathaway.
- 286 Stamford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., Carpenters' Hall, Gay St. Harry Johnson, Nichols Ave. Phone, Stam. 4-6229.
- 292 Charleston, W. Va.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Room 26, Lab. Tem., 18 Alderson St. K. E. Higginbotham, 1016 Elm St.
- 299 Sheboygan, Wis.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Union Hall, 632 N. 8th St. Herbert Haack, Fin. Sec., 1217 Mallman Ct. Elmer Haack, B. A., 1227 Georgia Ave. Tel., 3537-W.
- 300 Bakersfield, Calif.—Meets 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., 21st and I St. H. J. Ward, 1803 Alta Vista Dr.
- 301 San Antonio, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., North St. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 9:00 a. m., Lab. Tem., M. Smith, P. T., 123 Castillo Ave.
- 302 Vallejo, Calif.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem., 314 Virginia St. Wm. Gellinger, Jr., Fin. Sec., R. F. D. No. 2. Box 2040, Napa, Calif. Phone, 738-J, Napa. A. L. Lawrence, B. A., 1100 Kentucky St. Phone, 581-J Vallejo.
- 305 Great Falls, Mont.—Meets 1st Tues., Painters' Hall, cor. 7th and Central. M. M. Milligan, 220—6th Ave. So.
- 308 New York, N. Y.—Meets every Wed. Ex. Bd. every Mon., 210 E. 104th St. J. M. Vacirca, 703 E. 187th St., Bronx, New York, N. Y. Tel., Raymond 9-3458.
- 309 Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 p. m., Central Labor Hall. Claus Ross, 15 Cowden Pl.
- 311 Amarillo, Tex.—Meets each Thurs., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Rex A. Teed, 1500 B, So. Pierce.
- 319 Muskegon, Mich.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 358 E. Walton Ave. Clyde L. Brunette, 358 E. Walton Ave.
- 328 Cheyenne, Wyo.—Meets 1st Mon., United Mine Workers Bldg. Archie B. Darling, Allison Tracts. Tel. 7376.
- 332 Victoria, B. C., Canada—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, Courtney St. James Wilson, 946 Caledonia Ave.
- 333 Kelso, Wash.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri. of month, 704 Vine St. V. R. Wheeler, 3716 Oak St., Longview, Wash.
- 336 Quincy, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem. 9th St. Geo. Miller, 822 So. 13th St.
- 337 Macon, Ga.—Meets 1st and 4th Tues., 525 Craft St. Pierce Fowler, 123 Mutual Ave. Phone, Davis 1027-J.
- 340 Lexington, Ky.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, No. Broadway. G. Irvin, 206 Race St.
- 341 Modesto, Calif.—C. O. Donovan, care of C. C. Nunnally, Labor Temple, 606 10th St.
- 344 Lafayette, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. Geo. Anderson, 2024 Scott St.
- 345 Miami, Fla.—Meets 2d Wed., 925 N. E. 1st Ave. A. J. Miller, B. A., Dolphin Hotel, 937 N. E. First Ave. A. W. Dukes, 1430 N. W. 37th.
- 346 Asbury Park, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Bldg. Trades Hall, Madison Ave. and Main St. Otto Fowler, 1498 Monroe Ave.
- 350 Portsmouth, Ohio.—Meets 4th Fri., Carpenters Hall, Gallia and Gay Sts. F. A. Kline, 1903 Jackson Ave.
- 353 Santa Monica, Calif.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., 1914 11th St. F. N. Coffey, 616 Boccaccio Ave., Venice, Calif.
- 359 Providence, R. I.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Bldg. Trades Hall, 37 Clemence St., Providence, R. I. Chas. M. Trice, Box 28, Oaklawn, R. I. Res. 32 Brookdale Ave., Oak Lawn, R. I.
- 371 Pocatello, Idaho—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 633 No. Grant St. Dewitt Moffit, 633 No. Grant.
- 374 Phoenix, Ariz.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., 17th Ave. and Jefferson St. Carl H. Burros, 1113 E. Polk St.
- 378 Marion, Ill.—Meets 1st Sun., 9 a. m., Lab. Tem., Murphysboro, Ill. Floyd Borden, 1821 Logan St., Murphysboro, Ill. Tel. 67.
- 379 Santa Barbara, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Hall No. 3, Labor Temple. J. D. Hessinger, 1724 Calle Poniente.
- 380 Salem, Ore.—Meets 2d Tues., Salem Tr. and Lab. Hall, 259 Court St. G. E. Wikoff, 1129 N. Cottage. Phone, 3612.
- 385 Morgantown, W. Va.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 327 Pleasant St. Geo. C. Hough, 154 Highland Ave.
- 386 Newburgh, N. Y.—Meets 1st Fri., 111 Liberty St. Ex. Bd. meets Bricklayers' Hall, 462 Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. W. Hignight, Bus. Agt., 5 Hammersley Ave., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Phone, 3549-R. B. A. Barranger, sec., Billings, N. Y. Tel., Hopewell Junction 27F5.
- 388 Green Bay, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Lab. Tem., 508 Main St. E. E. Maynard, 906 Clinton St.
- 392 Elmira, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Sat., 10 a. m., at Painters' Hall, 143 1/2 W. Water St. Henry Warren, 211 Scottwood Ave., Elmira Hts., N. Y. Phone, Dial 2-5852.
- 394 Tucson, Ariz.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., Los Altos and Mojave Sts. H. D. Smith, 219 No. Second Ave.
- 397 Helena, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Helena Trades and Labor Assembly Hall. A. S. Kerr, Harvard Apts. Mailing Address: Box 966.
- 401 Allentown, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Tem., N. 6th St. Harry Frey, 734 Greenleaf St.
- 406 Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.—Meets Fri., 517 S. E. 8th St. H. B. Baker, 517 S. E. 8th St.
- 407 Austin, Tex.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m., Austin Lab. Tem. N. L. Smith, 4104 Ave. F.
- 413 Norwalk, Conn.—Meets 1st Wed., Community Hall, Van Zant St., E. Norwalk, Conn. Chas. A. Brown, No. 1 Edgewater Place, E. Norwalk, Conn.
- 414 Klamath Falls, Ore.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Labor Temple. Earle H. Johnson, care of Altamont Camp.
- 419 Greensboro, N. C.—Meets 2d and 4th Sun., 10 a. m., Lab. Tem., 314 1/2 Sycamore St. W. A. Mateer, 426 Church St.
- 428 Ponca City, Okla.—Meets 1st Fri., Carpenters' Hall. J. L. Hayes, 211 S. Birch St.
- 429 Harrisburg, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Union Hall, 223 Market St. D. McKerrocher, 2208 No. 6th St. Tel., 3-7044.
- 434 Merced, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Room 20, Shaffer Bldg., 17th St. Guy Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 205, 36 Gerard Ave.
- 435 Shreveport, La.—Meets 2d Sat., 9 a. m., 308 McNeill St. Monte Walkup, 4125 San Jacinto St. Phone, 2-1007.
- 440 Santa Ana, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 402 1/2 W. Fourth St. Earl L. Lindig, 1019 Oak St. Phone 2342-J.
- 442 Santa Cruz, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., I.O.O.F. Bldg., 109 Pacific Ave. R. D. Hunter, 288 Cayuga St. Phone 2340-J.
- 443 Steubenville, O.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Junior Hall, 106 So. 4th St. E. W. Jeffers, Capitol Ave.
- 446 Elgin, Ill.—Meets 2d Mon., 325 Raymond St. Albert Sederstram, 617 McClure Ave.
- 454 Palm Springs, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Peveler Court, Indiana Ave. Otto Bobo, Box 691.
- 455 West Palm Beach, Fla.—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., Gardenia and Rosemary Sts. Geo. E. Harbold, Box 82, Lake Worth, Fla.
- 456 St. Petersburg, Fla.—Meets every Fri., 7:30 p. m., A. F. L. Bldg., 1126 Central Ave. Ex. Bd. meets after regular meeting. H. L. Patterson, 3621 Queensboro Ave. So.
- 463 Salinas, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 p. m. Labor Temple. C. H. Cody, Rt. 1, Box 103-A. Tel., 33-R-2.
- 469 Meridian, Miss.—Meets Wed. night, 3416 Ray St. Oliver Trotter, Jr., 3416 Ray St.
- 478 Wenatchee, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Farmers Union Hall, Wenatchee Ave. J. T. Kirby, R. 1.
- 481 Winona, Minn.—Meets 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Eureka Hall, 4th and Center Sts. E. T. Popple, 508 3d Ave. S. E., Rochester, Minn.
- 483 St. Paul, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem., 418 No. Franklin. L. Pepper, 252 Charles St.
- 485 Jackson, Miss.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 128 1/2 N. Parish St. A. A. Banks, 1166 Hickory St.
- 487 Redding, Calif.—Lew Hurtgen, P. O. Box 602.
- 488 Pensacola, Fla.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri. T. E. Harrison, 1224 E. Strong St.
- 489 Corpus Christi, Tex.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 8 p. m., 407 Cooper St., C. A. Smith, 903 Elizabeth St.

# Experts Find Taxes Now Amount To \$100 Yearly For Every Person

Taxes now amount to an average of \$100 a year for every man, woman and child in the United States. This is the highest in the country's entire history, and yet at the present time an additional \$15 to \$20 a person would be needed if borrowing were ended and expenditures undiminished.

These basic findings by the Twentieth Century Fund's tax research staff of 15 experts under the direction of Dr. Carl Shoup of Columbia University have been released by permission of the Special Committee on Taxation appointed by the trustees of the Fund nearly two years ago. The complete research report will be published later. This study will be followed by the committee's own recommendations as to what should be done to improve the tax system and its various parts in the interest of the national welfare.

Continuing their statement of average tax collections, the Fund's specialists report that the largest portion is for the federal government—44 cents on each tax dollar, or an average of \$44 annually for each person in the nation. But the local governments collect an average of \$36 a year from every

individual, while the state government's share is the remaining 20 cents on each dollar, or \$20 annually, for every soul within their borders.

Thus, taking federal, state and local systems together, "more than one-fifth of what statisticians call the national income is used to pay taxes," the research workers declare. "And the tax money, when it is paid out in government expenditures, in turn accounts for more than one-fifth of the national income. The fraction would be close to one-fourth, however, if borrowing were to be replaced by an increase in taxes." But, the experts warn, these ratios cannot safely be cited in argument either for or against the existing tax system without taking various supplementary factors into account.

Although some persons of course pay much less than the average of \$100 a year, the staff points out that "directly or indirectly every individual pays something, for if he does not pay directly to the government, he at least helps others pay through increased rent and prices for food, clothing and other necessities of life."

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## Oklahoma Medics Restrained In Attack on Co-op. Hospital

### Director Scores Attempt to Destroy Cooperative

The Community Hospital of Elk City, Okla., owned and operated by the Farmers' Union Co-operative Hospital Association, which has won an enviable place in medical history as America's outstanding cooperative hospital, has temporarily delayed action which it is believed would lead to the destruction of the cooperative.

The Oklahoma Board of Medical Examiners has been restrained by court order from proceeding with a hearing on the proposed action to revoke the medical license of Dr. Michael Shadid, founder and director of the cooperative hospital. Physicians apparently jealous of the success of the cooperative have asked that Dr. Shadid's license be revoked because it is "unethical" to practice medicine as a corporation.

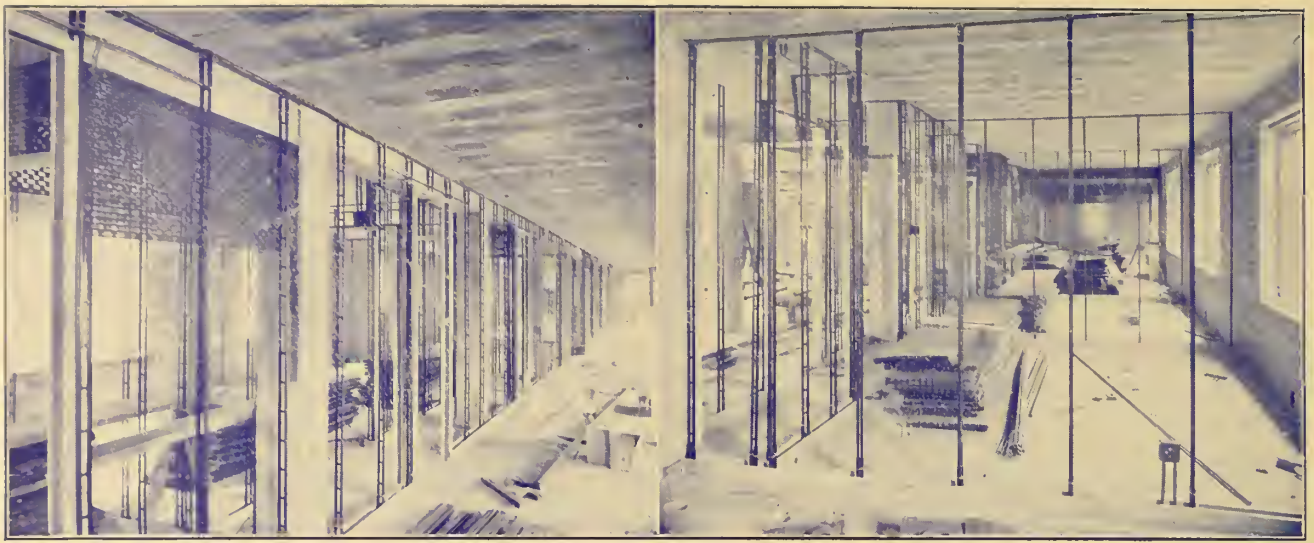
Dr. Shadid charged a conspiracy "to destroy me and the Farmers' Union Cooperative Hospital of Elk City." A temporary restraining order was granted in district court at Sayre. Hearing an application for permanent injunction was set for December 8.

The petition for injunction charged the medical

board members and others "have entered into a general conspiracy to destroy this plaintiff and the Farmers' Union Cooperative Hospital at Elk City, not because of any ethics involved, but because the physicians referred to are opposed to any idea of cooperative practice of medicine and are opposed to any progress toward socialized medicine, even for the poor and underprivileged, but are motivated by a selfish desire to have the medical profession operated as an individual business for the individual benefit of each practitioner rather than for the benefit and protection of the public.

"Because the individuals behind this prosecution feel that if this experiment is allowed to succeed, other cooperative hospitals will be established and their personal income will be reduced and because of their alarm at the success of the hospital referred to, they have decided to destroy the experiment by revocation of the license of this petitioner."

The Cooperative Hospital was organized in 1929. The 2,400 members receive medical services averaging \$25 annually per family of four and major surgical treatment at reduced rates.



## Let's All Co-Operate for More Lathing

Above are views of corridor and cross partitions at the Indiana State Teachers College, Terre Haute, Ind., during erection of Bostwick System Partitions.

Architects —  
Miller & Yeager

General Contractor —  
Robert Meyer

WHENEVER Bostwick goes out to get a partition job like this, the fight is plenty tough—not so much from other types of lath as from various kinds of tile partition—on which the lather gets no work at all.

Pencils are sharpened. Contractors make attractive estimates, based on data from other Bostwick jobs. In this way Bostwick is putting thousands of dollars into the pockets of lathers. Lathers can reciprocate by helping to make the estimates come true when final costs are figured.

Lathers do not employ salesmen, as a rule. If the trade is to grow, it will grow because of the pioneering done by concerns like Bostwick, who are trying to make fine lath and plaster jobs more and more acceptable to those who plan buildings. So, let's all co-operate.

**SUPER** *Bostwick*  
**TRUSS LOOP LATH**

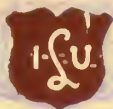
**PARTITIONS**

*The Bostwick Steel Stud*

*Super-Bostwick Truss-Loop Lath*

THE BOSTWICK STEEL LATH COMPANY ... NILES, OHIO





*The*  
**LATHER**  
UNITED STATES & CANADA



“The Injury To One Is The Concern Of All”

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE  
**WOOD, WIRE & METAL LATHERS’  
INTERNATIONAL UNION**

VOL. XXXVII.

AUGUST, 1937

No. 12



“Six days shalt thou labor and on the seventh rest.”

*By John J. Buckley*

1850 to 1865 A. D.

In the cold gray dawn of an early morn  
From his ragged pallet arising  
The serf set out, a dull, weary clout,  
To his work, hard and chastising.  
From dawn to dusk this meagre husk  
Worked with might and brawn, in despair,  
For a paltry wage and no hope engaged  
In his heart or soul; no one cared.

O! His need was great and his dire state,  
Like his fellows', bleak and dejected.  
A hovel his home and the swine alone  
Housed better and greater protected.  
His voice unheard, it was sure absurd  
To try and relieve his condition,  
But a “Great Heart” did descry and drew nigh  
And God heard from “His Throne” their petitions.

1865 to 1889 A. D.

As an answer to their prayer arose here and there  
Great leaders of men with no fear,  
Strong voiced to displace a nation's disgrace.  
And the burdens of year after year  
Roused the people's thought to the pernicious blot  
That enveloped our land with its spoil.  
Where some lived like beast and others feast'd  
On the labor of those who toiled.

Now to educate and afield propagate  
Of the woes and needs of the worker;  
To battle the hate of the strong and great  
And the smugness of the shirker.  
And they fought not alone. God was with His own,  
Gave His help and blessed their endeavor  
Until victory perched on their banner, unsmirched,  
And we gave Him our praise forever.

1889 to 1937 A. D.

So today we praise men of other days,  
Whose souls are in God sequestered.  
And our leaders true, we give to you  
All honor and love—respected.  
May we never lack, when the cause looks black,  
Men of vision and courage as pleaders,  
To lead us aright and God our might,  
To follow where'er He leads us.

From rank and file we offer our thanks  
To those who have helped in our mission.  
You're our friends indeed in our toilsome need  
And your good will in addition  
On this Labor Day we ask and pray.  
Good luck to you throughout this life  
And to God and State, as we celebrate  
As we mount to successful heights.

# The LATHER

OFFICIAL ORGAN, PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE  
WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

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VOL. XXXVII

AUGUST, 1937

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## WPA WORKERS NEED HELP IN COMEBACK

WHEN offered a day job in his old company at \$27.00 a month more than he was drawing on the WPA, Bob Trent stalled. He did not know what to do.

Living for years on Government charity seemed to have dulled his perspective. Never expecting progress in a work where no progress is, he did not recognize progress when it came.

With wife, boy and himself to support, Mr. Trent backed off from a change that meant more money, more certainty, more hope. He was not indolent. His readiness to take any job, before landing on the WPA refuted any such accusation.

"It isn't fair for them to pick out a job for me in the factory when my experience has been in the office where I can do better work," he objected.

"At this stage it isn't a question of fairness," replied the friend who had brought word of the job. "Fair or not, that's what they offer. They don't have an opening in the office for you. Its the shop or nothing."

"If I go into the shop, I'll be there permanently. I'll never get out."

"Tell them when you take the job you intend to work up. Go and make good. Make a new start with the company. Then in three months remind them you are working to get back into your old line. Tell them again in six months. They have an 'upgrading' system now that looks out for men in line for promotion."

"The time to dicker with a corporation is at the beginning. After you get set, there is little chance. Why don't they give me something in my own field, where there is hope of working up? I'd snap at that for the same money."

"Frankly, they say it is virtually a sales job requiring a lot of go-and-get-it, and that the competition is too stiff for you."

That was a painful jolt, justified only by the need of forcing Mr. Trent to face new facts as they would be at the plant.

"Take the job," continued the friend, "and prove the firm misjudged you. You're facing new people who have come in during the years you have been out. Show them you have the initiative. What does the WPA offer you if you stick here?"

"Nothing."

"Isn't it likely the WPA will fade out some day?"

"Yes."

"Won't you be in a better position to ask for work in your old line if you say 'I'm employed by this great corporation, than if you tell them you are on the WPA?'"

"Yes."

"Wouldn't you have a better opportunity of getting back into your old work, through the company shop than to try to break into some new concern about which you know nothing?"

"I'm nonplussed," Mr. Trent replied. "I can't settle down to a job that has no future. There are lots of men content with a pay check of \$30 a week. But my outlook calls for something better. I want to give my boy the education he should have."

"When I made a good salary before the depression, my wife and I sacrificed to buy a home. We went without luxuries and entertainment in order to raise our level in the future. I can't settle down to a job at \$30 a week and have nothing better to look forward to. The likelihood is that once you get in the shop, you stay in the shop."

The corporation had said it would hold the job for Mr. Trent until the next afternoon.

He did not show up. Instead, he clung to the WPA.

That afternoon the corporation announced a 10 per cent increase in wages. Had he appeared, Mr. Trent would have received a share of the raise, for it applied especially to old employes.

\* \* \*

The company did not fill the job. Realizing perhaps through this and other episodes that some WPA men need special consideration, it continued to hold the place open.

Actually, Mr. Trent was breaking the rules of the WPA, which require that when a worker is offered a job in private industry, he must take it.

Hearing of the deadlock, a WPA executive called Mr. Trent to his office. The official could have

chopped the worker off from the WPA, but he preferred to explain to Mr. Trent that the factory job promised more than the WPA could guarantee in the future. When they shook hands, it looked as if Mr. Trent was going back to the firm.

But Mr. Trent didn't bulge. After several days, the personnel man called up the friend who had started the negotiations. "I must fill that job," he reported. "Tomorrow will make a week that I've held it, and I can't keep it open any longer."

The friend headed for the WPA offices where Mr. Trent was working. They went all over the subject again.

"Do you really believe the factory job has a future?" Mr. Trent finally asked.

"Yes, I do."

"Then I'll take it."

That was his last afternoon on the WPA. The next day he went back to his company.

## "LIVING WAGE" NOT ENOUGH

By Dr. Charles Stelzle

### Executive Director, Good Neighbor League

When the worker is compelled to struggle for the barest necessities—when he receives merely a "living wage"—there is little opportunity for the growth of the finer instincts which lead to the creation of a fuller life.

His struggle for self-preservation prohibits the development of self-culture. This is said with full appreciation of the strength of character which is developed even in the midst of poverty. But how can culture be nurtured in the soil of filth and want?

Many a shop girl, after a hard day's work, is compelled to spend her evenings in further monotonous toil in the home, because of the poverty of her parents or because of her own limited means. To such there can be little or no development of those qualities which make for the highest type of womanhood. The harshness of their daily toil crushes out many of the softer and gentler qualities.

The tragedy of such an existence lies in the fact that a woman is deprived of the greatest happiness of a normal woman's life, and at the same time she is unable to enter into her daily occupation with enthusiasm and vigor.

The woman in her home, crowded in by four walls of her kitchen; the workingman, whose daily path is from his home to the shop and from the shop to his home, cannot fail to show the influence of this restriction. The "recreations" which must come to them, especially in the case of the men, appeal

merely to the physical side of their nature.

The limitations of poverty, then, are the terrible pressure due to a low standard of wages, and hence a low standard of living, and the lack of the power to appreciate the best things in life, because the higher instincts have been systematically ground out through long years of deadening toil.

The demand of the worker for a "living wage" is not enough. He has a right to demand a "cultural wage"—a wage that will lift him out of the realm of the beasts of the field—a wage that will give him not merely a LIVING but a LIFE.

—o—  
SOLD

In a town out West, years ago, an advertisement appeared in the local newspaper. "He's coming!"

This appeared for several days. The excitement of the townfolk rose higher and higher. In a few days the advertisement was expanded into: "He's coming to the Town Hall on Wednesday at 8 p. m."

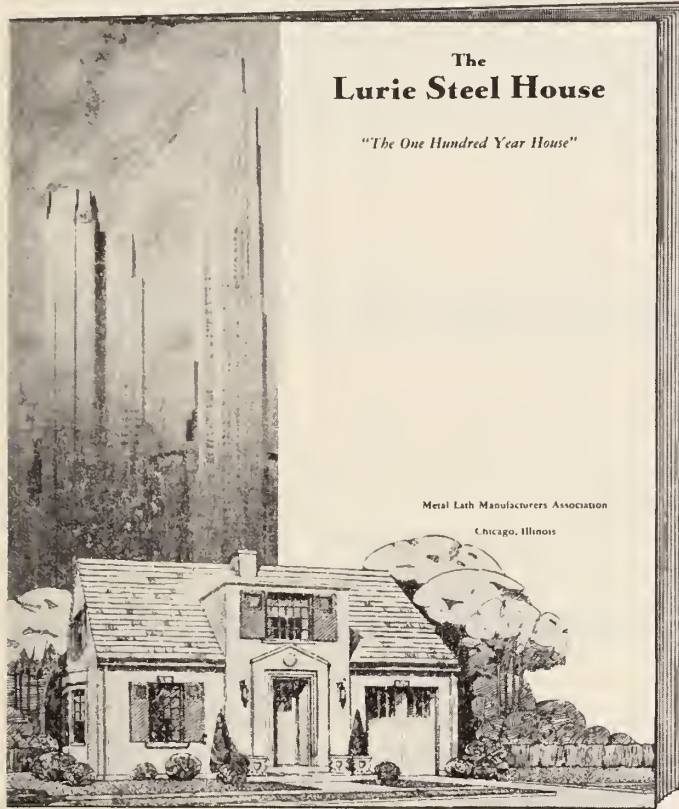
The fever of expectation increased; everybody was asking everybody else who and what this mysterious performer might be.

On the appointed day people flocked to the hall. Men rode in from scores of miles around and packed the building. At 8 o'clock nothing happened. At five minutes past 8 up went the curtain, and in the middle of the platform, on a large placard, were inscribed the words: "He's gone!"

And he had taken all the money with him.

# EXCLUSIVELY FOR METAL LATHERS FORMLESS CONCRETE-STEEL CONSTRUCTION

A new development in Fireproof Low Cost Housing. Concrete exterior walls built up of Channel Iron, Furring and Metal Lath on a structural frame. Channel irons inside and out. Interior Walls, Floors, Partitions and Ceilings of Metal Lath.



*Above Booklet Tells How; Sent Free.*

Exterior walls are similar to 2 inch solid partitions plastered both faces except they are ribbed up and down and sideways with channels for extra strength as shown in the picture above. Portland cement plaster is used instead of gypsum for exterior only. Inner wall is practically free standing furring. Hollow space is insulated.

Solid and Hollow Metal Stud and Metal Lath called for in all partitions; Metal Lath on ceilings. Floor construction Metal Lath on Steel Joists.

***This means More Lather Hours on the Time Sheets.***  
Send for free booklet, "The Lurie Steel House," telling all about this new construction so you can tell others.

Metal Lath Manufacturers Association,  
209 S. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.  
Please send me free  
**THE LURIE STEEL HOUSE BOOKLET**

Name .....  
Address .....



## METAL LATH MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

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| BERGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.....     | Canton, Ohio     | NATIONAL GYPSUM COMPANY.....      | Buffalo, N. Y.      |
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| CONSOLIDATED EXPANDED METAL CO'S..... | Wheeling, W. Va. | TRUSCON STEEL COMPANY.....        | Youngstown, Ohio    |
| GOLDSMITH METAL LATH COMPANY.....     | Cincinnati, Ohio | UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY..... | Chicago, Ill        |
| MILCOR STEEL COMPANY.....             | Milwaukee, Wis.  | WHEELING CORRUGATING COMPANY..... | Wheeling, W. Va.    |

# HOUSING CRISIS CITED AS CAUSE OF LABOR TROUBLES

THE current wave of strikes and labor disturbances today was attributed largely to rent profiteering and a housing shortage.

The American Federation of Housing Authorities, in a statement demanding action on the Wagner Housing bill, declared a major factor in the present outbreak is "the most ruthless exploitation of American families by landlords ever seen in this country."

The charge was placed before President Roosevelt as he and Senator Robert F. Wagner (D., N. Y.) continued deadlocked over the extent of Wagner's long-pending low-cost housing bill.

In an effort to expedite action, Langdon Post, chairman of the New York City Housing Authority and a member of the federation, described the desperate plight of workers in large industrial centers at a conference with Roosevelt last week.

Post recommended immediate White House endorsement of the Wagner act as originally introduced and contended the \$1,000,000,000 program it calls for is urgently needed.

Any smaller program, Post told the President, would fail to relieve the emergency. Secretary Morgenthau has insisted the outlay be whittled down to \$25,000,000 at the most, and that the financing provisions of the Wagner bill be drastically altered.

The federation pointed out in its statement that Michigan, where the housing shortage is worst, is the chief center of present industrial struggle. That was explained on the ground that the scarcity of homes and resulting high rents are "driving employes into a fight, not alone for living wages, but for conditions that make living possible."

"As employment has increased in industrial centers, families which have been doubling up have set up individual homes," the statement said. "This, with the influx of thousands of workers, absorbed all available housing for the families in the lower income brackets.

"Workmen earning \$50 and \$60 a week have been compelled to rent shacks, formerly the homes of the lowest income groups. Instead of a period of prosperity leading to a moving up of all groups and to the launching of a construction boom to provide housing to meet human needs, this period of increasing employment and higher wages is working in reverse.

"Workers are forced further and further down the

scale of housing. The lower groups have been pushed out of any kind of houses into tents. As leases on blighted and slum properties expire, tenants are refused renewals of leases by the property owners. 'Buy at our price or get out,' is the blunt ultimatum given to the worker."

The federation quoted local housing authorities to show that shacks which should have been demolished years ago are renting for \$50 and \$60 a month in Detroit and that relief officials are unable to get tents fast enough to take care of evicted tenants in Pontiac. Evictions are occurring at the rate of 4000 families a month in Michigan.

In Akron, Ohio, the federation declared, rents have increased from 30 to 100 per cent since the first of the year. Workers making only \$18 to \$20 a week are forced to pay rentals of \$28 to \$36 a month.

In Michigan industrial centers, crowds of angry men and women are demanding from Mayors and Councilmen that immediate action be taken to obtain from Congress funds for the construction of homes for people whose incomes do not exceed \$1000 a year," the statement said.

"They point out that the Administration is proposing wage laws under which a minimum wage of \$16 a week is set as the standard. Sixteen-dollar-a-week families cannot pay over \$4 a room per month."

—o—

## A. F. OF L. LAID FOUNDATION FOR SUPREME COURT'S DECISION

After a bitter struggle in the courts we have won another and final victory in placing the workers basic rights beyond the challenge of the employer. On April 12 of this year the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of this law. Here again it is important that you know that the action of the court was based on the leading cases presented to the National Labor Relations Board by the American Federation of Labor. It was the American Federation of Labor that brought these cases before the board and laid the foundation for the court's decision.

Labor unions within the ranks of the American Federation of Labor have served America's wage earners for nearly six decades. Under the leadership of the Federation, union progress can take workers forward, but to be fully successful it needs the active participation and unstinted cooperation of every wage earner in the United States.

**I**llinois State Senate Chamber, Springfield. The expert crew of N. W. Rodier, Lathing Contractor, and some of their intricate foundations of **STEELCRETE** for the ornamental plastered ceiling. Shaughnessy Bros., Plastering Contractors.



**STEELCRETE** Plastering Accessories, Lath, Channels, Corner Bead and Bar-Z Partitions are leading in demand, performance and popularity everywhere.

**CONSOLIDATED EXPANDED METAL COMPANIES** WHEELING WEST, VA.

**MILD BUT RIGHTEOUS JUDGMENT**

Four men convicted of second degree manslaughter in the collapse of a New York City apartment house building last year have been sentenced to prison terms. The two owners of the building and the masonry contractor drew sentences of from two to five years; and the man who then was masonry inspector for the city building department was sentenced for six months.

Considering that 18 building trades workers were killed when the structure came tumbling, these sentences are mild. Even so, they should discourage the kind of ramshackle building described in the Cockney joke that "of course the 'ouse fell down. They took awiy the scaffolding before they put on the wall piper." But this is no joke, and the judge made that clear in his sentence. "Your families will still be able to see you," he said to the convicted men. "But the families of the 18 who died last June will never see them."

Labor has a special interest in honest construction of housing. It furnished all the casualties when the apartment house crashed during construction; and if it had stood up long enough to be filled by wage earners and their families, labor still would have paid the price.

**YOUR SAFETY—**

- Is a matter of your own personal responsibility.
- Is a matter of abiding by rules intended to safeguard your welfare.
- Is a matter of not only how safely you work, but also how safely you work with others.
- Is a matter of serious economic importance to you and your family.
- Is a matter of concern to society and to the community in which you live.

**JUST REMEMBER—**

- That the worthwhile things in life are life itself and happiness.
- That one moment of thoughtlessness may mean a lifetime of regret.
- That nature does not provide mankind with any spare parts.
- That no compensation check is big enough to relieve an aching heart.
- That it profits you to be on the payroll instead of on the compensation roll.
- That few men have ever negotiated the ladder of success on crutches.
- That the road to Easy Street does not lead through first aid stations and hospitals.

**BE CAREFUL AND BE HAPPY!**

# DECISIONS OF THE GENERAL PRESIDENT

Sec. 120—All decisions of the General President must be published in the following issue of The Lather, together with a short concise synopsis of the case. All decisions of the Executive Council must be published in the following issue of The Lather.

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## E. J. Woods, 28446 Versus Local No. 27

Contractor Woods appealed to the General President against the action of Local No. 27 in levying a \$100.00 assessment against him on the charge of working with the tools of the trade. The General President, after examining all the evidence presented, found none to show that the appellant had used the tools and he therefore decided that the fine was unjust and ordered it rescinded.

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## Frank P. Murray, 23115 Versus Local No. 67

Brother Murray appealed against the action of Local No. 67 in placing a fine of \$100.00 against him on the charge of contracting work as a journeyman in direct violation of Section 175 L. I. U. constitution. The General President, after carefully reviewing all of the evidence presented by both sides, found the appellant guilty of the charges preferred and he therefore sustained the action of Local No. 67.

## P. W. Curley, 35400 Versus Local No. 246

Brother Curley appealed against the action of Local 246 in placing fines totaling \$55.00 against him, based on the alleged violation of Sections 164 and 133 L. I. U. constitution (now Sections 176 and 144), \$50.00 of said fine being for the violation of Section 176 and \$5.00 on Section 144. This brother's case first came before the Massachusetts State Council, and the General President, after carefully examining the evidence submitted, as well as the report of the State Council, found the brother not guilty of the charges preferred and therefore ordered the fine of \$55.00 rescinded.

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## A. F. Beaucage, 4767 Versus Local No. 308

Brother Beaucage appealed against the action of Local 308 in placing a fine of \$100.00 against him on the following charges: working without notifying the union, and without a shop steward, also violating the local's rules regarding "Roll Call." The General President, after carefully considering all of the evidence presented by both sides, found the brother guilty of the charges and he therefore sustained the action of Local 308.

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## IT'S A WONDER WE'RE NOT WORSE OFF— LOW WAGES UNCOVERED BY STRIKES

One of the usually unnoticed but nevertheless important results flowing from strikes is the revelation regarding low wages paid by many employers in unorganized industries.

A conspicuous example of these low wages came to light recently in connection with a strike of the employes of an underwear manufacturing company in St. Louis, Mo. An investigation made after the women employes walked out in protest against the wage rates disclosed that the average earnings were between \$5 and \$6 per week for 50-hours' work. It was also shown that many girls earned even less than this distressingly low wage.

This instance of low wages could be multiplied hundreds of times if a nation-wide survey were made. And yet some columnists and many employers seem to be losing much sleep because of the prevailing labor unrest and the constant increase in strikes.

## BRAINS SUPERFLUOUS IF YOU WANT A MILLION

To make a million dollars is almost as simple as rolling off a log. All that is necessary is to have the thinking centers of the brain removed. At least, that is what Dr. Ward C. Halstead, a famous neurologist, who claims credit for the discovery, told the recent meeting of the American Medical Association, at Atlantic City.

Dr. Halstead recited in detail his experiment with a stock broker who, before a brain operation, was a simpleton, if not actually insane. He had been a failure at everything he attempted.

After several ounces of the frontal lobe of the brain—the part which is presumed to be the seat of intelligence—had been removed, the stock broker talked himself into a job as a salesman for a line of goods of which he knew little or nothing, and did so well he was made an officer of the company and soon thereafter had cleaned up his first million.



# PERFORATED ROCKLATH

THE FIREPROOF LATH

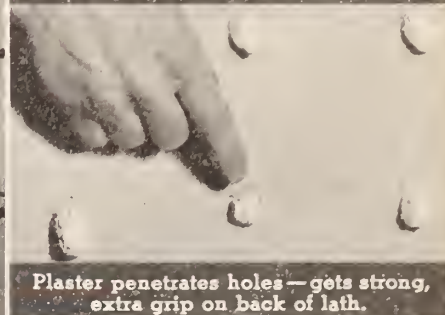
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Greater fire protection is but one of many Perforated Rocklath advantages. The strong, compact units are easy to handle — fit standard framing for easy nailing. Yet Perforated Rocklath can be quickly scored and broken, and fitted around door frames, window openings and arches.

Perforated Rocklath has unique advantages for the plasterer, too. It is easy to plaster over. The perforations "slice" the plaster from the trowel. The cus-

tomers benefit by having walls of greater strength, rigidity, and resistance to cracking. Yet, with all its advantages, a finished Perforated Rocklath and Red Top Gypsum Plaster job costs little, if any, more than an ordinary job.

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UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY

# STRONG MAN McCARTHY

John Ringling was in sore need of a strong man for his circus and, after due consultation, the consensus seemed to indicate that the strongest men in the world were to be found in Ireland, in the County Mayo; indeed, east of the Slieve Gamoh mountains in the town of Aclare. For here, it was rumored, dwelt the descendants of the Fianna of Ireland.

Now, presently, John Ringling came to this town of Aclare and went forthwith to the blacksmith shop, which is across the green from the church, so.

He paused in the door to watch the smith, the better to gauge his strength. The smith picked up a bar of iron in his great hands and bent it cold into a perfect horseshoe. And with his thumb and forefinger he bent the caulks on the hind part of the shoe and squeezed out the caulk on the fore part of the shoe.

"Here," said John, "is the man I want." He approached the smith, telling his need.

"God be with you," said the smith, modestly. "I am not a strong man at all. It is the Strong Man McCarthy that you will be wanting. Faith, he is the strongest man in these parts, so he is."

"How," inquired John, "does one come to the Strong Man McCarthy?"

Hereupon the smith reached down and picked up the anvil with his right hand, using the horn for a pointer, and said, wagging the anvil as he spoke:

"Sure, and you go a matter of five miles on the road toward the mountains and then you turn to your right hand and after a matter of two miles you will see a big red barn and in that red barn, and in no other place, will you find the Strong Man McCarthy."

Then he placed the anvil on the block again and picked up another bar of iron.

John went on his way, wondering. After a time he came to the red barn and beside the barn he beheld a giant of a man plowing, the handles of the plow grasped firmly and the moist loam curling quickly from the bright plowshares. The peculiar part of this operation, however, was that nowhere in the field were there any horses, and John perceived that the great man was pushing the plow.

So John went up to him, saying:

"God bless the work, Mister McCarthy."

"Faith," said the man, "It is a shame and insult you are putting the fine name of McCarthy on myself, for I am not McCarthy at all, at all, being only a poor laboring man that works for him by the day."

"How then, can I come to the Strong Man McCarthy?"

Whereupon the poor laboring man drew the plow out of the earth, pointing it, said:

"The Strong Man is at Castlebar performing his feats for the folk that come in to the county fair, and that town of Castlebar is a matter of twenty miles south on the next cross road." And he thrust the plow in the ground and, whistling, completed his furrow.

Now John, in some amazement, came at length to Castlebar and, going to the center of the town, beheld a great crowd of people, and in the midst of them a space in which stood the largest man he had ever seen. As he pushed his way through the crowd, he inquired who the man might be.

"It is Strong Man McCarthy, of course," they replied, surprised at his ignorance. Then John heard the great voice of the Strong man:

"And now, good friends, before ever I leave this place for Aclare I will show you one more trick, or the devil take me! I will place this hand on the nape of my neck, so—and this hand on the seat of my pants, so—and then I will be after holding myself straight out at arm's length!"

An' sure, right then John Ringling fainted dead away, so he did, and he never saw Strong Man McCarthy grab himself by the seat of the pants and the nape of the neck and hold himself straight out at arm's length, at all, at all!

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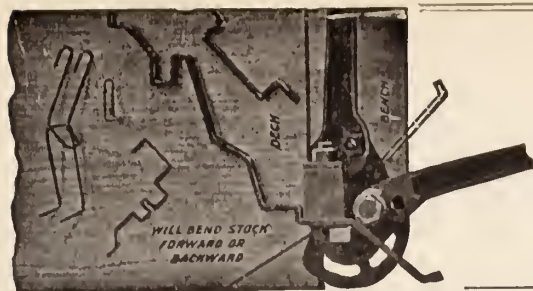
## AN IMPORTANT SOCIAL EXPERIMENT

The American Friends' (Quaker) Service Committee has just launched one of the most important social experiments of the day. It has bought a 200 acre tract in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and on it will be settled the families of 50 coal miners. They will be expected to build their own houses, the committee furnishing the materials and the tools. Each family will have about an acre of ground to cultivate, the committee supplying seed; and livestock for the colony, furnished by the Quakers, will be pastured on a part of the farm.

The men and their children will be trained in other lines of work than coal mining.

"The project is an outgrowth of our child-feeding work of 1931-32," said Homer L. Morris, director of the program, "started at the request of President Hoover, with appropriations from the American Relief Administration funds he had used in European relief. In our first coal areas work, we fed 40,000 miners' children in seven states and came to know the tragedy of their plight."

Mr. Morris says that there are at least 200,000 soft coal miners who must be provided for in some way.



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## HOW DICTATORS WORK

Late news from Italy shows how the minds of dictators work. To quote an AP dispatch recently, "Fascist Italy, angered by printed jeers at the prowess of Italian fighters in Spain, virtually broke off press relations with Great Britain today." An official order recalled all Italian correspondents from London, and banned all but three English newspapers from Italy.

Thus dictatorship achieves its ends by keeping its people in darkness, and shutting them away from any knowledge, any facts, any opinion which may suggest that the man or the party in power is less than perfect. Under various dictatorships the right to vote in free and honest elections has been taken from the people. The right of free assembly has been taken from them. The right of open trial by jury has been taken from them. The right of a free press has been taken from them.

Between the United States and such tyranny stands the Constitution—a living document, reasonably interpreted by uncontrolled, non-political judges. We must be continually on our guard lest, in our eagerness for seeming advantage, we unknowingly sacrifice the liberties for which millions of men fought centuries of bloody history.

## A STUDY OF SOUTHERN PEONAGE

The Scripps-Howard papers are publishing a series of articles on labor conditions in the South; written by Thomas L. Stokes, who spent several weeks in the regions he writes of, gathering materials. The picture which he draws of large districts of the South is absolutely appalling.

In Alabama, for example, unionism is making headway in the northern part of the State; though it has not been able as yet to better conditions very much. The steelworkers of Birmingham are about 35 per cent organized, Mr. Stokes is told. The men who mine the iron ore nearby are 80 to 85 per cent organized; and the coal miners are 95 per cent union.

"But beyond the confines of this smoky Pittsburgh of the South," writes Mr. Stokes, "there

stretches a sort of no man's land of low wages and in some cases of virtual peonage, particularly in the southern part of the State. . . . There is also that combination found elsewhere in the South, of civic leaders, business leaders and chambers of commerce against union organization, a sort of Fascist complex, which perhaps is carried to its extreme in Gadsden."

Not only are wages low and organization forbidden, but that thieves' agency, the company store, flourishes apace. One Negro sawmill worker told a union organizer that he hadn't seen a penny for 13 years; and that organizer, who made quite a survey himself, said:

"I've found conditions hell — long hours, low wages. I've found hundreds of men in the sawmill industry who've never seen any money for years."

Yet the reactionary majority of the Supreme Court insists that anything like the sawmill industry is a purely local affair.

## CREED OF "DONT'S" AS A GUIDE TO JOBS

Dr. Niles Carpenter, dean of the School of Social Work at the University of Buffalo, presented a creed of 11 "dont's" to almost 1000 delegates to the Western New York Youth Conference, as an aid in helping them out of the dilemma of unemployment.

Urging the young persons to "get in training and keep in training" in an occupation, Dr. Carpenter presented these "dont's";

"Don't forget—your first job is a continuation of your education.

"Don't expect a high wage at first.

"Don't follow the crowd—it's usually wrong.

"Don't forget you must never stop learning."

"Don't go into a job you don't like. It won't like you.

"Don't oversell yourself to yourself. It's better to be a first-class second-class man than a second-class first-class man.

"Don't try for easy money. It's uneasy money, often dirty money, and usually dangerous money.

"Don't take a job morally and ethically out of tune with the times.

"Don't forget your job is more than a job—it's part of your obligation to the social order."

# The LATHER

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## THE MAGIC WORD

The manager of a department in a big store said to one of his aisle managers:

"I like the way you keep things running smoothly in your section, Parker. It sets a good standard for those who might not be so particular if you; good results didn't keep them keyed up to their best efforts."

Warmed with the words, the man went about his work with new zest. It wasn't long before he was saying to an alert little sales girl:

"You have a very successful way of handling hard customers, Miss Belle. I'm going to see what can be done for you by way of rewarding such real merit."

Miss Belle flushed with pleasure. She was so happy that she was more successful than ever with the next troublesome cranky buyer; and when she went out to lunch, she just couldn't help saying to the deft girl who served her order: "It's good of you

to be so prompt. You must have guessed that I wanted to take a walk this nice noon hour."

The deft waitress carried the cheer of the friendly words in her heart all the rest of the day. It spoke out when her younger brother settled down to his studies that evening:

"It's not every girl who has a brother who stays in at night and studies and gets ready to make something of himself, instead of running the streets and getting into bad company. I'm proud of you, Jimmy boy. You're my heart's comfort," and Jimmie dug into his work all the harder and put away for good a certain "What's the use, after all?" feeling that had been trying to get a foothold in his heart of late. The next day he said to the teacher, who had patiently explained a hard point, "You certainly know how to make it clear; I wish I knew as much as you do," and a little nagging imp of discouragement fled from the tired teacher's heart at once.

On her way home she paused to say to the small boy who sold her a paper:

"It's nice to know I can depend on finding you here, right on time, every afternoon, Billy. You'll make a good business man some day," and she smiled as she paid him.

Billy went home in such a glow of good feeling that he fairly shouted at sight and smell of the homely substantial dish of hash for supper:

"Say, mother, but you're a dandy cook! A fellow can put in his best licks with a supper and mother like this at home waiting for him." And at the word—the magic word of praise—there vanished endless baskets of clothes to be washed and endless office floors to be scrubbed; and the world was a good place to live in, after all, when one had a fine boy like Billy coming home nights with his bit of money and his blarney.

Nor did she dream—nor do we dream, often—how that magic word had been traveling from heart to heart, touching each with the joy of sincere appreciation, inspiring each to better work and living, before it passed on to repeat its good work.

## JOINT BOARD RULING

Joint Conf. Board. Dispute between the Carpenter and Lather; Milcor Metal Base, Julia Lathrop project, June 24. Decision:

"It is the decision of the Board that when such base is set before and acts as a screen for plastering, the setting of the same shall be done by the lather. When such base is set after the plastering is completed, setting of same shall be by the carpenter.

In each such case, any quarter round, moulding or other trim placed upon same after the plastering is completed and finished floor in place, shall be by the carpenter."

## OBEYING UNION RULES

The obligations which individuals take when they join a labor union to obey its rules and regulations are as equally important as the obligations which unions take to faithfully observe agreements made with employers.

One of the major purposes of every union is to fix minimum wage scales for its members, and no union member is permitted to work for less than the scale without special permission from the union, which is very rarely given. This rule is necessary to preserve union rates.

Occasionally a few scale chiselers operate within union ranks. When this occurs, drastic action is necessary by loyal union members and officials to preserve the union rates and protect the living standards based on those rates.

Local No. 47 of the American Federation of Musicians, in Los Angeles, Calif., recently had several cases of this sort to deal with. Out of a membership of 4,680, there were 27 union members who were

charged with violating union rules by playing "side line" engagements in independent motion picture studios for less than the union scale.

The board of directors of the union gave the men a fair trial, found them guilty of scale cutting and assessed the following penalties:

"Contractor, expulsion and \$500 fine; two members, \$100 fines; eight members, \$75 fines; three members, \$50 fines; one member, \$35 fine; 12 members, \$25 fines."

In commenting on these penalties the president of the union said they should impress the members with the necessity of upholding their obligations by "square actions" in line with the laws, rules, price lists and other requirements of the union. "We trust," he added, "that this is the final case wherein our members may find themselves penalized for unethical activities in the motion picture studios, and that they will profit in experience by the conclusions reached in this case."

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### AMERICA IS NO PLACE FOR LOW WAGE INDUSTRY

Reports credited to the United States Department of Labor detail the low wages paid to workers in certain lines of work are notoriously low.

It does not require statistics to back the assertion that wages in certain occupations are too low. Everyone knows they are too low.

The low wage occupations are a disgrace, not only to those occupations and to the management under which they labor, but to the nation itself, a nation that prides itself upon its marvelous productivity, its inventiveness, and its general industrial progressiveness.

The obligation to bring these workers out of the slough rests equally upon the management of those occupations and upon the whole industrial fabric of the country.

There is a certain definite stigma that attaches to a low wage industry, and the employers in that industry ought to be made to feel that stigma. What sort of management is it that can starve and subdue its workers and still hold up its head in this civilization. What excuse can it offer?

America is no place for low wage industry.

Low wages caused this depression with its world of misery and will cause other depressions unless

wages are raised to a point where consumption can balance production.

Cut-throat competition must be stopped before fair employers willing to do the right thing will be safe from unfair low-wage paying employers.

—o—

Into voluntary retirement at the age of 78 goes Supreme Justice Willis Van Devanter on a pension fixed by law at \$20,000 a year. He was sure that a bill granting rail workers a modest annuity was clearly "unconstitutional" but he has never been heard to express the least doubt about the validity of a statute which gives him more in a year than some workers earn in a lifetime.

For many years Van has done less work than any member of the high court, sometimes writing only one brief opinion during an entire term. But he hung on during Roosevelt's first term because he did not want the present occupant of the white house to name his successor and in addition he wanted, most of all, to vote with the other die-hards—Sutherland, McReynolds and Butler—in smashing everything that bore the progressive label.

Perhaps \$20,000 a year is not too great a price for a nation to pay to be permanently rid of such a fellow as Van Devanter.

# SUPPORTERS OF EDUCATION IN HIGH PLACES

In a widely circulated article on the future for public forums, by Dr. John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, the commissioner evaluates adult study classes, workers' education classes and rural groups. He is especially interesting in what he says under a sub-head of "Supporters in High Places," saying in part:

"One person who recognized the fundamental importance of free public discussion is President Roosevelt himself. Another person who has given generous and consistent support to the movement is the Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes, whose planning in public works has provided new schools and meeting places in more than 2,000 communities.

"This line of reasoning and this philosophy were expressed and elaborated by the President in his office one afternoon in September, 1935, as he discussed the possibilities of making a start by giving help to a few local communities that desired to or-

ganize programs of adult civic education.

"Mr. Roosevelt sketched his ideas of meetings which might be planned by the people and led by competent forum leaders. He made specific suggestions on various aspects of American community life, meetings designed to help people to understand social implications through the arts, through history, through literature, meetings which would deal with economic problems. He paused, then wrote down with emphasis, 'current issues.'

"I still have the notes he made on a scratch pad as he described what he saw as the potential values of a nation-wide program of public discussion. After a half-hour in which I was inspired by his vision of the relation of education to popular government, and amazed at his grasp of the technical procedures for managing truly educative discussion, he exclaimed exuberantly:

"I'd like to be a forum leader myself!"

## HAMMERS

A hammer is a most useful and necessary tool in the hands of a carpenter or anyone who has a legitimate use of it. With it you may drive a nail, bruise a finger. When one needs a hammer he needs it badly. It is really a household necessity. To bring to the hammer is a term often used when one is compelled to sell at auction his personal property. The carpenter then and the auctioneer as well use the hammer. The miner uses a hammer to drive his drill. The circus man uses a hammer to drive the stakes for the tent ropes. The stonecutter uses it to guide his chisel. There is riveting hammer, bricklayer's hammer, steam hammer, trip hammer. Hammers of stone are still found in the relics of antiquity and are still in use among barbarous races. There is the piano hammer, the gun hammer and the dental hammer, the horseman's hammer, the blacksmith's hammer, and the forger's hammer. There are more kinds of hammers than anything else in the world. In mythology there is Thor's hammer, by the throwing of which thunder and lightning was caused. Every one of these hammers, even the mythological one, has some good and legitimate purpose, but there is just one hammer in the world that is the opposite of all these others and that is the hammer which the professional knocker wields with such malicious and fatal results. That is one hammer which should forever be cast out from the line of ancestral hammers of fame and dignity. If

you are toting a hammer like this throw it away. Bury it so deep that you will have to go around on the other side of the globe to resurrect it. This kind of a hammer should never be used. The man who wickedly and wantonly wields the knocker's hammer should be forever silenced by a well directed blow on the head with a sledge hammer. Boost—don't knock.

## DRINK LIQUOR AND LIVE

The horse and mule live 30 years,  
They never taste light wines and beers;

Sheep and goats are dead at 20,  
They drink no liquor—water plenty.

At 15, dogs are mostly dead,  
They look not on the wine so red.

At 10 the cat's lost all 9 lives,  
No beast on milk and water thrives.

At 5, most birds have passed away,  
Far from alcohol they stay.

Bugs spend but few days on this earth,  
They never saw the cocktail's worth;

But evil, wicked rum-soaked men  
Live on to three score years and ten.

# LABOR SPIES' CRIMINAL RECORDS ARE REVEALED

Washington, D. C.—In a partial report presented to the Senate in support of its request for an additional \$50,000 appropriation the Senate sub-committee of the Committee on Education and Labor investigating labor espionage emphasized the wide use of spies by detective agencies and pointed out that strike-breakers frequently have criminal records.

"Pinkerton's," said the report in referring to the Pinkerton National Detective Agency, "who for the first seven months of 1936 spent something like \$240,000 of employers money for corrupting men to sell out their fellow workers, and who assert that their company does no work on divorce matters, tells in the ironical words of it's general manager what they require for character in their informants: 'We make inquiries in the neighborhood in which they live, to learn what their standing in the community is, whether they are considered honest, trustworthy, law-abiding people.' In striking contrast to

this character reference is a hooked man's description of his work: 'I have known Ferguson for twenty years and Kepler for ten years (both of them union men), and now I am selling them out, as they tell me most anything.'

"Drawn from the underworld, a large number of strike-breakers have criminal records. An interesting example is Sam Cohen, alias Sam Goldberg, alias Chowderhead Cohen, alias Charles Harris, who testified before the committee.

"His preparatory work in industrial relations included a term in Atlanta for conspiracy, four years in State's prison and four years in Sing Sing for burglaries, and detention as material witness in a notorious murder case. Out of thirteen strike-breakers furnished by Railway Audit and Inspection for the General Materials strike in St. Louis in 1932, seven were wanted by the police of other cities on charges including burglary, forgery, larceny, inciting to riot, and assault."

## S. E. C. HALTS \$150,000,000 OF FAKE STOCKS

### Says Bigger Fry Escaped Its Dragnet

Although the Securities and Exchange Commission has devoted most of its time during the last year to developing administrative machinery and in fighting lawsuits, it has blocked 75 stock issues through which promoters had planned to fleece investors of \$150,000,000.

This was revealed in the commission's first annual report to Congress, as an indication of what may be expected when the agency gets into its stride.

The going henceforth will be much harder for "blue-sky" peddlers, the commission said, because it has established a clearing house for information on security frauds in the United States and Canada and a rogues' gallery of 21,775 financiers with criminal records.

During the year the commission prosecuted 75 "racketeers" who have long preyed upon unsuspecting investors. Only eleven cases have been finally decided by the courts, but 47 swindlers have been convicted and fined up to \$4,000 each and sentenced to jail terms up to five years.

However, the commission ruefully observes that so far its dragnet has pulled in only the smaller fry, because the holding company giants and other powerful interests have obtained sanctuary behind 47 injunctions granted by Federal courts.

## SEES RELIEF JOB NEED

A federal works program to employ 3,000,000 unemployed during the 1937-38 fiscal year was asked by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor.

Green asserted that thousands of needy, applying for relief, were being turned away.

"In planning for the 1937-38 federal budget we must recognize that the present federal works program is inadequate," he said. "We must have a program planned to give work on useful projects for the unemployed; it should not be on a relief-roll basis. It is an insult to self-respecting American citizens to tell them you 'cannot have a job unless you declare yourself a pauper.'

Such a policy, if pursued beyond the emergency, will tend to make paupers of millions who will later be needed for responsible work. By planning now for a program to provide 3,000,000 jobs it is reliably estimated that we can care for those unemployed who are in serious need during the 1937-38 fiscal year and save the hundreds of thousands whose health and morale are now threatened.

"With 9,722,000 now unemployed, we cannot possibly count on reducing unemployment below an average of 7,500,000 in the fiscal year 1938—not even if the rapid gains of last year continue. A works program averaging 3,000,000 is the least that can adequately provide for those in need, and even this leaves 4,500,000 without regular income," the federation leader said.

## THIS PROGRESSIVE WORLD

Recharged dry cell batteries—the dream of the practical chemist ever since dry cell batteries were invented—are now possible through the invention of William Frank Skinner of Miami, Fla.

By means of a simple device, Mr. Skinner takes run down, even dead, dry cell batteries and in a fraction of a minute, and at the cost of a fraction of a cent, puts twice as much power in them as they had when new.

Called to the Miami Central Police Station to prove his statements, Mr. Skinner not only charged 10 dry cell batteries for the department in less than two minutes, but made their eight-cell battery flash lights so efficient that these are now preferred to automobile spotlights.

Called to Jacksonville for a similar demonstration, Mr. Skinner figured that his device would save that city about \$11,000 annually. The police department there pays out \$1,000 a month for flash lights, about a bushel of run-down dry cell batteries being discarded a week. These may now be recharged from 12 to 14 times and their life prolonged from a year to a year and a half.

Good cells can be made twice as powerful as new; fairly old ones, made equal to new, and very old ones that are entirely dried up and eaten through can be recharged to half the power of new ones, but it doesn't pay to bother with these old ones, the inventor says.

"Everybody says this can't be done. I have always believed it could. It's very simple. In a nutshell, the idea is this: I am taking an alternating current; and by transforming it and rectifying it, I transfer it to cells through a pulse movement."

Mr. Skinner is the author of many inventions, the pinker used on sewing machines being one of the best known. Another of his latest is a rolling device for spreading shaving cream evenly on men's faces. It is attached to the tube of cream and saves time and cream. He is now working on a new type of boat that will draw its power from the air.

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## THE NEW CANDIDATE

In the old Seventh Ward in New York City many years ago, where the Irish residents predominated, a meeting was called to select a candidate for nomination to the Board of Alderman and there was a large attendance.

Many nominations were made and recorded and just at the close of nominations, a wrinkled face old man arose in the back part of the hall and said. "Mr. Chairman—I desire to nominate a candidate for the position of Alderman of our ward" and after

eulogizing his candidate, he said, "I nominate for the honorable position of Alderman, Patrick Joseph McGinniss."

As he finished a silence came over the meeting, broken by the Secretary when he arose and said, "I have been Secretary of this ward association for the past seventeen years and in all that time, we have never had on our roll a man by the name of Patrick Joseph McGinniss. Will the gentleman who made the nomination kindly state who is Patrick Joseph McGinniss." The little wrinkled face old man again rose and said. "I will admit that my candidate has never been a member of this ward association, he has never been a resident of this country, he is at present a resident of County Donegal, Ireland, he is my first cousin and I have a letter from him right here in my pocket and he says, that if I can secure for him the nomination for membership in the Board of Alderman, he will resign from the job he now has and take the first ship and come over here and accept the nomination."

It is needless to say that Patrick Joseph McGinniss did not receive the nomination.

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## YOU ANSWER IT — I'M PUZZLED?

The request for the so-called CLOSED SHOP has been the cause of spasmodic strikes in the last few months.

The employers froth at the mouth and exclaim: These strikes are the result of "Outside" agitators. If the employers had the support of the Administration—every "outsider" would be shot at sunrise, but the Strikers who insist upon the Closed Shop which would keep the "outsider" out—are shocked when they see the crocodile tears which are shed by the OPEN SHOP employers—who insist upon giving the "outside" an equal—if not a better break in an OPEN SHOP.

The workers of any community are naturally interested in those who are neighbors and fellow employes in local plants and they are not in favor of the "Open Door" to any floater that may apply for a job at any old price, so they want a CLOSED SHOP. The employer on the other hand who welcomes the opportunity of selecting his help from a group of "outsiders" is opposed to the Closed Shop—he wants it kept Open at all times for the outsider who is willing to aid in keeping the wage standard down, but when among that great group of "OUTSIDERS" there appears one individual who propagates the idea of collective bargaining—the Open Door or Open Shop is to be closed tight—now then arises the question: Who is Who and Why is He?



## JERRY-BUILDING IN BABYLON

The scheme to protect homeowners from the jerry-builder, formulated by the National Federation of Building Trade employers and blessed by the Minister of Health, is not the first attempt to deal with this type of dishonest craftsman. He was evidently known in Babylon 2,000 years before our era, for in the famous Code of the Babylonian King Hammurabi heavy penalties were threatened that might prove a salutary addition to our own laws. Tablets in the British Museum give fragments of this Code, and the following warnings issued to the builders of Babylon 4,000 years ago make interesting reading today:

If a builder has built a house for a man and his work is not strong, and if the house he has built falls in and kills the householder, that builder shall be slain.

If goods have been destroyed, he shall replace all that has been destroyed; and because the house that he built was not strong, and it has fallen in, he shall restore the fallen house out of his own personal property.

If a builder has built a house for a man and his work is not done properly, and a wall shifts, then that builder shall make that wall good with his own silver. Similar conditions apply to boat building.

The Code concludes with a string of resounding curses against whoever shall neglect or alter the laws of Hammurabi.

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## HOW THE STATES GOT THEIR NAMES

More than half the states of the United States have Indian words for names. Twenty-three have names that are purely Indian. They are Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin.

In addition, there is Indiana, "the state of the Indians," and New Mexico. The word Mexico is derived from the Aztec word "mexitli," which was the name of the national war god of that tribe.

As for Oregon, a half dozen different explanations of this name have been offered. Some of these are Indian, so that Oregon may belong with the states listed above.

Most of the other states, such as Washington, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and New Jersey, were named in honor of various persons or places. Other state names are foreign words descriptive of the locality. Thus Colorado is Spanish for red and Florida is from a Spanish word for flowers.

## WHAT NAVAL PREPAREDNESS WOULD MEAN IN HOUSING

The House of Representatives, with very little discussion, passed the \$526,555,000 Naval Supply Bill for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1937. Naval authorities claim this large appropriation is necessary in order that the United States may be prepared to protect our people from invasion by foreign powers.

Without indulging in any argument for or against this large appropriation for battleships, cruisers, submarines, destroyers, airplanes and numerous other kinds of munitions, it is instructive to note what a like amount of money would do if devoted to the construction of housing for millions of workers in the low-income groups.

Housing authorities estimate that certain types of one-family houses can be constructed for around \$3,000. The Naval Appropriation Bill of \$526,555,000 divided by \$3,000 equals 175,518. This means that the amount carried in the Naval Appropriation Bill would construct 175,518 three-thousand-dollar houses.

Taking the usual estimate of five to a family these 175,518 houses would provide living accommodations for 877,590 persons.

According to the United States census for 1930 Boston had a population of 781,188, Baltimore 804,874, St. Louis 821,960 and Cleveland 900,429.

It is thus apparent that the money spent for keeping up our Navy for one year would provide modest housing accommodations for the low-income groups equal in number to the average population of either of these four large cities.

It will not be amiss to give serious consideration to this comparison when the Congress of the United States begins the discussion of the Wagner-Steagall Federal Housing Bill, which has already been introduced in both houses.

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Congressman Louis Ludlow, Indiana, is receiving strong support for his proposed Constitutional amendment to provide that the United States can embark on any foreign war only after a referendum of the people has authorized such a step.

Early in 1917, Ernest Lundeen, then a member of the House of Representatives from a Minnesota district, conducted such a referendum among his constituents on whether the United States should enter the World War. The referendum was about 20-to-1 against war. Lundeen voted accordingly and the "Hundred Percenters" drove him out of public life. However, the same state where he was hounded 20 years ago elected him U. S. Senator last November, by the biggest majority ever received by a candidate for that office.



# WIT AND

"My home town is so tough," boasted the bold, bad man to his crony, "that the canaries all sing bass."  
 "Huh, that's nothin'. Where I hail from they had to shoot a man to start a graveyard."

—————o—————

"Pardon me," said the stranger, "are you a resident here?"

"Yes," was the answer. "I've been here going on 50 years. What kin I do for you?"

"I am looking for a criminal lawyer," said the stranger. "Have you any here?"

"Well," said the other, "we're pretty sure we have, but we can't prove it."

—————o—————

"I was in one of the elevators of an uptown skyscraper," says a New Yorker. "As the elevator shot toward the zenith, a little stout man, with a mourning band on his silk hat, began to sputter. His face assumed the complexion of a lobster that has passed away in boiling water."

"Bub-but, rt-st-st- b'r r'r," he said, as the veins stood out upon his neck.

"Guess he'll have a stroke," muttered a passenger to the elevator man, while the latter gazed anxiously at the man who was sputtering like a lamp going out.

At the 23d story the stout man's eyes were nearly starting from his head, perspiration sought its watersheds on the map of his countenance, and as he grasped the arm of the elevator man the latter nervously pulled the lever and the lift started for the bottom at a terrific rate. The solitary passenger danced about, gurgling spasmodically, and it seemed as if the threatened stroke would get him before the ground floor was reached.

As the car struck the bottom, however, he rushed through the door and up to an important individual whose cap bore the scree, "Starter."

"S-s-s-say," he sputtered, "t-t-this is the th-th-third trip I-I-I-I've t-t-t-taken in the d-d-d— elevator, 'n I-I-I-I w-w-wanter g-g-g-get off at the sev-sev-seventh fl-fl-fl-floor. Before I-I-I c-c-c-can say sev-sev-seven I-I-I-I'm up to the t-t-top, 'n' be-be-before I-I-I can cat-cat-catch my br-br-breath I-I-I'm down h-h-here again, 'n' I-I-I-I'm in a h-h-h-hell of a h-h-h-hurry."

We've all heard about the absent-minded professor who poured the syrup down his back and scratched his pancake, but the one who worries us is he who poured the catsup on his shoe and tied his spaghetti.

—————o—————

A live grasshopper will eat a dead grasshopper. A Missouri farmer mixed paris green and bran together and let a grasshopper eat it; it died; 20 ate him up; they died. Four hundred ate those 20, and they died. Eight thousand ate those 400, and they died. A hundred and sixty thousand ate those 8,000, and died, and the farmer was troubled no more. In its flight from the Far West, says our informant, the name of the statistician of this story has become separated from his figures, but the fact that the incident occurred in Missouri is regarded as evidence of its possibility.

—————o—————

Lady (to guide in Yellowstone Park)—"Do these hot springs ever freeze over?"

Guide—"Oh—yes. Once last winter a lady broke through the ice and burned her foot."

—————o—————

Hairy Customer—"Hair cut, singe, shampoo, moustache clipped and beard trimmed, and—er—where can I put this cigar?"

Barber—"Would you mind keeping it in your mouth, sir? It'll be a sort of landmark."

—Tit-Bits.

—————o—————

"Did you hear the awful shriek that engine gave as it flew by?" asked a motorist as he approached a railroad crossing.

"Yes. What caused it?" rejoined his companion.

"I presume the engineer had it by the throttle."

—————o—————

"What are Moggs' relations with his wife's people?"

"Entirely imaginary. They don't recognize him as a relation at all."

—————o—————

"Are you sure this is the man who stole your car?" Bullen—"I was until your cross-examination. Now I don't know if I ever owned a car."

# HUMOR



Mary—"How is your bachelor friend?"

Henry—"Last time I saw him he was mending slowly."

Mary—"Why, I didn't know he had been ill!"

Henry—"He hasn't. He was darning his socks."

—o—

"Yes, Jones is the most successful salesman I know."

"What is his great success?"

"Yesterday he sold Mrs. Brown two dozen stair carpet rods."

"I don't see anything very wonderful in that."

"Neither did I until I realized that Mrs. Brown lives in a bungalow."

—o—

The determined looking lady was trying to fill out a money order application with the pen furnished by the post office. She made several trials, but in vain, then gave up in disgust, and, turning to the man behind the grilled window, tried to freeze him with a glare as she demanded:

"Is this the pen John Hancock used when signing the Declaration of Independence?"

Uncle Sam's pleasant and efficient contact man replied: "Information at the next window, please."

—o—

"What's the matter, my little man?" asked a sympathetic stranger of a small boy whom he saw crying in the street.

"Please, sir, my dog's dead," sobbed the boy.

"Well," said the man, "you must not make such a trouble of it. My grandmother died last week, and I am not crying."

"No," said the boy, "but you didn't bring her up from a pup!"

—o—

"Taken all round, she's a good sort."

"Yes, that's the trouble, she's always wanting to be taken all round."

—o—

Little Girl—"Mother, you know that old vase you said has been handed down from generation to generation?"

Mother—"Yes, dear."

Little Girl—"Well, this generation has dropped it."

A gentleman entered a Chinese laundry to leave a bundle. It was a very hot day and the proprietor was dressed in the light, loose garments of his native land. This was well, for inside the establishment the air was particularly oppressive. The following conversation ensued:

Customer—"Is it hot in China?"

Laundryman—"China not so hot; I come to 'Melica."

—o—

We know a man so stingy that he talks through his nose to save wearing out his false teeth.

—Michigan Gargoyle.

—o—

First Liar—"Up where I've been it was so cold that the milk was delivered in chunks of ice."

Second Liar—"Aw, that's nothing. Where I was they didn't even need fire ladders. They just spill a bucket of water out of the window and slide down."

—o—

Two ladies, who had known each other in years gone by, met on the street. One of them, who had been married for some years, was pushing a baby carriage in which were fine triplets, all girls. The other had been married only a couple of weeks.

"What beautiful children!" exclaimed the newly married one, with much interest, after the two friends had exchanged greetings.

"Yes," replied the proud mother, "and it was the funniest coincidence. At our wedding supper the boys who played with my husband in the orchestra serenaded him and played 'Three Little Maids,' from 'The Mikado.' Isn't that queer?"

The newly married one gasped for breath and turned pale with horror. "Merciful heavens!" she gasped, "at our wedding supper, a couple of weeks ago, Tom's friends serenaded him also, and they rendered the 'Sextette from Lucia.'"

—o—

"Yeah, we're pretty tough in these parts, stranger. Hangin' on the tree outside is Leatherneck Joe; we got sore at him last week and hung him."

"Why don't you cut him down and bury him?"

"Bury him? Gosh, no! D'ya think we want to bury him alive?"

—Log.

### NO SANTA CLAUS FOR WAR LORDS

"The declaration of a flat, mandatory, automatic policy of absolute neutrality is the greatest contribution we could possibly make to the peace of the world."

That is the belief of Senator Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri, member of the former Nye munitions committee, who is taking an active part in the Senate consideration of neutrality.

Setting forth in a broadcast arranged by the National Council for Prevention of War his views on a "real neutrality policy," Senator Clark said it would mean taking the American flag off munition ships, removing protection from Americans who travel on belligerent ships, embargoing munitions and implements of war to all belligerents and the "strict limitation of shipments of raw materials particularly suitable to the manufacture of munitions and the export of other raw materials only at the risk of the buyer."

"If the nations of the world are made to realize that if they persist in their course of madness," Clark asserted, "they cannot be either financed or supported from our shores, it will be the greatest deterrent to war which we could possibly provide. Let us make it plain that Uncle Sam does not intend again to play Uncle Santa Claus to the war lords of the world."

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### A SCAB

By J. L. Feeney

A Scab—an informer and traitor,  
 Hated, despised, wher'er he may go.  
 Like a thief in the night, he crawls in the darkness  
 To strike honest men a treacherous blow.  
 An enemy to his race and country,  
 Society's outcast that all people shun;  
 His touch is pollution, his name is tainted,  
 Foes he has many—friends he has none.  
 A Scab—the tool of the bosses,  
 Who lower men's wages to starvation rates;  
 He takes bread from striking men's wives and children,  
 Beggars, paupers, and tramps he creates.  
 As the puppet and hireling of a selfish employer,  
 Cowardly tactics he will employ,  
 To injure the men who battle for justice,  
 And true unionism he seeks to destroy.  
 A Scab—the slime of humanity,  
 The scum of the earth, an infernal pest,  
 Guilty of crime that blackens his future,  
 His wife and children the neighbors detest.  
 He gloats o'er the misery he causes the many,  
 When a strike is declared, union labor he stabs.  
 He's found everywhere in our glorious country,  
 All branches of trade are infested by scabs.

### OF TWO GOOD THINGS, CHOOSE BOTH

Judson King, probably America's greatest pamphleteer, is out with a brochure entitled "The Mathematics of Democracy," in which he gives very strong support to President Roosevelt's proposals for reform of the Federal courts. Here are some of those mathematics:

"Five men on the Supreme Court can now block any law passed by a majority of the 531 members of Congress."

"Thirty-three Senators can now block the submission of an amendment to the Constitution."

"Representatives of 2,895,237 people, in the 13 smallest states, or less than 2.4 per cent of the 122,775,000 population of the United States, can block the adoption of an amendment if submitted."

These figures are absolutely correct. They are also rather staggering. But Mr. King presents a course of action which will overcome even these obstacles.

"President Roosevelt's plan," Mr. King states, "is to freshen the personnel and reform certain procedures of the Federal judiciary system so as to get necessary reforms now."

The liberals, in Congress and out, who object to the President's plan, want an amendment to take away from the Federal courts legislative powers which they never should have assumed.

"Since both these reforms are necessary," says Mr. King, "why not have both?"

Well, why not? It is the sensible way. Why not take it?

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It cost only about seven thousand dollars for Columbus to discover America. But he had an awful time raising the coin. Documents recently published estimate that his ships cost about \$3,000. Being admiral and boss netted Chris \$300 a year in wages. The two foremen captains who went with him were on the pay roll for \$200 a year each, and the crew got \$2.50 a month and cakes.

Columbus had an idea that added billions to the wealth of the world and poured a flood of gold into the treasury of Spain for hundreds of years. But he dragged the idea around Europe for years begging somebody to put up the money to put it into effect. When he did find someone who recognized the value of his plan, Queen Isabella had to take the tiara and the pearl necklace and the royal wrist watch and the silver backed hair brushes around the corner to the place with the three gilt balls over the door and soak them to raise the cash.

When Chris got back, you can be sure there were plenty of people who said, "Sure, I knew Columbus had the right idea. He came to me with it, but I didn't have the money to go in with him."

## REMEMBER WHEN?

You wouldn't think of lighting your cigar with a twenty-dollar bill. You've heard of people doing that, and have probably regarded them as being insane.

But, if you are an average person, you consistently take chances on a fire that may cost you many times a "measly" twenty dollars.

Remember when a fuse blew last winter and you couldn't find another—and so established the circuit by putting a penny behind the old fuse? Thousands of fires, many of which have destroyed lives, have been caused by this highly dangerous practice.

Remember when the cord of your reading lamp wore through and you repaired it yourself, with the aid of a kitchen knife, some automobile tape and considerable profanity? The list of fires resulting from amateur electrical repairs would fill a big book.

Remember that cold morning when the fire was balky and, in a fit of anger you turned to kerosene to get it going? That practice has burned down thousands of homes—and provided many a man with an abrupt passage to the hereafter.

Remember when you noticed that your furnace doors were no longer tight, that the flues looked to be in a sad state of repair, that the chimney shot sparks—and you decided to have those matters attended to another day? Sometimes the other day never comes.

Remember when you awakened and found the room full of smoke from the smoldering cigar butt that had fallen onto the bed or carpet? The insurance records are full of cases where the smoker in question never did wake up again in this world.

The list of careless actions that may cause fire could be prolonged indefinitely. You may take a chance a thousand times and get away with it—and on the thousand and first time it may get away with you. The man who lights his cigarette with a twenty-dollar bill is not as wasteful or reckless as the man who takes a chance on fire.

—Industrial News Review.

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A bright, young Washington newspaperman, who poses as knowing the "low down" about everything and everybody, is fathering a story that President Green of the A. F. of L. "smokes cigars which are imported especially for him and cost \$5 each." That "brand new revelation" has the same defect it had when it was first printed, about four years ago—Green has never smoked a cigar in his lifetime, and he would probably have to be taken to a hospital if he tried to.

The Good Old Times: About the time that our Revolution ended, the plea of a serf in his dominions was laid before Joseph Second, emperor of Austria. "Most merciful Emperor," ran the plea, "four days of my week are spent in forced labor for the seigneur (the feudal lord); the fifth day, fishing for him; the sixth day, hunting with him; and the seventh belongs to God. Consider, most merciful Emperor, how I can pay dues and taxes."

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Nature streamlined fishes several hundred million years before man took the hint and began to streamline ships.

Nature had developed birds as efficient flying machines ten or twenty million years before the Montgolfier brothers sent up their balloon, with a sheep, a cock and a dog for passengers, and the sheep broke his leg at the landing.

It might be well to take nature's tips in this aviation business. She has given two.

First, all her most efficient flying machines are heavier-than-air. Birds, for example, from the tiny humming bird, who flies across the Caribbean Sea, and who has learned the trick of hovering over a given spot as long as he wishes to the giant condor who sails above the highest peaks of the Andes. All are heavier than the air in which they fly. Some moths, on the other hand, are claimed to be lighter than air or so nearly the same weight that their effort to keep afloat is negligible. Yet they are very inefficient fliers compared with birds.

And still, with a million examples of this kind before our eyes, we keep on building dirigibles because they (sometimes) float.

\* \* \*

And the second tip is this, that in none of her flying machines does nature use explosives.

Hydrogen is the lightest of all known materials; also, highly explosive. Helium is not quite so light; but it doesn't explode at all. Its lifting power in air is around three-quarters as much as that of hydrogen. It is found in the gas of many wells, and ways have been worked out for separating it from other gases. It is more expensive than hydrogen; but the safety factor which helium introduces ought to be decisive in all experiments sustained by the United States government.

That is, if Uncle Sam intends to fool around with dirigibles at all. To inflate with hydrogen is to invite trouble; and the Hindenburg disaster is merely the latest of many cases in which that invitation was accepted.

# PROJECTS OF \$50,000 OR MORE IN CITIES WHERE WE HAVE NO LOCALS

## COLORADO

LAS ANIMAS, COLO.—Post office: \$50,000. Busboom & Rauh, Salina, Kan., contr.

## CONNECTICUT

NEW CANAAN, CONN.—Residence and outbuildings: \$160,000. Miller Reed Co., 44 Elmwood Ave., South Norwalk, contr.

STRATFORD, CONN.—St. James Roman Catholic Church, auditorium: \$60,000. E. and F. Constr. Co., 94 Wells St., Bridgeport, contr.

THOMASTON, CONN.—Post office: \$51,999. Tremaglio Bros., 1500 Highland Ave., Waterbury, contr.

WASHINGTON, CONN.—School and laboratory units, Gunnery School, Inc.: \$150,000. H. Maring, Jr., 536 Lindley St., Bridgeport, contr.

## DELAWARE

YEADEN, DEL.—20 residences: \$125,000. 16 residences: \$100,000. Dura-Bilt Homes Corp., c/o D. Peters, contr.

## ILLINOIS

ANNA, ILL.—Assembly hall: \$109,815. J. L. Simmons Co., 101 North 5th St., Springfield, contr.

FRENCH VILLAGE, ILL.—Office, district police headquarters and maintenance garage: \$136,730. Partly air conditioned. S. O. Strandberg Co., 608 South Dearborn St., Chicago, contr.

MOUNT VERNON, ILL.—Theatre: \$150,000. W. N. Atkinson, 114 North Johnson Ave., contr.

O'FALLON, ILL.—Post office: \$50,000. Langlois Constr. Co., 68-4 West 32d St., Berwyn, contr.

WHITE HALL, ILL.—Post office: \$50,000. Weitz Co., 714 Mulberry St., Des Moines, Ia., contr.

WINNETKA, ILL.—School: \$150,000. Henke Constr. Co., 200 East Walton Ave., contr.

WOODSTOCK, ILL.—Turbine room, fireproofing and water filtration plant: \$60,000. B-W Constr. Co., 307 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, contr.

## INDIANA

LOGANSPOUT, IND.—Additions to men's dormitory, State Hospital: \$226,952. H. G. Christman Constr. Co., 308 North Notre Dame St., South Bend, contr.

## IOWA

AMES, IA.—Dormitory, Iowa State College: \$171,500. Ben Cole & Son, Ames, contr.

CEDAR FALLS, IA.—Men's dormitory, Iowa State Teachers College: \$165,840. Kucharo Constr. Co., 404 Hubbell Bldg., Des Moines, contr.

MOUNT PLEASANT, IA.—New State Hospital: \$315,844. C. C. Larsen, 701 Hazel St., Council Bluffs, contr.

## KANSAS

COLUMBUS, KAN.—Post office: \$52,204. O. L. Allen, 1840 North Douglas St., Springfield, Mo., contr.

## MAINE

WATERVILLE, ME.—Library building, chapel building and Robert Memorial Union Building: To exceed \$500,000. Colby College. Hageman-Harris Co., Inc., 360 Madison Ave., New York, contr.

## MARYLAND

PIKESVILLE, MD.—School additions: \$50,000. W. E. Bickerton Co., 515 Cathedral St., Baltimore, contr.

## MASSACHUSETTS

ORANGE, MASS.—Post office: \$69,000. Blauner Constr. Co., 189 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill., contr.

## MICHIGAN

MONROE, MICH.—Theatre: \$150,000. Patterson Eng. Co., 8044 Wheeler Ave., Detroit, Mich., contr.

## MINNESOTA

MORRIS, MINN.—Post office: \$50,000. West Central Constr. Co., contr.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

BERLIN, N. H.—Garage and shop: \$84,550. Morgan Constr. Co., 193 Hanover St., Boston, Mass., contr.

DERRY, N. H.—Post office: \$52,946. Vanguard Constr. Co., 33 W. 42d St., New York, contr.

LEBANON, N. H.—Post office: \$53,124. Andover Associated, Inc., 110 East 42d St., New York, N. Y., contr.

## NEW JERSEY

DEMAREST, N. J.—Wellwood Manor Homes: To exceed \$150,000. C. P. L. Houston, Wellwood Rd. and Harenburg Ave.

POMPTON LAKES, N. J.—Post office: \$50,000. Schurman Constr. Corp., 782 Paterson Ave., Passaic, N. J., contr.

SHORT HILLS, N. J.—Constructing tract development and dwellings: \$150,000. Old Short Hills Estates, c/o J. P. Day, Inc., 67 Liberty St., New York.

## NEW MEXICO

GALLUP, N. M.—Hospital: \$100,725. J. E. Morgan & Son, 210 North Campbell St., El Paso, Tex., contr.

TUCUMCARI, N. M.—Museum: \$50,000. M. M. Sundt, Box 2244, Tucson, Ariz., contr.

## NEW YORK

ALBION, N. Y.—Post office: \$52,150. Andover Associates Corp., 110 East 42d St., New York, contr.

ALLEGANY, N. Y.—Library building, St. Bonaventure College: \$150,000. Mallory & Liechti, 426 York St., Olean, contr.

BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.—Garage for Bd. Educ. F. Lewis & Sons, contr.

BATH, N. Y.—Constructing boiler and fuel burning equipment, U. S. Veterans Hospital: \$70,330. A. Dierks & Co., 166 Lexington Ave., New York, contr.

CHATHAM, N. Y.—Dwellings and tract development: To exceed \$150,000. Harmon National Real Estate Corp., 140 Nassau St.

GREENBURGH, N. Y.—School for Deaf: \$160,000. Barr-Irons-Lane, 420 Lexington Ave., New York, contr.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.—Little Falls Hospital: \$200,000. Burt H. Koetteritz, 572 Garden St.

ORISKANY FALLS, N. Y.—Altering school: \$150,000. D. W. Gallagher, Stoneridge Dr., Syracuse, contr.

## NORTH CAROLINA

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Post office: \$94,800. L. B. Gallimore, 215 Watson Bldg., Greenboro, contr.

ROCKVILLE, N. C.—Post office: \$119,380. Corrado-Degroodt Corp., 62 8th Ave., Newark, N. J., contr.

SOUTHERN PINES, N. C.—Post office: \$50,540. J. I. Barnes, Charlottesvile, Va., contr.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—City Hospital: \$194,470. Fowler-Jones Constr. Co., Winston-Salem, contr.

**PROJECTS (Cont.)**

**OHIO**

- BEREA, O.—St. Adelberts Roman Catholic Church: \$150,000. L. W. Schmidt, 10000 Granger Rd., Cleveland, contr.
- MEDINA, O.—Post office: \$55,791. Gibbons-Grable Co., 311 Mellett Bldg., Canton, contr.
- OSHERLIN, O.—Art building addition, Oberlin College: \$150,000. J. B. Annabel, 232 Elm St., contr.

**OKLAHOMA**

- MUSKOGEE, OKLA.—Constructing post office addition: \$215,510. Manhattan Constr. Co., contr.

**PENNSYLVANIA**

- BALA-CYNWYD, PA.—Apartment building: \$165,000. K. F. Otto, Brookline-Upper Darby, archt.
- LEWISBURG, PA.—5 units, main gymnasium, field house, swimming pool, sports annex, individual exercise section, bleachers: \$400,000. A. J. Sordoni Co., 45 Owens St., Forty Fort, contr.
- UPPER DARBY, PA.—Post office: \$173,700. Caulway, Inc., 1841 Broadway, New York, N. Y., contr.

**SOUTH CAROLINA**

- COLUMBIA, S. C.—Hospital: \$500,000. Southeastern Constr., 218 West 2d St., Charlotte, N. C., contr.

**TENNESSEE**

- GREENVILLE, TENN.—Extending and remodeling post office and court house: \$98,900. E. S. Moore & Son, 810 Times Bldg., St. Petersburg, Fla., contr.
- ROCKWOOD, TENN.—Post office: \$50,000. A. Blair, 1st Natl. Bank Bldg., Omaha, Neb., contr.

**TEXAS**

- ANAHUAC, TEX.—High school: \$214,034. R. D. Kitchens, 608 W. Monroe St., Austin, contr. This is not financed by PWA as published in the July issue.

**UTAH**

- AMERICAN FORK, UTAH—Boys dormitory, school building, two parole cottages, State Training School: \$212,200. PWA. Talboe & Talboe, Provo, contr.

**WASHINGTON**

- AUBURN, WASH.—Post office: \$57,037. J. I. Barnes, Wilhoit Bldg., Springfield, Mo., contr.

**WEST VIRGINIA**

- RED HOUSE, W. VA.—Community center building, Red House Farms: \$150,000. Goode Constr. Co., Charlotte, N. C., contr.

**ALASKA**

- NOME, ALASKA—Post office and court house: \$354,897. MacDonald Constr. Co., 3829 West Pine Blvd., St. Louis, Mo., contr.

**DUES BOOKS LOST**

- 20 L. S. Dean 4604
- 20 J. F. Flynn 30029
- 42 J. W. Henicke 23781
- 74 Geo. Hughes 24030
- 74 J. Latimer 23519
- 75 E. L. Stebbing 25017
- 88 C. E. Sikes 34988
- 88 J. M. Stack 29022
- 108 N. A. Breslin 18310
- 140 T. Ritter 14846
- 233 W. P. LeClerc 8735
- 241 V. Piscione 36355
- 282 M. F. Carvo 32702
- 353 O. A. Sheperdson 315

**CORRECTIONS**

Bro. J. A. Picard 28431 paid the \$12.00 published in the July issue as having been sent in by Local 106 for Local 66, direct to Local 66. Adjustment made with Local 106.

Bro. F. E. Reichel 11487 became suspended in error in Local 244 and his reinstatement published in the April issue has therefore been cancelled.

An industry meeting of contractors and craftsmen was held in Louisville. General President William J. McSorley of the Lathers' International Union was present and addressed the meeting on the subject of co-operation between employers and journeymen to promote the industry.

The Reichstag, says a Berlin wit, is the most expensive male chorus in the world. It has 741 members, who get \$240 a month each and free transportation to Berlin just for singing "Deutschland Ueber Alles," "Horst Wessel," the Nazi marching song, and cheering Adolf Hitler.

**IN MEMORIAM**

- 23 James Francis McCauley, Sr. 11019
- 65 Alfred George Mitchell 737

- 74 William H. Eicksman 5713
- 142 Edward Francis White 3511
- 234 Ernest Theodore Anthony 22915

## OFFICERS ELECTED BY LOCAL UNIONS

Section 111 of our International Constitution provides that: It shall be the duty of the corresponding secretary of each local to forward to the General Secretary-Treasurer, immediately after each election of officers, the names and addresses of the newly elected officers. The following local unions filed at headquarters the results of their latest election:

Local	City	President	Fin. Sec.	Rec. Sec.	Bus. Agt.
2	Cleveland, Ohio	M. Brown	J. M. Farrar	C. Nirmaier	F. R. Smith
9	Washington, D. C.	L. Monroe	T. A. Hill	R. W. Allen	T. T. King
14	Rochester, N. Y.	A. Darling	F. Miller	J. Sullivan	A. Darling
18	Louisville, Ky.	N. Read	G. Rush	R. Dishion	G. Rush
24	Toledo, Ohio	E. Royer	L. A. Moffitt	M. Royer	E. Vanderhoff
42	Los Angeles, Cal.	J. Raftery	R. A. Jones	W. McPherson	L. Mashburn
43	Salt Lake City, Utah	M. Humphreys	C. H. Worden	J. Bostrom	I. Faldmo
47	Cincinnati, Ohio	E. Clift	C. Riser	H. Goebel	I. Koble
49	Pueblo, Colo.	P. C. Dunlap	T. A. Dunlap	B. Prothero	
55	Memphis, Tenn.	F. Stocklin	E. W. Brinkmeyer	J. C. Baker	
62	New Orleans, La.	J. Hoffman	A. G. Siegel	L. J. Putfark	C. Putfark
64	E. St. Louis, Ill.	A. H. LaSurs	F. J. Wilbert		F. J. Wilbert
68	Denver, Colo.	H. R. Herzig	G. E. Lindquist	D. A. Richter	J. H. Mitchell
70	Terre Haute, Ind.	W. Miles	C. C. Truitt	C. C. Truitt	L. J. Beasley
77	Everett, Wash.	C. Tritch	F. Michel	F. Michel	J. Michel, Jr.
99	Lynn, Mass.	E. Conrad	A. Levesque	F. Richardson	E. Conrad
104	Seattle, Wash.	R. E. Moore	A. A. Smith	W. R. Hessinger	
107	Hammond, Ind.	P. Breslau	W. McCumsey	S. R. Johnson	E. Ball
109	Sacramento, Cal.	R. W. Quinn	H. S. Hyberger	E. Sands	
171	Lorain, Ohio	C. Malone	C. W. Maurath	C. W. Maurath	
172	Long Beach, Calif.	W. Moore	F. Cushman	S. Ellergodt	
176	Pittsfield, Mass.	H. Barber	C. E. Allen		C. E. Allen
185	Wichita, Kan.	J. Prothero	W. P. Henderson		
197	Rock Island, Ill.	A. Bergendoll	J. L. Poston	R. J. Brundage	C. J. Haggerty
208	Reno, Nev.	J. W. Wise	J. Martin		G. Zollinger
222	Danville, Ill.	J. F. Will	L. Peterson		
224	Houston, Tex.	C. E. Morgan, Sr.	L. George	P. H. Wilson	
228	Tulsa, Okla.	J. A. Yeates	J. G. Garrison	L. Strader	J. G. Garrison
240	Montgomery, Ala.	H. C. Cottrell	J. E. Steele	J. Knight	J. E. Steele
246	Lowell, Mass.	A. Golden	C. L. Chase		G. F. Chase
254	New Bedford, Mass.	L. Laplante	J. Lord	A. Laplante	J. Laplante
262	Nashville, Tenn.	W. B. Pate	W. E. Marshall		G. Liddle
268	San Rafael, Calif.	W. L. Lane	J. E. Newlin	J. E. Newlin	J. E. Newlin
292	Charleston, W. Va.	C. B. McIntosh	K. E. Higginbotham	B. H. Hall	
309	Jamestown, N. Y.	L. LeChine	C. Ross	C. Ross	B. Kelley
332	Victoria, B. C.	J. Dodson	J. Wilson		
333	Kelso, Wash.	M. W. Webb	V. R. Wheeler	V. R. Wheeler	
340	Lexington, Ky.	J. B. Johnson	G. Irvin		Y. J. Porter
344	Lafayette, Ind.	H. Harner	G. Anderson		G. Anderson
345	Miami, Fla.	E. Fredrick	A. W. Dukes	C. C. Roach	A. J. Miller
379	Santa Barbara, Calif.	H. Waite	J. D. Hessinger	J. D. Hessinger	J. D. Hessinger
413	Norwalk, Conn.	E. L. Edmond	C. A. Brown	C. A. Brown	J. W. Hull
429	Harrisburg, Pa.	W. Albright	D. McKerrocher	J. Lerew	E. Pottinger
440	Santa Ana, Calif.	C. Killingbeck	E. Lindig	R. Corson	C. Killingbeck
454	Palm Springs, Calif.	W. Thompson	O. Bobo	O. Bobo	
455	W. Palm Beach, Fla.	J. B. Eisenbrandt	G. Harbold	J. L. Rountree	H. Smith

## REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER ON FINANCES

### JULY RECEIPTS

July	Local	Amount	July	Local	Amount	July	Local	Amount			
1	489	July report ..\$	25.00	2	161	June report ..	7.35	6	107	B. T. & reinst.	53.80
1	25	June report ..	15.15	2	216	July r'p't (cr.)		6	151	June report;	
1	62	July report ..	80.90	2	225	May-June tax				Int. fine J. T.	
1	114	June report ..	57.05			(add'l.) ...	5.00			Conway	
1	152	June and July reports ...	80.90	2	332	June report ..	26.00			10103 .....	28.20
1	272	July rpt't (cr.)		2	488	July report ..	6.25	6	184	June report ..	30.00
1	300	June report ..	14.50	6	24	Supp. ....	1.00	6	213	June-July re-	
2	30	June report ..	26.33	6	32	July report ..	78.75			ports .....	7.52
2	52	June report ..	15.00	6	53	B. T. & reinst.	45.70	6	225	B. T. ....	3.75
2	79	May report...	7.50	6	54	June report ..	19.20	6	234	June report ..	29.10
2	98	June report ..	28.40	6	63	June report ..	11.95	6	238	July report ..	19.15
2	132	June r'p't (cr.)		6	65	June report ..	372.15	6	252	June report ..	2.50
				6	73	July report ..	108.59	6	262	June rtport ..	22.65



July	Local	Amount	July	Local	Amount	July	Local	Amount
6	308	June r'p't (cr.)	14	469	July report ..	22	345	July report ..
6	328	June report ..	15	46	June report ..	22	353	Supp. ....
6	374	June-July re- ports .....	15	49	July report ..	22	359	B. T. & reinst.
6	385	July report ..	15	68	July report ..	23	12	July report ..
6	397	July report ..	15	125	July report ..	23	26	June report ..
6	414	July report ..	15	225	July report ..	23	29	July report ..
6	463	June report ..	15	359	June report ..	23	40	July report ..
7	33	July report ..	15	371	June report ..	23	42	July report ..
7	47	B. T. & reinst.	16	14	June report ..	23	55	July report ..
7	55	Enroll; supp. .	16	53	July report ..	23	123	July report ..
7	57	July report ..	16	105	June report ..	23	143	July report ..
7	64	July report ..	16	171	July report ..	23	263	June-July reports ...
7	346	May-June re- ports; B. T.	16	202	July report ..	23	311	June-July reports (cr.)
8	9	July r'p't (cr.)	16	224	July r'p't (cr.)	23	478	July report ..
8	108	June and July report .....	16	490	Enroll; reinst.; snpp. ....	26	2	July report ..
8	165	July report ..	19	4	B. T. ....	26	20	B. T. & reinst.
8	209	June-July re- ports .....	19	19	July report ..	26	34	July report ..
8	258	July report ..	19	20	July report ..	26	43	July report ..
8	262	Supp. ....	19	23	June-July reports ....	26	78	July r'p't (cr.)
8	386	May-June reports ....	19	24	July report ..	26	176	July report ..
8	74	June report ..	19	28	B. T. ....	26	212	Enroll; supp.
9	34	Reinst. ....	19	81	July report ..	26	226	July report ..
9	123	June report ..	19	82	July report ..	26	240	July report ..
9	185	July r'p't (cr.)	19	99	July report ..	26	262	July report ..
9	203	June report ..	19	103	July report ..	26	340	July report ..
9	208	July report ..	19	108	B. T. ....	26	350	July report ..
9	268	July report ..	19	136	June-July reports ....	26	407	June-July report (cr.)
9	278	July report ..	19	169	June-July reports ....	26	483	May report ..
9	394	B. T. ....	19	158	July report ..	26	487	May report ..
9	406	July report ..	19	172	June report ..	26	Prosp. Loc. 58— charter fee sent in by Philip Mira- glata (re- funded by our check No. A 3612 % applica- tion denied)	
12	4	July report ..	19	25	B. T. ....	27	15	June report ..
12	7	July report ..	19	192	July report ..	27	18	July report ..
12	28	July report ..	19	230	July report ..	27	40	July tax (add'l.) ...
12	36	July report ..	19	252	July report ..	27	93	July report ..
12	84	July r'p't (cr.)	19	265	July report ..	27	120	July report ..
12	106	July report ..	19	279	July report ..	27	184	Enroll; supp.
12	141	July report ..	19	281	July report ..	27	209	Aug. report ..
12	142	June-July reports ....	19	282	July report ..	27	233	July report ..
12	162	June report ..	19	286	June-July reports ....	27	300	July report ..
12	209	July report ..	19	344	July report ..	27	336	July report ..
12	309	July report ..	19	392	July report ..	27	395	B. T. & reinst.
12	333	July report ..	19	442	July report ..	28	66	July report ..
12	350	Supp. ....	19	454	June-July reports ...	28	173	May report ..
12	413	July report ..	19	455	July report ..	28	104	July report ..
12	419	Enroll; supp.	20	1	July report ..	28	197	July report ..
12	434	June-July reports ....	20	36	B. T. & reinst.	28	378	July report ..
12	456	June report ..	20	27	B. T. ....	28	435	June report ..
13	28	B. T. & reinst.	20	31	July report ..	29	69	July report ..
13	27	July report ..	20	72	July report ..	29	114	July report ..
13	39	June report ..	20	75	June report ..	29	301	July report ..
13	67	July report ..	20	115	June report ..	29	456	July report ..
13	71	July report ..	20	147	July report ..	29	485	June report ..
13	76	June report ..	20	212	July report ..	30	10	July report ..
13	121	July report ..	20	222	July report ..	30	25	July report ..
13	136	May report; B. T. ....	20	228	June report ..	30	44	July report ..
13	166	June report ..	20	232	July report ..	30	48	July report ..
13	250	July r'p't (cr.)	20	246	July report ..	30	53	B. T. & reinst.
13	275	July report ..	20	292	July report ..	30	59	July report ..
13	305	July report ..	20	308	On acct. ....	30	161	July report ..
13	443	Holding % en- rollment ..	20	346	B. T. ....	30	190	July report ..
14	34	Holding % reinst. ....	20	429	July report ..	30	394	B. T. ....
14	8	June report ..	21	85	July report ..	30	455	B. T. & reinst.
14	70	July report ..	21	98	July report ..	30	65	July report ..
14	77	July report ..	21	102	July report ..	30	Ads & subs.— The Lather	
14	83	July report ..	21	110	July r'p't (cr.)	30	Transfer in- debtedness .	
14	87	July report ..	21	215	July report ..	30	Total receipts \$12,023.90	
14	107	July report ..	21	243	July report ..			
14	140	Supplies ....	21	254	July r'p't (cr.)			
14	260	July report ..	21	379	July report ..			
14	353	June-July reports ....	21	440	July report ..			
14	388	June report ..	21	481	B. T. ....			
			22	53	B. T. & reinst.			
			22	87	B. T. ....			
			22	109	July report ..			
			22	244	July report ..			
			22	319	July report ..			

## JULY DISBURSEMENTS

2	Workers Education Bureau, 3rd quarter dues.....	\$ 20.00	30	General Fireproofing Co., 18 transfer cases.....	80.65
2	Distillata Co., water service and paper cups .....	11.96	30	Riehl Printing Co., July journals, local and office supplies .....	742.74
2	Frank Morrison, Sec.-Treas. A. F. of L., July tax and assessment and premium .....	203.25	30	Office salaries .....	1,094.50
2	M. J. McDonough, Sec.-Treas. Bldg. Trades Dept., July tax .....	60.75	30	Funeral benefits paid:	
12	Burrows Bros. Co., office supp. ....	9.16		Local 74, W. H. Eicksman 5713 .....	500.00
12	Western Union Telegraph Co., June messages .....	24.68		Local 224, Mitchell Kelly 18135 (bal.).....	52.00
23	Ohio Bell Telephone Co., Local & L. D. service....	21.23		Local 244, J. A. Kehoe 13734 (bal.).....	49.00
23	National Advertising Co., mailing July journals .....	76.28		Local 23, J. F. McCauley, Sr. 11019.....	500.00
26	P. W. Curley 35400, refund of fines imposed by Local 246 9/20/34 and paid by Local 79 9/28/36. Mass. State Council non-concurred in these fines 1/10/37 and Gen. Pres. McSorley rescinded them 5/24/37 .....	55.00		Local 234, E. T. Anthony 22915.....	500.00
27	Philip Miraglata, Jr., refund of charter fee of Prospective Local 58, (Charter application denied) .....	27.50	30	Wm. J. McSorley, General President, Salary .....	\$833.33
30	C. F. Moore, Collector of Internal Revenue, Social Security Premium .....	8.79		Expenses .....	416.67
30	Independent Towel Supply Co., service 6/4-7, 30/37 .....	6.22			1,250.00
30	Metal Marker Mfg. Co., local supp. ....	22.34	30	Terry Ford, General Sec.-Treas., Salary .....	\$625.00
30	W. A. Wallace Co., local supp. ....	124.95		Expenses .....	75.00
30	Underwood Elliott Fisher Co., one new typewriter, overhauling 3 old typewriters.....	131.95			700.00
			30	Postage and Express .....	68.18
			30	Ohio Tax Commission, sales tax stamps.....	11.55
			30	Central National Bank, service charge .....	1.00
			30	Guardian Trust Co., duplicate certificate .....	.75
			30	Transfer to Organizing Fund .....	1,992.25
				Total disbursements .....	\$8,346.68

## RECAPITULATION

Balance on hand, June 30, 1937 .....	\$ 84,660.47
July receipts .....	12,023.90
	\$ 96,684.37
July disbursements .....	8,346.68
Balance on hand, July 30, 1937 .....	\$ 88,337.69
including Total Executive Board Fund to date .....	2,499.75

## ORGANIZING FUND

Balance on hand, June 30, 1937 .....	\$7,260.03	J. P. Cook, salary .....	22.86
Assessments collected in July .....	1,992.25	expenses .....	20.45
			43.31
Total .....	\$9,252.28	Ora Kress, salary .....	262.86
Less July disbursements:		expenses .....	248.40
S. Maso, salary .....	\$ 45.72		511.26
expenses .....	47.55	C. L. Holley, A. F. of L. organizer % Local 488.....	3.00
	\$ 93.27		3.00
Albert Darling, salary .....	90.00	Total July disbursements .....	1,172.74
	90.00	Balance on hand, July 30, 1937.....	\$8,079.54
J. O. Dahl, salary .....	170.00		
expenses .....	261.90		
	431.90		

## ON MEMBERS

## NEW MEMBERS

Local	Local	Local
300 Fred Novell 37018	490 Lloyd Stapleton 37041	212 Robert Daniel Hammer 37058
414 Leslie Charles Goodykoontz 37022	490 Leland Ray Stuller 37042	483 Raymond Joseph Linn 37059
98 Jack Edward Lopez 37023	53 John Shepherd Raynor, Jr. 37043	391 Don Burton Diller 37060
332 Ernest Criss Day 37024	42 Irwin Haw 37044	391 Glen Gilbert Diller 37061
54 Victor Harold Gateman 37025	82 Orley Leroy Doan 37045	391 George LeRoy Eneix 37062
54 Chester Herbert Gateman 37026	144 John A. Poe 37046	184 George Adams Speer 37063
65 Porter Clark Webb 37027	144 Harry Louis Smith 37047	184 William Harry Smith 37064
308 Michael Primavera 37028	190 Kenneth Arthur Davis 37048	104 Harold Norman Barker 37065
374 Joseph Arnold 37030	(June)	104 William Jones 37066
374 William Buchanan Lewis 37031	308 Joseph Mario Ragonesi 37049	42 Talley Edgar Hughes 37067
42 George Edward Gray 37032	(June)	10 Richard Charles Schmidt 37068
33 Andrew Peter Achman 37033	5 Kurt Adolf Kling 37050 (Apr.)	(May)
55 John Pratt 37034	5 Carl Gustaf Carlander 37051	65 David Blackman 37069
258 Lloyd Mason Lewis 37035	(Apr.)	65 Harry Lee 37070
258 Amos Jefferson King 37036	5 Jack Charles Detloff 37052 (Apr.)	65 Gordon Hunter 37071
419 Boyce Lee Henry 37037	395 George Edward Clark 37053	474 Waldo York Emery 37072
419 Donald Edd Henry 37038	42 Gerald Leland Baldwin 37054	455 Ernest Fredrick Eisenbrandt 37073
490 Gordon Gene Gilchrist 37039	42 Samuel Hall 37055	58 Paul Shultz 37074
490 John Copeland Ratzell 37040	74 Charles William Hasting 37056	47 Emmett Robert Fennell 37076
	74 Robert Joseph David Hamilton 37057	

REINSTATEMENTS

62 H. O. Pourroux 35448	46 M. P. Owens 22799	46 H. A. McBride 13750
114 E. J. Corbett 18662	46 B. A. McMahon 35731	395 J. A. Miller 20125
53 G. C. Myers 32397	46 R. A. Hefferan 29981	395 F. D. Gerald 32879
65 J. Watson, Sr. 15622	46 R. J. Johnston 35817	233 J. V. Fredericks 24271
65 F. J. Gaul 36206	65 R. P. Hornbuckle 35600	104 J. Andreas 28007
107 R. D. Gray 33446	190 L. J. Wolcott 32212	391 M. C. Brewer 36027
414 P. Edds 24107	190 R. T. Mingo 33178	391 C. W. Curtis 31189
414 E. H. Johnson 29843	53 C. A. Geary 12917	391 C. B. Diller 18442
414 J. Quibell 34814	359 A. Macchio 21790	68 V. W. Schleter 32920
414 W. C. Young 474	345 R. H. Marsh 28535	53 T. H. Raynor 33855
181 P. F. Tucker 13509	85 C. Pickover 31929	59 H. L. Lingerfelt 23496
42 H. A. A'Lucrede 15777 (June)	244 L. Brodsky 26786	65 P. Block 33018
47 W. D. Atkinson 22880	244 S. McEntee 16616	65 J. L. Spangler 8402
34 E. W. Polley 15278	244 E. P. Cabana 22643	65 C. J. Emerson 18736
74 J. J. Ververka 15828	244 F. A. Raccuglia 34220	65 E. M. Watts 18387
74 M. P. Bridge 29191	26 J. C. Adams 23069	455 W. B. Gillespie 30181
70 H. W. Spoonhoff 9148	42 J. G. Lopez 30588	42 A. L. Shearer 15831
65 J. F. Murry 9274 (June)	20 L. S. Dean 4604	474 K. F. Bryant 28418
77 A. A. Stewart 7515	5 J. M. F. Tighe 15255 (Apr.)	474 J. P. Cummings 33616
34 R. N. Grove 35095	5 L. H. York 18049 (Apr.)	474 T. E. Mills 17729
42 F. G. Penniston 30841	5 W. R. Murden 23123 (Apr.)	474 E. H. Penland 32735
490 W. C. Dille 15713	34 E. E. Overley 16484	474 O. L. Penland 32790
28 J. J. Hill 25621	42 E. J. Hess 14433	474 H. R. Reed 30343
42 L. T. Freeman 34584	42 C. B. Stuart 2891	58 T. E. Davis 32437
281 T. R. Garrett 31402	13 R. Partridge 25494	58 R. E. Mosgrove 9759
252 A. R. Schryver 23072	120 J. H. Sherman 14854	58 D. C. Weikart 29205
36 G. W. Beeneey 34866	120 W. Eckerson 12594	58 T. C. Weimer 32055
228 J. Epperson 32888	483 E. R. Richardson 18205 (Sept. '36)	58 L. E. Wells 2278
	483 J. G. Waldhauser 20020 (Sept. '36)	308 B. Santa 24533

SUSPENSIONS FOR NONPAYMENT OF DUES

234 F. Wilson 22830	46 D. Delaney 22257	46 A. H. Laurie 23995
70 L. D. Miles 16781	46 C. E. Drake 34303	46 T. F. Leddy 22369
260 R. A. Drum 20746	46 W. Doby 6213	46 A. Lilyander 35851
260 V. Lebre 6734	46 C. E. Festger 6203	46 A. R. Lindner 35129
172 J. Arlington 36661	46 D. J. Fahey 22947	46 F. Lundberg 15001
345 L. C. Lamb 30057 <i>in error. Con. published Oct '37 JPL</i>	46 R. J. Fitzpatrick 16106	46 J. H. Lysaght 15434
42 F. A. Parker 24643 (June)	46 J. A. Fleming 35713	46 B. J. Lynch 35724
120 J. Arnold 11782	46 F. Fries 26448	46 E. J. Dalldorf 26463
59 O. L. Senior 36753	46 M. J. Duffy 22251	46 G. H. Dietrick 8091
46 H. J. Agrell 26932	46 M. Dunn 35709	46 W. J. Ness 34278
46 G. R. Allsworth 24127	46 E. J. Gallagher 22360	46 F. Nolan 36053
46 W. J. Ames 35821	46 W. Gallagher 23352	46 T. J. Nolan 23140
46 T. J. Armstrong 22404	46 J. J. Galm 22204	46 P. O'Connell 35738
46 J. F. Barry 22906	46 R. A. Gamble 24324	46 J. J. O'Leary 24346
46 C. Berry 35696	46 H. A. Gens 26961	46 T. V. O'Leary 35950
46 H. V. Berry 35674	46 J. F. Gullifer 35683	46 M. J. Pepin 7718
46 G. J. Bertie 25257	46 V. P. Galm 31560	46 A. J. Peters 14042
46 J. Birney 14936	46 W. J. Grauwiler 35715	46 J. P. Mallon 26238
46 W. P. Berry 35209	46 G. A. Gorveatt 26656	46 J. Maloney 22864
46 H. J. Bodie 35676	46 J. Handel 35717	46 F. C. Martin 20965
46 F. L. Borst 9097	46 J. J. Hammond 24327	46 J. A. McAlonen 35794
46 G. R. Bouchey 20966	46 T. J. Hanley 25262	46 F. E. McCabe 33712
46 A. T. Branigan 27413	46 T. Hannan 22861	46 J. J. McCormack 32239
46 W. J. Brennan 22788	46 J. Hannigan 22258	46 W. T. Meehan 35671
46 H. J. Burns 25260	46 J. J. Hayden 34314	46 T. J. Mollohan 24339
46 L. A. Burrows 32405	46 T. F. Hayden 26598	46 J. P. Mullarney 35726
46 J. A. Christman 35827	46 W. E. Hurley 24998	46 J. McGee 17366
46 J. V. Clinton 22275	46 J. J. Harrington 31563	46 D. C. McKenna 32742
46 R. F. Coburn 6313	46 H. W. Hallaran 31564	46 P. J. McKiernan 34337
46 H. F. Coester 24727	46 J. P. Judge 35848	46 C. J. Reilly 22868
46 C. P. Coleman 23201	46 T. J. Judge 35849	46 T. Rielly 1591
46 E. D. Collins 17136	46 G. J. Keaney 32234	46 T. Reilly 8596
46 J. L. Connelly 2001	46 J. J. Keaney 35309	46 H. Reith 13900
46 J. A. Collins 22352	46 T. J. Keeley 35786	46 H. F. Rieth 22380
46 A. J. Considine 34270	46 W. R. Kelly 22473	46 W. E. Reynolds 6058
46 W. P. Courtney 25259	46 J. W. Kelly 26452	46 B. P. Rice 34348
46 J. B. Coyne 23022	46 W. F. Kennedy 14421	46 G. J. Riggins 35743
46 T. F. Creevey 22266	46 H. Kilgus 22951	46 P. T. Rooney 6053
46 W. H. Currie 6323	46 J. T. Killeen 26601	46 P. P. Rooney 24620
46 J. A. Conley 19075	46 J. H. King 34321	46 J. T. Rosner 34350
46 T. C. Clowery 31573	46 F. Koptik 28882	46 J. T. Rosner 9012
46 J. P. Degnan 24319	46 F. J. Langan 17602	46 R. F. Rutledge 22382
46 C. F. Delaney 22259	46 E. Laury 22228	46 J. F. Ruzicka 35952

WITHDRAWAL CARDS ISSUED

46 J. J. Henkel 22217 (ren.)	39 C. T. McGarvey 36756 (June)	102 G. Codomo 19917 (ren. June)
252 O. F. Gregory 17110	33 H. C. Snyder 33369 (ren. June)	102 G. S. Vohden 30597 (June)
162 C. J. Turick 32602	102 M. Ginsberg 20906 (ren. June)	42 R. H. Lyle 35970 (June)
74 W. A. Fitch 11094 (ren. May)	102 D. Miller 32442 (ren. June)	104 E. M. Lambert 25709 (June)

## WITHDRAWAL CARDS DEPOSITED

144 J. H. Pendry 36463  
 102 H. Stern 33097  
 244 C. Gerardi 32706 (April)  
 4 J. M. Vanfossen 8956 (June)  
 67 A. Warsh 20667

## RESIGNATION CERTIFICATES ISSUED

111 W. Vaughan 32070 (Mar.)  
 14 J. Agnello 34107 (June)  
 85 E. Ebbe 5271 (June)

## RESIGNATION CERTIFICATES DEPOSITED

172 R. R. Combs 13839  
 106 O. L. Wells 9688

## APPRENTICES INDENTURED

169 Edwin W. Paige, age 20  
 300 Warren Elliot Henry, age 18  
 488 Richard Fair, age 18 (June)  
 54 Alan Lee Green, age 16 (June)  
 54 Cletes Howard Rose, age 17 (June)  
 63 Hubert G. Gibson, age 20 (Apr.)  
 71 Paul Hollister Muhlbach, age 17  
 68 Vaughn Charles Inskip, age 16 (June)  
 136 Richard Pierce, Jr., age 19 (June)  
 136 Don Flasnick, age 20 (June)  
 74 Terry Stevens, age 16  
 72 John Henry Mullen, age 20 (June)  
 72 Richard Arthur Bogle, age 19 (June)  
 42 Francis Thomas Torres, age 18  
 42 Eddie Orrison Carlton, age 17  
 209 William James Pagani, age 20  
 455 George James Harbold, age 19

## FINES AND ASSESSMENTS

429 H. Johnson 33776, \$100.00  
 429 W. B. Stevick 35534, \$100.00  
 109 D. B. Mann 10518, \$100.00  
 109 J. Filer 2836, \$100.00  
 109 J. F. Eck 35082, \$100.00  
 106 G. M. Wells 23974, \$50.00  
 185 J. L. Lester 26428, \$25.00  
 279 W. W. Laster 15307, \$5.00  
 429 D. L. Boyer 35585, \$100.00  
 429 R. J. Carroll 25525, \$100.00  
 429 H. W. Cunningham 28933, \$100.00  
 429 R. W. Cunningham 29011, \$100.00  
 276 E. Hayne 5296, \$75.00  
 276 E. G. Lee 31612, \$5.00  
 276 J. L. Schlenker 29025, \$5.00  
 276 E. T. Popple 20175, \$5.00  
 32 H. J. Whitmire 36164, \$100.00  
 32 A. N. Brydges 510, \$100.00  
 32 A. W. Brydges 31145, \$100.00  
 32 G. P. Brydges 34398, \$100.00  
 32 C. Wilson 19371, \$100.00  
 32 E. Perkins 31155, \$100.00

## SUSPENSIONS FOR WORKING UNFAIR

106 G. M. Wells 23924  
 97 S. Luciani 20395  
 97 E. F. Elliott 23560

## LOCAL UNIONS REINSTATED

58 East Liverpool, Ohio  
 391 Marysville, Calif.  
 395 Warren, Ohio  
 474 Santa Maria, Calif.  
 490 Grand Junction, Colo.

## TRANSFERS

From	Name	To	From	Name	To	From	Name	To
1	W. Chappel 27467	443	42	H. Kleuskens 10601	74	62	J. C. Putfark 35607	485
4	J. Bowser 17395	57	42	S. L. Richards 15130	260	72	A. Drady, Sr. 4077	123
4	J. Cusatis 29997	87	42	R. O. Schonewetter 35376	394	72	H. Falconer 8319	79
5	S. Sindone 36891	2	42	C. O. Souder 22347	394	72	L. Comer 36480	31
7	E. Stinchcomb 36484	240	42	E. E. Wilson 21977	260	72	T. McTear 3762	31
9	C. W. King 4832	392	46	H. McBride 13750	244	72	H. Moreau 11800	123
9	L. Sisselberger 28579	75	48	C. H. Ball 22341	68	72	E. Schultz 36483	123
12	J. J. Gutziet 33100	190	48	R. Bickhard 32032	68	72	J. Sheerin 20242	123
12	C. Nystrom 25612	190	48	C. F. Towne 20774	68	72	F. Sorrentino 29621	79
14	C. F. DePerna 33924	392	49	W. M. Malone 34825	68	72	J. Zaiser 13829	123
14	J. E. Ferguson 16656	275	49	H. R. Troy 26092	132	73	A. D. Arthur 15398	64
14	M. E. Ferguson 36697	275	52	J. Barnoff 30016	151	73	P. Farmer 19614	64
14	W. Hill 28732	392	52	B. M. Damron 30006	25	74	W. Eby 26881	388
14	D. Marx 36148	52	53	C. Donnelly 32618	29	74	W. O. Graham 29044	394
14	M. C. Nielson 33709	309	53	C. L. Stout 19278	29	81	J. D. Gladden 22011	300
14	H. Salzman 9571	392	55	J. H. Bruce 34693	234	83	R. E. Linderstrand 11240	65
18	H. Eaton 27853	230	55	G. D. Garrett 35383	435	88	E. C. Hughes 8976	24
18	C. G. Fickinger 14745	47	55	J. A. Garrett 30110	435	88	J. O'Keefe 28871	93
18	J. C. Schultz 250	340	55	C. Henderson 12795	407	93	W. Klein 1167	478
18	G. B. Wolken 14911	340	55	C. Henderson 12795	394	93	E. Merkle 28426	104
19	D. Johnston 28414	74	55	H. D. Parker 12337	394	93	R. H. Woody 29131	104
24	J. L. White 31922	30	57	J. W. Bowser 17395	151	102	W. Dobbins 1353	46
27	D. Bundy 24762	73	57	E. Casselbury 35643	151	104	I. C. Wetmore 2154	65
28	G. W. Clark 2824	395	57	J. Long 30634	246	104	R. H. Woody 29131	93
28	G. H. Miller 27389	395	62	D. B. Allen 7132	456	105	R. L. Abernathy 20236	319
28	B. W. McQuown 13966	385	62	G. E. Allen 36477	456	105	G. Fleming 26168	319
30	A. L. White 29782	171	62	S. Byrd 20763	234	107	G. Potter 9591	10
31	A. Auclair 29341	25	62	H. B. Dalton 20121	456	109	G. L. Bradley 31317	98
31	G. Dearing 33777	79	62	A. H. Gentry 35409	485	109	F. P. Guyon 33792	98
31	S. Dubuc 13178	25	62	J. L. Reinhardt 17999	456	109	A. R. Steele 31187	252
31	R. Smart 34238	25	63	H. Williams 25862	292	120	H. Durell 17620	386
32	W. R. Booker 24564	52	65	R. Delo 24804	104	120	G. Larson 28389	246
32	P. S. Coughlin 32144	52	65	H. V. Johnson 30052	442	122	F. L. Gorman 31273	65
32	D. C. Kirchner 31153	14	65	E. Mann 35898	144	122	C. A. Parker 2840	88
32	J. W. Mahoney 19748	14	65	H. Olson 24508	144	126	W. R. Rogers 25440	24
36	H. Schmidt 28924	110	65	W. H. Wallace 35363	243	137	R. E. Barbour 29333	386
39	H. East 33608	40	68	J. T. Coffey 2033	328	139	L. Fournier 32885	123
42	B. Cottell 8871	252	68	R. E. Dobson 19493	48	139	A. Gagnon 33787	123
42	J. E. Gauvin 15602	260	68	B. T. Gerton 36586	238	140	C. E. Carter 29963	435
42	E. L. Gaylor 7609	43	68	R. M. Jones 36796	328	140	T. M. Jones 29767 (out 6/13)	230
42	P. Grivet 33296	144	68	C. F. Towne 20774	238	140	T. M. Jones 29767 (out 6/21)	230
42	B. E. Harris 29294	394	69	W. H. Gauthier 13884	43	140	P. Lyday 31658	435
42	J. Hessinger 28763	144	70	F. L. Brown 19744	40			
42	C. Johnson 25125	252	62	E. N. Putfark 1462	485			

TRANSFERS

From	Name	To	From	Name	To	From	Name	To
140	T. L. McKnight	17214... 230	192	C. C. Seats	23228... 64	301	R. V. Ramirez	36084... 489
140	H. Parse	11204... 311	192	F. Watts	18207... 64	301	C. A. Smith	33370... 489
140	H. R. Reinle	33839... 230	222	B. P. Works	18919... 20	301	M. Tope	36367... 489
140	T. Ritter	14846... 230	221	J. B. Little	33222... 407	301	G. M. Walsh	36353... 489
142	A. Brackle	17255... 72	224	W. J. Tope	29566... 301	301	W. R. Slawson	36159... 489
142	M. Cook	17531... 72	226	R. L. Tinagero	17099... 152	301	O. A. Winters	32023... 489
142	A. Drady, Sr.	4077... 72	228	J. A. Gunn	29369... 238	302	R. K. Wales	22483... 65
142	A. Drady, Jr.	33165... 72	230	C. B. Boling	18937... 407	309	L. LeChien	16183... 392
142	F. Happle	26213... 72	230	C. Knight	25416... 311	336	R. Bennett	33558... 192
142	J. F. Kiley	16436... 72	234	A. Daniel	21229... 7	344	P. L. Brown	19744... 70
142	W. Sloan	25820... 72	234	H. F. Kauertz	18795... 340	345	J. L. Peterson	36655... 456
144	H. Fissel	36729... 109	230	C. H. McKim	17508... 311	345	J. C. Wallace	17198... 55
151	W. Barbery	16196... 57	244	S. DeCoseno	19708... 75	353	J. H. Smith	2640... 394
151	E. H. Farmer	25437... 57	262	J. Bailey	25311... 234	359	P. Casey	28452... 120
151	A. W. Fischel	3021... 120	262	S. E. Coleman	25973... 234	374	C. B. Alton	2753... 172
151	J. Lang	30634... 57	262	J. C. Davis	36184... 55	380	H. Bingham	8553... 109
151	G. Larson	28389... 120	262	L. Hargett	30250... 18	380	W. O. Harris	30743... 258
151	E. A. Shiffer	25097... 57	262	W. R. Johnston	35525... 55	380	E. P. McKean	25510... 54
151	B. J. Wales	32470... 120	262	P. Nicholas	8389... 275	380	J. L. Senyohl	19439... 258
151	M. Yahrus	28694... 392	262	W. Stout	36137... 18	385	J. J. Creel	14309... 74
152	B. Buckingham	9602... 171	262	C. C. Taylor	28437... 59	394	J. H. Smith	2640... 65
155	A. Ottosen	9908... 282	262	A. C. Wright	34863... 44	401	W. Beisel	20305... 4
155	L. P. Randall	23251... 282	278	G. Espinosa	35954... 442	401	R. Duggan	33807... 63
155	R. D. Thornton	7281... 282	278	F. R. Long	36638... 104	401	F. Zellers	20306... 4
169	F. D. Brooks	3209... 26	278	F. Smith	35528... 65	407	V. C. Thomason	35138... 55
169	E. J. Peshek	34692... 26	278	J. B. Warner	28852... 65	413	P. Duphiney	24830... 125
169	S. Story	27123... 26	279	T. L. Maddock	18670... 70	413	R. Hall	30731... 52
171	C. Malone	36169... 30	299	C. H. Waters	18206... 74	413	M. Matikinus	31920... 125
172	L. Peterson	5077... 190	300	J. L. Berscheid	27178... 144	413	W. Pfeiffer	24188... 52
184	P. Danford	11504... 275	300	S. B. Crawford	24575... 487	435	J. A. Garrett	30110... 311
184	C. L. Maxwell	27301... 275	301	B. J. Dose	11185... 489	443	E. T. White	36920... 24
185	O. H. Blase	5001... 169	301	F. Beauregard	36352... 489	483	A. Schlenker	29937... 12
190	E. Boyle	21938... 84	301	L. Cottell	7520... 489	485	A. H. Gentry	35409... 456
190	A. S. Hindahl	29532... 84	301	W. C. Jones	35422... 489	488	I. F. Hayden	24051... 59

MONEY REMITTED TO LOCALS ON ACCOUNT OF TRANSFER INDEBTEDNESS

Local	Sent	Local	Account of	Local	Sent	Local	Account of
300	\$ 2.25	54	J. L. Berscheid 27178	75	4.00	9	A. Steiner 20883
414	11.25	54	F. O. McKeenan 24293	152	36.50	233	R. J. Douillard 35587
52	65.00	392	A. R. Johnson 26848	359	11.00	413	J. E. Sullivan 32884
54	3.00	380	E. P. McKean 25510	42	5.50	172	P. E. Simmons 35078
65	6.50	42	J. W. Watson 15622	55	2.25	262	W. R. Johnston 35525
73	1.00	27	D. Bundy 24762	2	4.00	5	S. A. Sindone 36891
234	3.85	240	S. E. Coleman 25973	20	116.00	9	L. S. Dean 4604
225	25.00	74	E. W. Schott 18986	43	2.50	42	E. T. Gaylor 7609
57	2.00	4	J. W. Bowser 17395	240	2.60	7	L. E. Stinchcomb 36484
57	6.75	151	E. H. Farmer 25437	120	6.00	359	P. W. Casey 28452
57	6.75	151	E. A. Shiffer 25097	244	35.00	308	L. Posnaek 31859
64	2.50	192	F. A. Watts 18207	435	3.25	140	C. E. Carter 29963
4	4.00	401	W. H. Beissel 20305	5	3.00	24	J. M. F. Tighe 15255
7	2.00	234	S. E. Floyd 20898	5	7.50	446	E. Woolard 30559
74	2.00	299	C. H. Waters 18206	301	3.00	224	W. J. Tope 29566
275	2.00	184	C. L. Maxwell 27301	319	4.00	105	G. T. Fleming 26168
83	55.05	74	H. F. Wells 20589	319	4.00	105	R. L. Abernathy 20236
68	2.50	49	Wm. Malone 34825	456	20.00	345	J. L. Peterson 36655
14	2.50	32	J. W. Mahoney 19748	456	2.25	62	A. H. Gentry 35409
53	1.10	108	J. S. Barnett 28462	485	4.50	62	J. C. Putfark 35607
53	2.60	108	J. A. Bogan 6302	485	4.50	62	E. W. Putfark 1462
53	2.60	108	E. J. Laing 35331	59	2.00	62	I. F. Hayden 24051
53	2.60	108	C. O'Donnell 17244	65	110.25	74	C. J. Emerson 18736
53	2.60	108	J. Toth 32685	65	8.25	278	F. H. Smith 35528
53	1.50	108	J. M. Bouldin 20770	394	5.00	42	C. O. Souder 22347
53	1.50	108	M. F. Halbgewachs 33559	65	54.00	208	J. F. Murray 9274
74	2.00	429	C. Baldwin 24754	144	6.75	42	J. Hessinger 28763
171	6.50	152	B. Buckingham 9602	190	7.50	172	L. Peterson 5077
76	20.00	1	C. P. Bowers 972	190	6.50	12	C. A. Nystrom 25612
4	37.00	102	L. S. Deihl 15806	190	4.00	12	J. J. Gutzeit 33100
4	9.00	143	H. Smith 19534	190	6.00	276	C. J. Wolcott 32212
103	15.00	107	W. B. McHenry 16109	254	3.00	359	A. L. Laplante 6810
252	10.25	311	A. R. Schryver 23072	136	1.75	185	H. W. Provost 29029
252	4.25	42	B. Cottell 8871	311	2.25	435	J. C. Garrett 30110
281	7.50	42	W. H. Warden 24096	311	4.00	230	C. Knight 25416
392	3.50	151	G. W. Yahraus 28694	109	2.50	380	H. H. Bingham 8553
442	12.00	278	G. E. Espinosa 35959	78	2.50	413	A. Kotrady 32797
75	5.00	9	E. L. Stebbing 25017	407	7.50	224	J. Little 33222
75	4.00	9	L. J. Sisselberger 28579				

# WOOD, WIRE & METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

ORGANIZED DECEMBER 15, 1899

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Building and Construction Trades Department.

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

General President—Wm. J. McSorley, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.  
 First Vice President—Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.  
 Second Vice President—C. J. Haggerty, 2416 McCready St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Third Vice President—Jos. H. Duty, 1901 5th Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
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 Fifth Vice President—John P. Cook, 5 Bartlett Ave., Arlington, Mass.  
 Sixth Vice President—Ora Kress, 2628 E. 3rd St., Dayton, Ohio.  
 Seventh Vice President—Sal Maso, 359 Van Houten St., Paterson, N. J.  
 Eighth Vice President—Chas. W. King, Box 752, Bath, N. Y.  
 Ninth Vice President—John J. Langan, Labor Temple, 307 Walnut St., Yonkers, N. Y.  
 General Secretary-Treasurer—Terry Ford, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

## STATE AND DISTRICT COUNCILS

Buckeye State Council, composed of Locals 1, 2, 24, 28, 30, 47, 71, 126, 171, 213, 275, 350 and 395. Chas. J. Case, Room 61, Leverone Bldg., 4 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 California State Council, composed of Locals 42, 65, 81, 83, 88, 109, 122, 144, 172, 243, 260, 268, 278, 300, 302, 353, 379, 434 and 440. J. O. Dahl, 410 5d St., San Rafael, Calif. Phone S. R. 1052.  
 Capitol District Council, composed of Locals 120, 166 and 386. Meets 3d Sunday of month alternately in affiliated cities.  
 A. Dinsmore, 365 Lathrope Ave., Schenectady, N. Y.  
 Central New York District Council, composed of Locals 14, 52, 57, 151 and 392. Meets 1 o'clock, 1st Sunday of month, Labor Temple, Syracuse, N. Y. Henry Warren, 211 Scottwood Ave., Elmira Hts., N. Y.  
 Florida East Coast District Council, composed of Locals 345 and 455. Meets 1st Wednesday of month, 517 E. 8th St., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Carl M. Hafner, General Delivery, Lake Worth, Fla.  
 Golden Gate District Council, composed of Locals 65, 88, 98, 109, 122, 144, 243, 268, 278, 302, 442 and 463. Meets first Sunday of month, alternately in the cities represented by the affiliated locals. E. K. Rhodes, 49 Julian Ave., San Francisco, Calif.  
 Greater New York District Council, composed of Locals 46, 244 and 308. Meets 2d Tuesday at Teutonia Hall, 154 Third Ave., New York, N. Y.  
 Illinois State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 19, 20, 36, 64, 74, 103, 110, 114, 121, 197, 202, 209, 222, 336, 378 and 446. Geo. T. Moore 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.  
 Interstate District Council, composed of Locals 12 and 84. Meets quarterly in alternate cities. J. D. Meldahl, 305 So. 63d Ave., W., Duluth, Minn.  
 Massachusetts State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 25, 31, 72, 79, 59, 123, 139, 142, 246 and 254. Meets quarterly alternating between Waltham and Holyoke. John P. Cook, 5 Bartlett Ave., Arlington, Mass.  
 Mississippi Valley District Council, composed of Locals 64 and 73. Meets 3d Sunday of month, Fifth St. at St. Louis Ave., East St. Louis, Ill. H. J. Hagen, 4750 Highland Ave., St. Louis, Mo.  
 Montana State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 69, 212, 258, 305 and 397. Meets last Sat. of Jan., Apr., July and Oct. Labor Hall, Helena, Mont. unless otherwise decided. L. A. Reed, 417 No. Benton Ave., Helena, Mont.  
 New Jersey State Council, composed of Locals 29, 66, 67, 85, 102, 106, 143, 162, 173, 250 and 346. Meets 3d Sunday, Labor Center, Washington St., Newark, N. J. F. A. Fetridge, P. O. Box 342, High Bridge, N. J.  
 New York State Council, composed of Locals 14, 32, 46, 52, 57, 120, 151, 152, 166, 226, 233, 244, 308, 309, 386 and 392.  
 A. Dinsmore, Sec'y, 365 Lathrope Ave., Schenectady, N. Y.  
 Nutmeg State Council of Lathers of Connecticut, composed of Locals 23, 78, 125, 215, 286, 413. Meets the last Saturday of January, April, July and October. Edwin Balliet, 195 Lombard St., New Haven, Conn.  
 Oregon State Council, composed of Locals 54 and 380. R. C. Rich, Room 2, Labor Temple, Portland, Ore.  
 Southern California District Council, composed of Locals 42, 81, 172, 260, 353 and 440. Meets 1st Saturday of month, 2:30 P. M., Labor Temple, Los Angeles. Fred N. Coffee, 616 Boccaccio Ave., Venice, Calif.  
 Twin City District Council, composed of Locals 190 and 483. Meets 1st Sat. each month, 1:00 P. M. alternately in each city, the odd month at 310 E. Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. and the even month at the Labor Temple, 418 No. Franklin Ave., St. Paul, Minn. Walter Frank, 310 E. Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 Washington State Council, composed of Locals 77, 104 and 155. Meets quarterly. R. E. Moore, R. F. D. No. 5, Box 83, Seattle, Wash.  
 Westchester District Council, composed of Locals 46, 152, 226 and 233. Meets 1st Tuesday at 8 P. M., Oddfellows Hall, 72 No. Broadway, Yonkers. David Christie, 11 William St., Yonkers, N. Y.  
 Western New York District Council, composed of Locals 32 and 309. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St., Buffalo, N. Y. Telephone, Garfield 2732.  
 West Penn District Council, composed of Locals 33, 76 and 263. Meets 4th Sunday, 1901 5th Ave. J. H. Duty, 1901 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

## PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, doz.....	.25	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1000 pages.....	\$27.50
Apprentice Indentures .....	.50	Jurisdiction Award Book.....	.20
Arrearage Notices .....	.50	Labels, per 50.....	.35
Charter .....	2.00	Lapel Button .....	.50
Charter and Outfit.....	15.00	Letterheads, Official .....	.70
Constitution .....	.15	Manual "How to Run a Union Meeting".....	.10
Contractor Certificates .....	.50	Membership Book, Clasp.....	1.25
Dating Stamp .....	.50	Membership Book, Small.....	1.00
Dues Stamps, per 100.....	.15	Reports, Long Form, per doz.....	.40
Envelopes, Official, per 100.....	1.00	Reports, Short Form, per doz.....	.60
Envelopes, Gen. Sec.-Treas. Addressed, per doz.....	.25	Seal .....	4.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 100 pages.....	3.75	Secretary Order Book.....	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 150 pages.....	4.75	Secretary Receipt Book.....	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 200 pages.....	5.75	Solicitor Certificates .....	.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 300 pages.....	7.00	Stamp Pad .....	.25
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 400 pages.....	8.50	Statements of Indebtedness.....	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 500 pages.....	12.50	Transfers .....	.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 600 pages.....	14.25	Treasurer Cash Book.....	1.00
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 700 pages.....	20.00	Triplicate Receipts .....	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 800 pages.....	23.00	Withdrawal Cards .....	.60
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 900 pages.....	25.00	Working Permits .....	.35

# Meeting Places and Addresses of Local Secretaries

ALWAYS CONSULT THE LATEST ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL IN CORRESPONDING WITH LOCAL SECRETARIES

- 1 Columbus, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 531 So. High St. J. Warren Lines, 1901 Aberdeen Ave. Phone, Lawndale 0511.
- 2 Cleveland, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Plasterers' Hall, 1651 E. 24th St. Ex. Bd. meets alternate Fri. 7:30 p. m. Frank Smith, B. A., Phone, Woodbine 6508. J. M. Farrar, Fin. Sec., 15004 Elm Ave., East Cleveland, Ohio. Phone, Potomac 2038.
- 4 Scranton, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Room 211 Adlin Hall, cor. Adams Ave. and Linden St. Wm. Horan, Sec. and B. A., 2625 No. Main Ave. Phone, 2-5767.
- 5 Detroit, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., at 3111 Elmwood Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 7 p. m. Harry Kiff, 3454 Field Ave. Phone, Pl. 3427. E. R. Miotell, B. A., 3111 Elmwood Ave.
- 7 Birmingham, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 7 p. m., Pythian Temple, 310 18th St. J. R. Davis, 701 No. 12th St.
- 8 Des Moines, Ia.—Meets Thurs., Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 216 Locust St. O. E. Simpson, 621 E. 16th St.
- 9 Washington, D. C.—Meets every Mon., 721 6th St., N. W. Exec. Bd. meets every Fri. T. T. King, B. A., 1007 8th St., N. E. Phone, Lincoln 8602-W. Timothy A. Hill, Sec., 228 11th St., N. E. Phone, Atlantic 5633.
- 10 Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 2d Floor, Dorsen Bldg., 2218 No. 3d St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 8 p. m. Mike Zahn, B. A. and Fin. Sec., 308 A East Clarence St. Phone, Locust 1956. Chas. Duerr, Cor. Sec., 3343 N. 20th St. Phone, Hop. 8684-W. Office phone, Locust 1956.
- 12 Duluth, Minn.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 119 W. 2d St. J. D. Meldahl, 1107 E. First St. Phone, Hemlock 331.
- 14 Rochester, N. Y.—Meets every Tues., 8:00 p. m., 50 N. Water St., Corner Mortimer St. F. L. Miller, 173 Clifton St. Phone, Genessee 3808-J.
- 18 Louisville, Ky.—Meets 1st Wed., 644 So. Shelby St. Ex. Bd. meets Wed. G. A. Rush, 1338 Hoertz Ave.
- 19 Joliet, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., Schoette's Hall, 127 E. Jefferson St. Jos. Winn, 115 Deep Haven Dr.
- 20 Springfield, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 9:30 a. m., Lab. Tem., 421½ So. 4th St. L. Rodier, 920 Bryn Mawr Blvd.
- 23 Bridgeport, Conn.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Moose Hall, Main St. J. R. Piccirillo, 117 No. Washington Ave.
- 24 Toledo, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., C. L. U. Hall, 912 Adams St. Ed. Vanderhoff, B. A., 533 Norwood Ave. Phone, Forest 2370. L. A. Moffitt, 1737½ Ottawa Drive. Phone, Forest 2612-W.
- 25 Springfield, Mass.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 p. m., C. L. U. Hall, 21 Sanford St. A. Dubuc, B. A., 782 Belmont Ave. Phone 31306. Chas. H. Simpson, 33 Pembroke Ave.
- 26 Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets Wed., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem., 520 W. California St. Ex. Board meets Tues., 7:30 p. m. O. R. Ballard, 911 N. W. 32nd St.
- 27 Kansas City, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 14th St. and Woodland. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. 5 to 6 p. m. at Lab. Tem. Elwood Eshe, 3033 Elmwood Ave. Phone, Linwood 3085.
- 28 Youngstown, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., 22 East Broadman St. Bldg. Trades Hdqrs. C. P. Yeager, 445 Werner St. Phone, 75755.
- 29 Atlantic City, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 212 No. Brighton Ave. Hours 8 to 9 p. m. H. H. Burk, 927 No. Missouri Ave.
- 30 Dayton, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Hamiel Bldg., Fifth and Ludlow Sts. Phone Fulton 2681. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 11 a. m., 4th Floor Hall. A. E. Beam, 3216 W. 3rd St.
- 31 Holyoke, Mass.—Meets 1st Thurs., Caledonia Bldg., 189 High St. Alfred Paille, 728 Chicopee St., Williamset, Mass. Dial 2-4632 Holyoke.
- 32 Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Hoerner's Hall, 246 Sycamore St. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St. Tel., Garfield 2732. W. E. O'Connor, B. A., 362 Johnson St. Tel., GA. 5445.
- 33 Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Plumbers Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets 2d Mon. after regular meetings, 8:30 p. m. H. F. Thompson, Plumbers Bldg., 1901 Fifth Ave. Phone, Atlantic 8487.
- 34 Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Meets 1st Tues., Carpenters' Hall, 209 W. Berry St. V. L. Schory, 1626 Oakland St. Tel., Anthony 19872.
- 36 Peoria, Ill.—Meets 1st and 2d Fri., Room 4 Lab. Tem., Jackson and Jefferson Sts. Node Taneyhill, B. A., and Sec., 513 Lincoln Ave.
- 39 Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Paperhangers' Hall, 3d Floor, 18 W. Market St. Geo. H. Stevenson, 5128 E. North St. Tel., Irvington 6855.
- 40 Anderson, Ind.—Meets 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 806½ Main St. David N. Watkins, R. R. No. 1.
- 42 Los Angeles, Calif.—Meets every Fri., 8:00 p. m., Room 702, Lab. Tem., 540 Maple Ave. L. Mashburn, B. A., 209 E. 99th St. Tel., Thornwall 2903. R. A. Jones, Sec., 1735 W. 39th St. Tel., V. E. 5147.
- 43 Salt Lake City, Utah—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. C. H. Worden, 915 S. 8 East. Tel., Hyland 5186-W.
- 44 Evansville, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Central Labor Bldg., 8th and Main St. E. R. Jameson, 625 So. Harlem Ave.
- 46 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 1322 Third Ave. Ex. Bd., 1st and 3d Fri. Sec. at hall daily, 8 to 4:30, except Sat. Walter Matthews, 1322 Third Ave. Tel., Butterfield 8-7109.
- 47 Cincinnati, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Carpenters Hall, 1228 Walnut St. Ira Koble, B. A., 4025 Runnymede Ave. Phone, Kirby 2262-R. Clarence Riser, 4328 Hamilton Ave.
- 48 Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., R. 6 Tejon and Colo. Ave., Stratton Bldg. W. T. Davidson, 417 W. Platte St.
- 49 Pueblo, Colo.—Meets 1st Mon., Room 5, Lab. Tem., Victoria and Union Ave. T. A. Dunlap, 1202 Brown Ave.
- 52 Utica, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Frank F. Percacciante, 1417 Nye Ave.
- 53 Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Mon., Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon. after local meeting, Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. James Leyden, Fin. Sec., 2013 E. Loney St. Chas. Sweeney, B. A., 5026 Hazel Ave. Phone, Allegheny 0439. Office, Room 508 Fox Bldg., 16 Market St. Phone, Allegheny 8439.
- 54 Portland, Ore.—Meets every Fri., 8:00 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri., 7:00 p. m., 203 Lab. Tem. R. C. Rich, Room 2, Labor Temple. Phone, SU. 5142.
- 55 Memphis, Tenn.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Memphis Lab. Tem., 565 Beale St. E. W. Brinkmeyer, 880 Tulley St. Phone 8-8961.
- 57 Binghamton, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues. C. L. U. Hall, 53 State St., Albert Miller, 7 Telegraph St.
- 58 East Liverpool, Ohio—Meets 4th Sat., 3 p. m. T. C. Weimer, c/o T. Davis, Shadyside, R. F. D., East Liverpool, Ohio.
- 59 Jacksonville, Fla.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 815 W. Union St. Geo. W. Manley, 815 W. Union St.
- 62 New Orleans, La.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 8 p. m., Electrical Workers Home. Ex. Bd. meets 7:30 p. m., meeting nights. A. G. Siegel, 3135 Milan St.
- 63 Richmond, Va.—Meets 3d Thurs., Trade and Labor Assembly Hall, 11 Marshall St. J. G. Duggan, 1605 Grove Ave.

- 64 East St. Louis, Ill.—Meets 3d Wed., B. T. Hall, 5th St. at St. Louis Ave., 7:30 p. m. F. J. Wilbert, R. R. No. 2, St. Louis Rd., Collinsville, Ill.
- 65 San Francisco, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 224 Guerrero St. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., same hall. Jas. Healy, Sec. and B. A., 200 Guerrero St. Tel., Market 1806.
- 66 Trenton, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 308 Hewitt Ave. Chris Beckmann, Sec., 308 Hewitt Ave., Deutzville, Trenton, N. J. Thos. McDonough, B. A., 12775 So. Broad St.
- 67 Jersey City, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Orpheum Bldg., 583 Summit St. Ex. Bd., same nights. P. W. Mullane, 199 Wilkinson Ave.
- 68 Denver, Colo.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Bldg. Trades Club, 1643 Laurence St. J. H. Mitchell, B. A., 1064 Clarkson St. Cherry 0702. G. E. Lindquist, Fin. Sec., 1125 E. 6th Ave.
- 69 Butte, Mont.—Meets 1st Sun., Carpenters' Hall. Thos. Ryan, 1825 So. Montana St.
- 70 Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 3117 No. 14th St. C. C. Truitt, 3117 No. 14th St., R. R. 5.
- 71 Akron, Ohio—Meets every Fri., 8 p. m., 56½ E. Market St. A. Nicholson, 171 No. Adolph St.
- 72 Boston, Mass.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Wells Memorial Bldg., 985 Washington St. Ex. Bd., 1st and 3d Wed. Joseph L. Coullahan, Sec., 15 Leland St., Jamaica Plain, Mass. Phone, Jamaica 2899-M. Hubert Connor, B. A., 10 Kempton St., Roxbury, Mass. Phone, Longwood 2086.
- 73 St. Louis, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 4709 Easton Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10:00 a. m. to 12:00 m. H. L. Beer-mann, Fin. Sec., 5352 Magnolia Ave. H. J. Hagen, B. A., 4750 Highland Ave. Tel., Forest 9357.
- 74 Chicago, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lathers' Hall, 731 So. Western Ave. Ex. Bd., Fri., 7 p. m. Edward Menard, Fin. Sec., 731 So. Western Ave. Tel., Seeley 1667. Wm. Haun, Cor. Sec., 6450 So. Green St.
- 75 Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Mon., 8 p. m., Hahn Hall, S. E. corner Washington and Jefferson Sts. J. P. Boyd, 237 No. Patterson Park Ave. Phone, Wolfe 9557.
- 76 Sharon, Pa.—Meets 2d Fri., 8:00 p. m., Carpenters' Hall, W. State St. B. H. Goodall, Jr., 325 Sterling Ave.
- 77 Everett, Wash.—Meets Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., Lombard Ave. Fred H. Michel, R. F. D. No. 3, Box 637.
- 78 Hartford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., 8 p. m., 172 Tower Ave. A. E. Boudreau, 172 Tower Ave.
- 79 Worcester, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Tues. H. G. Reed, Sec. and B. A., 44 Myrtle St.
- 81 Pasadena, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 34 E. Walnut St. Claude Mobray, 3851 Blanche St. Phone, W. A. 2831 Madison St. Phone, 2-8212.
- 82 South Bend, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Labor Temple, 103 W. LaSalle Ave. G. H. Heltzel, 1030 No. Brookfield St.
- 83 Fresno, Calif.—Meets 1st Thurs., 3734 Alta Ave. L. A. Howard, 3734 Alta Ave. Phone, 3-6693.
- 84 Superior, Wis.—Meets 2d Wed., Lab. Hall, 1710 Broadway. Ed. Lund, 1908 Lamborn Ave.
- 85 Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Institute, 955 Elizabeth Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m. John B. McGarry, Sec., 312 Walnut St. James M. Temple, B. A., 28 Schneider Ave., Union, N. J. Phone, Unionville 2-0403-J.
- 87 Reading, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 87 Orioles Bldg., South 8th St. H. D. Brubaker, 235 Sterley St., Shilling-ton, Pa. Bell Phone, 2-1284.
- 88 Oakland, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 562 11th St. Ex. Bd., Mon., 6:00 to 8:00 p. m., Rm. 3, Lab. Tem. Fayle Crane, 3986 Delmont Ave.
- 93 Spokane, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Fraternal Hall, 305½ Riverside Ave. L. W. Grier, 42 E. Lacross.
- 97 Toronto, Ont., Canada—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 167 Church St. Ex. Bd. meets Sat. morning, 10:30 a. m., Lab. Tem. H. Weller, 193½ Coleman Avenue. Phone, G. R. 5972.
- 98 Stockton, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Friday, Lab. Tem. A. Lopez, Farmington Rd., Rt. 4, Box 427-P. Phone, Stockton, 7063-R.
- 99 Lynn, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 520 Washington St., Lab. Tem. A. Levesque, 57 High Rock St. E. Conrad, B. A., 17 Winthrop St., Beverly, Mass. Phone, Beverly 2960.
- 102 Newark, N. J.—Meets 2d Tues., 8:30 p. m., Union Labor Center, 260 Washington St. Ex. Bd. meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m. Wm. Hutchinson, B. A., 25 Orchard St., Nutley, N. J. Tel., Nutley 2-3683. John J. Vohden, Jr., Sec., 2026 Kay Ave., Union, N. J. Tel., Unionville 2-0979.
- 103 Chicago Heights, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., 8 p. m., 1144 Park Ave. G. F. Michael, 315 W. 14th Place. Phone, C. H. 2512.
- 104 Seattle, Wash.—Meets every Fri., Lab. Tem., Room 9. A. A. Smith, 7038 7th St., N. W.
- 105 Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets 3d Mon., Grand Rapids Labor Temple Assoc., 415 Ottawa Ave., N. W. A. H. Spaman, 1135 Sigsbee St., S. E. Phone 92979.
- 106 Plainfield, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 233 W. Front St., 3d Floor. Exec. Bd. meets every Tues., 8 p. m. H. Swartz, B. A., 1430 Bradford St. Phone, Plainfield 6-0410-J.
- 107 Hammond, Ind.—Meets 2d Tues., Hammond Lab. Tem., Oakley and Sibley Sts. W. McCumsey, 1334 171st St.
- 108 Wilmington, Del.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Irish-American Hall, 610 French St. Chas. Hartman, R. D. No. 2, Newark, Del. Phone, Newark 4840.
- 109 Sacramento, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 8th and 1 Sts. Ex. Bd. meets alternate Sat., 11 a. m., 4th flr. Lab. Tem. H. S. Hyberger, Fin. Sec., 3200 22d Ave. Mail Address, R. 1, Box 1331. Phone, Cap. 511. Ed. Sands, Rec. Sec., Labor Temple.
- 110 Kankakee, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3rd Fri., 8 p. m., 265 E. Merchant St. Frank Erzinger, 792 No. 9th Ave. Phone, 2544.
- 111 Madison, Wis.—Meets 2d Fri., Labor Tem., 309 W. Johnson St. Orville Knee, 309 W. Johnson St.
- 114 Rockford, Ill.—Meets 1st Thurs., 402 E. State St. Geo. Borst, 344 King St.
- 115 Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 90 1st Ave. H. C. Schutzman, R. R. 1, Tel., Dial 32236.
- 120 Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Labor Temple. Edw. Hunt, 330 Veeder Ave. Phone, 4-2177.
- 121 Aurora, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., E. Main St. R. Hickey, 330 So. Broadway.
- 122 Watsonville, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Ex. Bd. meets 7 p. m. E. E. Laney, 217 Van Ness Ave. Tel., 990-W.
- 123 Brockton, Mass.—Meets 3d Tues., 8 p. m., Brockton Bldg. Trades Council, Richmond Bldg., 63 Main St. H. L. Reagan, 157 Winthrop St.
- 124 Beckley, W. Va.—Meets Fri., Central Labor Council Bldg. E. G. Nichols, E. Beckley, W. Va.
- 125 Waterbury, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., B. T. C. Hall, 44 Scovill St. Fred Duphiney, 637 Watertown Ave. Phone, 37042.
- 126 Canton, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 7:30 p. m., Painters' Hall, 2d floor, 212 Court Ave., N. W. S. James, Taft Ave., N. E., R. D. No. 3.
- 132 Topeka, Kan.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. R. A. Florence, 1316 Kellam Ave. Phone, 31490.
- 136 Omaha, Neb.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m. Ex Bd. meets 1 p. m., Labor Temple. Bruce Sprecher, 2703 Pinkney St. Phone, Webster 6347.
- 137 Augusta, Me.—Meets 3d Wed., G. A. R. Hall, Water St. Andrew Tuttle, R. F. D. No. 1, Hallowell, Me.
- 139 Fall River, Mass.—Meets 3d Mon., 289 Peckham St. R. Gagnon, 428 Country St.
- 140 Dallas, Tex.—Meets 8 p. m., 1st and 3d Mon., 1803 Commerce St. A. J. Garrett, Bus. Agt., 2002 Marsalis St. F. A. Bray, P. T., 3112 Carlisle St.
- 141 Bellingham, Wash.—Meets 1st Sat., 1:30 p. m., 1400 Lab. Tem., State St. Roy Brown, 2315 Queen St. Phone, 2968-R.
- 142 Waltham, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., McGlinchey Bldg., 645 Main St. Frank Burke, B. A., 372 River St. Phone, Waltham 2431-R. Michael Mooney, 27 Liberty St. Phone, Waltham 2364-J.



- 143 Patterson, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Institute, 359 Van Houten St. Anthony Braddell, Sec., Sal. Maso, B. A. 359 Van Houten St.
- 144 San Jose, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 72 No. Second St. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10:30 a. m. R. A. Judson, 780 So. 6th St.
- 147 Winnipeg, Man., Canada—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Tem., James St. J. A. Allen, 134 Evanson St.
- 151 Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 215½ Grace St. E. J. Roberts, 215½ Grace St. Phone, 5-4712.
- 152 White Plains, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., 208 Hamilton Ave., White Plains. A. A. Pelletier, 601 Mamaroneck Ave., Mamaroneck, N. Y. Phone, Mamaroneck 2911.
- 155 Tacoma, Wash.—Meets every Thurs., 8 p. m., Carpenters' Hall, 1012½ So. Tacoma Ave., R. D. Thornton, 9021 So. Yakima Ave. Phone, Garland 0974-R.
- 158 Dubuque, Iowa—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 9th and Locust So. H. L. Dean, 1510 Adair St.
- 161 Lincoln, Neb.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Labor Temple. Ernest Houchin, 4144 L St.
- 162 Hackensack, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 36 Bergen St. John Desposito, B. A., 16 Van Hort St., Bergenfield, N. J. G. E. Barber, 124 Prospect Pl., Rutherford, N. J.
- 165 La Porte, Ind.—Meets 2d Fri., 8 p. m., 112 A St. H. T. Lange, 112 A St.
- 166 Albany, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem., Beaver St. Harold Hay, 212 Second Ave. A. Clothier, Sr., B. A., R. F. D. 1, Delmar, N. Y. Phone, 9-1325.
- 169 Enid, Okla.—Meets 2d and 4th Sat., 2:30 p. m., Trades Council Bldg., 130 E. Bdw. R. E. Brooks, 317 E. Cherokee.
- 171 Lorain, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 1544 Oberlin Ave. C. W. Maurath, 1544 Oberlin Ave.
- 172 Long Beach, Calif.—Meets every Mon., Lab. Tem., 1231 Locust St. F. S. Cushman, 53 W. Mountain View. Phone 467-98.
- 173 Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets 2d Fri., 223 Smith St. Harry Farnsworth, Sec., 279 Main St., So. River, N. J. Knud Aggerholm, B. A., Bldg. Trades Hall. Phone, Perth Amboy 4-1693. Residence 36 Evergreen Ave., Fords, N. J.
- 176 Pittsfield, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., D. A. V. Hall, North St. C. E. Allen, Box 348.
- 184 Wheeling, W. Va.—Meets 1st Fri., 7:30 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall, 1503 Market St. J. L. Bonene, 720 Market St.
- 185 Wichita, Kan.—Meets 1st Fri., 7:30 p. m., 110 No. Water St. W. P. Henderson, Derby, Kans.
- 190 Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 310 East Hennepin Ave., 7:30 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets each Thurs., 310 E. Hennepin Ave. Walter Frank, 310 E. Hennepin Ave.
- 192 Galesburg, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat. afternoon of each month. Labor Temple, 52 No. Prairie St. O. F. Larson, 1082 E. Brooks St.
- 195 Fargo, N. D.—Meets 2d Wed., Union Hall. Palm Room, 226 Broadway. Hans Hanson, 1417 8th Ave., N.
- 197 Rock Island, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Lab. Tem., Rock Island. J. L. Poston, 2441 15th Ave., Moline, Ill.
- 202 Champaign, Ill.—Meets 2d Fri., Labor Hall. Wm. F. Betz, 106 No. Fair St. Phone 2242.
- 203 Springfield, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 315½ Boonville Ave. Orie Miller, R. F. D. 8, Box 76. Phone, 133F5.
- 208 Reno, Nevada—Meets 3d Fri., Musicians' Hall, Commercial and Chestnut Sts. J. A. Martin, 404 So. Virginia St.
- 209 La Salle, Ill.—Meets 4th Sun., 2 p. m., at 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill. LeRoy B. Liesse, 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill.
- 212 Missoula, Mont.—Meets 2d Tues., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem. A. E. Golder, 515 No. 4th St.
- 213 Newark, Ohio—Meets 1st Mon., 115 W. Church St. J. W. Kennedy, 63 No. Williams St.
- 215 New Haven, Conn.—Meets 2d Fri., 382 Legion Ave. Edwin Balliet, 195 Lombard St.
- 216 Mobile, Ala.—Meets Sat., 7:30 p. m., at Geo. Williams' residence, 507 So. Hamilton St. Wilson Henderson, 906 Montgomery St.
- 222 Danville, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 829 E. Harrison St. Lincoln Peterson, Pm. Sec., 829 E. Harrison St. B. W. Cronkrite, B. A. 1034½ E. Main St.
- 224 Houston, Texas—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Labor Temple, 707 Rusk Ave. Ex. Bd., Sat., 10 a. m. Louis George, 5401 Kolb St. Phone, Taylor 5876.
- 225 Kenosha, Wis.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., 63rd St. and 26th Ave. Wm. Van Kannen, Rt. 3, Box 255-A. Phone, 49-F-5.
- 226 Yonkers, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Odd-fellows Hall, No. Broadway. David Christie, 11 William St.
- 228 Tulsa, Okla.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 7:30 p. m., 4th floor, Tuloma Bldg. J. G. Garrison, 726 W. 7th St., Apt. No. 2. Phone 2-7863.
- 230 Fort Worth, Texas.—Meets 2d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 302½ Main St. W. L. Aker, 1416 5th Ave.
- 232 Racine, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Union Hall, Wisconsin St. bet. 4th and 5th Sts. H. M. Olson, 2603 Olive St.
- 233 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—Meets 3d Wed., 44-48 So. 4th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. J. Octave Dussault, 30 E. 4th St. Tel., Oakwood 1354.
- 234 Atlanta, Ga.—Meets Tues., 7:30 p. m., cor. Piedmont and Auburn Aves. Jas. A. Hill, 79 Jackson St., S. E.
- 238 Albuquerque, N. M.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 7:30 p. m., Carpenters' Hall, 415 No. 2nd St. J. R. Churchill, R. D. 2, Box 308-A. Phone, 031-J-1.
- 240 Montgomery, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Standard Drug Store, cor. High and Jackson. Jos. E. Steele, 32 Stewart St.
- 243 Santa Rosa, Calif.—Meets 2d Mon., Carpenters' Hall. A. L. Fautley, 305 12th St., Petaluma, Calif. Phone, 110-J.
- 244 Brooklyn—Kings and Queens Counties, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 229 Sackman St. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 p. m. Edw. J. Anglim, 3402 Avenue L.
- 246 Lowell, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., St. Charles Hotel, 532 Middlesex St. Charles L. Chase, 14 Robeson St. Phone, 7517-R.
- 250 Morristown, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 5 South St. Lewis C. Beekman, Jr., B. A., 185½ Fairchild Ave. Phone, Morristown 4-3163-J. J. F. Singleton, 6 Sylvan Terrace, Summit, N. J. Tel., Summit 6-4390-W.
- 252 San Bernardino, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 366 D St. M. B. Wilson, 898 Orange St. Phone, 393-56.
- 254 New Bedford, Mass.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Temple, Pleasant St. James Lord, 328 Ashley Blvd.
- 258 Billings, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Union Hall, Minnesota Ave. at 29th St. O. L. Aanes, c/o W. C. Schellsmidt, B. A., Box 40.
- 260 San Diego, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Tem., 621 6th St. Wm. Bakeman, 3653 Mississippi St.
- 262 Nashville, Tenn.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem., 212 8th Ave. N. W. E. Marshall, Ocoala Ave., R. No. 50. Phone 7-6108-W.
- 263 New Brighton, Pa.—Meets 1st Fri., Painters' Hall, W. Bridgewater. H. C. Eiler, 1422 3d Ave.
- 265 Chattanooga, Tenn.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 3:00 p. m., 306 East 9th St. Pruda Morgan, 215 E. 2d St.
- 268 San Rafael, Calif.—Meets 1st Tues., 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple, 419 B. St. J. E. Newlin, P. O. Box 417.
- 272 Zanesville, Ohio—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Labor Hall, 306½ Main St. G. F. Gombert, 9 Young St.
- 275 Hamilton, Ohio—Meets 1st Wed., Lab. Tem. Sherman T. Clear, 1350 Central Ave. Phone 4007-M.
- 276 Waterloo, Iowa—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall, 310½ W. 4th St. C. L. Jolls, R. 4. Phone, 3038-J.
- 278 San Mateo, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon. Ex. Bd. meets 7 p. m., Bldg. Tr. Hall. J. A. Brogan, 114 No. Humboldt St. Phone, 6904.
- 279 Joplin, Mo.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Hall, 6 Joplin St. O. R. Barron, 931½ Main St.
- 281 Boise, Idaho—Meets 2d Tues., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. M. C. Garrett, R. D. No. 5.

- 282 Yakima, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 20 So. 10th St. M. F. Carvo, No. 6th Ave. and Hathaway.
- 286 Stamford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., Carpenters' Hall, Gay St. Harry Johnson, Nichols Ave. Phone, Stam. 4-6229.
- 292 Charleston, W. Va.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Room 26, Lab. Tem., 18 Alderson St. K. E. Higginbotham, 1016 Elm St.
- 299 Sheboygan, Wis.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Union Hall, 632 N. 8th St. Herbert Haack, Fin. Sec., 1217 Mallman Ct. Elmer Haack, B. A., 1629 Superior Ave. Phone 4675-J.
- 300 Bakersfield, Calif.—Meets 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., 21st and I St. H. J. Ward, 1803 Alta Vista Dr.
- 301 San Antonio, Texas—Meets 2d and 4th Tuces., Lab. Tem., North St. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 9:00 a. m., Lab. Tem. M. Smith, P. T., 123 Castillo Ave.
- 302 Vallejo, Calif.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem., 314 Virginia St. Wm. Gellinger, Jr., Fin. Sec., R. F. D. No. 2. Box 2040, Napa, Calif. Phone, 738-J, Napa. A. L. Lawrence, B. A., 1100 Kentucky St. Phone, 581-J Vallejo.
- 305 Great Falls, Mont.—Meets 1st Tues., Painters' Hall, cor. 7th and Central. M. M. Milligan, 220 6th Ave. So.
- 308 New York, N. Y.—Meets every Wed. Ex. Bd. every Mon., 210 E. 104th St. J. M. Vacirca, 703 E. 187th St., Bronx, New York, N. Y. Tel., Raymond 9-3458.
- 309 Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 p. m., Central Labor Hall. Claus Ross, 15 Cowden Pl.
- 311 Amarillo, Tex.—Meets each Thurs., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Rex A. Teed, 1500 B, So. Pierce.
- 319 Muskegon, Mich.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 358 E. Walton Ave. Clyde L. Brunette, 358 E. Walton Ave.
- 328 Cheyenne, Wyo.—Meets 2d Mon., United Mine Workers Bldg. Archie B. Darling, Allison Tracts. Tel. 7376.
- 332 Victoria, B. C., Canada—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, Courtney St. James Wilson, 946 Caledonia Ave.
- 333 Kelso, Wash.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 704 Vine St. V. R. Wheeler, 3716 Oak St., Longview, Wash.
- 336 Quincy, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Lab Tem., 9th St. Geo. Miller, 822 So. 13th St.
- 340 Lexington, Ky.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, No. Broadway. G. Irvin, 206 Race St.
- 341 Modesto, Calif.—C. O. Donovan, c/o C. C. Nunnally, Labor Temple, 606 10th St.
- 344 Lafayette, Ind.—Meets 2d Thurs., Labor Temple, 5th and Columbia Sts. Geo. Anderson, 2024 Scott St.
- 345 Miami, Fla.—Meets 2d and 4 Wed., 925 N. E. 1st Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Sat. a. m. same place. A. J. Miller, B. A., Dolphin Hotel, 937 N. E. 1st Ave. A. W. Dukes, 1430 N. W. 37th.
- 346 Asbury Park, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Bldg. Trades Hall, Madison Ave and Main St. Stanley O'Hoppe, 829 Dunlewey St.
- 350 Portsmouth, Ohio—Meets 4th Fri., Carpenters Hall, Gallia and Gay Sts. F. A. Kline, 1903 Jackson Ave. Phone 2296-R.
- 353 Santa Monica, Calif.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., 1914 11th St. F. N. Coffey, 616 Boccaccio Ave., Venice, Calif.
- 359 Providence, R. I.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Bldg. Trades Hall, 37 Clemence St., Providence, R. I. Chas. M. Trice, Box 28, Oaklawn, R. I. Res. 32 Brookdale Ave., Oak Lawn, R. I.
- 371 Pocatello, Idaho—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 633 No. Grant St. Dewitt Moffit, 633 No. Grant.
- 374 Phoenix, Ariz.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., 17th Ave. and Jefferson St. Carl H. Burros, 1113 E. Polk St.
- 378 Marion, Ill.—Meets 1st Sun., 9 a. m., Lab. Tem., Murphysboro, Ill. Floyd Borden, 1821 Logan St., Murphysboro, Ill. Tel. 67.
- 379 Santa Barbara, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Hall No. 3, Labor Temple. J. D. Hessinger, 1724 Calle Poniente.
- 380 Salem, Ore.—Meets 2d Tues., Salem Tr. and Lab. Hall, 259 Court St. G. E. Wikoff, 1129 N. Cottage. Phone, 3612.
- 385 Morgantown, W. Va.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 327 Pleasant St. Geo. C. Hough, 154 Highland Ave.
- 386 Newburgh, N. Y.—Meets 1st Fri., 111 Liberty St. Ex. Bd. meets Bricklayers' Hall, 462 Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. W. Hignight, Bus. Agt., 5 Hammersley Ave., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Phone, 3549-R. B. A. Barrenger, sec., Billings, N. Y. Tel., Hopewell Junction 27F5.
- 388 Green Bay, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Lab. Tem., 508 Main St. E. E. Maynard, 906 Clinton St.
- 391 Marysville, Calif.—Meets 1st Thurs., 7:30 p. m., Building Trades Hall. Dan B. Diller, Route 1.
- 392 Elmira, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Sat., 10 a. m., at Painters' Hall, 143½ W. Water St. Henry Warren, 211 Scottwood Ave., Elmira Hts., N. Y. Phone, Dial 2-5852.
- 394 Tucson, Ariz.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., Los Altos and Mojave Sts. H. D. Smith, 219 No. Second Ave.
- 395 Warren, Ohio—Geo. Miller, Pro. Tem., 466 1st St.
- 397 Helena, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Helena Trades and Labor Assembly Hall. A. S. Kerr, Harvard Apts. Mailing Address: Box 966.
- 401 Allentown, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Tem., N. 6th St. Harry Frey, 734 Greenleaf St.
- 406 Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.—Meets Fri., 517 S. E. 8th St. H. B. Baker, 517 S. E. 8th St.
- 407 Austin, Tex.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m., Austin Lab. Tem. N. L. Smith, 4104 Ave. F.
- 413 Norwalk, Conn.—Meets 1st Wed., Community Hall, Van Zant St., E. Norwalk, Conn. Chas. A. Brown, No. 1 Edgewater Place, E. Norwalk, Conn.
- 414 Klamath Falls, Ore.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Labor Temple. Earle H. Johnson, c/o Altamont Camp.
- 419 Greensboro, N. C.—Meets 2d and 4th Sun., 10 a. m., Lab. Tem., 314½ Sycamore St. W. A. Mateer, 426 Church St.
- 428 Ponca City, Okla.—Meets 1st Fri., Carpenters' Hall. J. L. Hayes, 211 S. Birch St.
- 429 Harrisburg, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Union Hall, 223 Market St. D. McKerrocher, 2208 No. 6th St. Tel. 3-7044.
- 434 Merced, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 36 Garard, ½ mi. East of Highway 99. Guy Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 205, 36 Garard Ave.
- 435 Shreveport, La.—Meets 2d Sat., 9 a. m., 308 McNeill St. Monte Walkup, 4125 San Jacinto St. Phone, 2-1007.
- 440 Santa Ana, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 402½ W. Fourth St. Earl L. Lindig, 1019 Oak St. Phone, 2342-J.
- 442 Santa Cruz, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., I. O. O. F. Bldg., 109 Pacific Ave. R. D. Hunter, 288 Cayuga St. Phone, 2340-J.
- 443 Steubenville, O.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Junior Hall, 106 So. 4th St. E. W. Jeffers, Capitol Ave.
- 446 Elgin, Ill.—Meets 2d Mon., 325 Raymond St. Albert Sederstram, 325 Raymond St.
- 454 Palm Springs, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Peveler Court, Indiana Ave. Otto Bobo, Box 691.
- 455 West Palm Beach, Fla.—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., Gardenia and Rosemary Sts. Geo. E. Harbold, Box 82, Lake Worth, Fla.
- 456 St. Petersburg, Fla.—Meets every Fri., 8:30 p. m. Exec. Bd. meets 7:30 p. m., 967 Central Ave., Room No. 7. H. L. Patterson, 611 14th Ave. So.
- 463 Salinas, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 p. m., Labor Temple. C. H. Cody, Rt. 1, Box 103-A. Tel., 33-R-2.
- 469 Meridian, Miss.—Meets Wed. night, 3416 Ray St., Oliver Trotter, Jr., 3416 Ray St.
- 474 Santa Maria, Calif.—H. Ross Reed, 218 W. Main St.
- 478 Wenatchee, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Farmers Union Hall, Wenatchee Ave. J. T. Kirby, R. 1.
- 483 St. Paul, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem., 418 No. Franklin. L. Pepper, 252 Charles St.
- 485 Jackson, Miss.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 128½ N. Parish St. A. A. Banks, 1166 Hickory St.
- 487 Redding, Calif.—Lew Hurtgen, P. O. Box 602.
- 488 Pensacola, Fla.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri. T. E. Harrison, 1224 E. Strong St.
- 489 Corpus Christi, Tex.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 8 p. m., 407 Cooper St. C. A. Smith, 903 Elizabeth St.
- 490 Grand Junction, Colo.—Meets 1st Mon. of mo., Labor Temple. Gordon G. Gilchrist, 204 Hill Ave.

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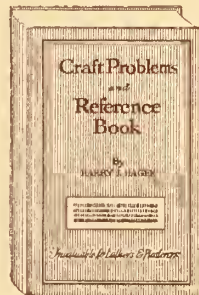
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